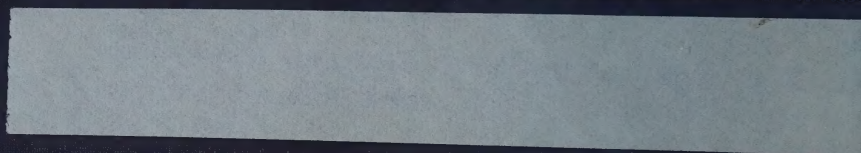


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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

1925-1926

Vol. 39

ADOLPH D. FENNEL

EDITOR

Published by and in the Interest of

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The J. W. Stowell Printing Co.

Printers

Federalburg, Maryland

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

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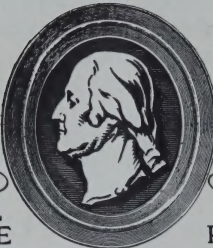
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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Entered as second class matter, December 31st, 1917, at the post office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under the Act of March 3rd, 1879.

Vol. 39.

OCTOBER, 1925.

No. 1.

The Los Angeles Convention.

CHAS. S. THOMPSON.

With the passing of the 1925 Convention it is apparent that we have crossed the Rubicon, and from now hence, western conventions, or rather, Claifornia conventions, are not only a possibility, but a certainty. By 9:00 P. M. of the evening preceding the convention, registration had reached 175, and the total registration was about 200.

While the great majority of the delegates came from points in California, representation was extremely general. Florida was represented by J. W. Witty; Prof. Albert Salathe came from Shreveport, La.; Messrs. Robinette, Johnson, Caudell, and Summers registered from Washington, D. C.; Messrs. Trauner and Hugh Clark from New York; Messrs. Evans, Voorhees, Paulson, and Severn represented Chicago; L. J. Flerlage came from Norwood, Ohio. There were very numerous registrations from Texas—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Guest, Fred Green, J. Delano Bartlett, and several others. Messrs. Telfer and Hadley registered from Detroit. Herbert Armstrong came from North Bend, Oregon, and Valdemar Liddell, Swedish Vice-Consul, came from Portland, Ore. Coburn Jones came from Spokane, Wash. There was one registration of a non-member from Manila, P. I., and C. W. Best, our "farthest west" member, came from Honolulu to attend the festivities. Colorado was represented by Dr. H. A. Davis, and Dr. R. E. Solosthe came from Phoenix, Arizona.

San Francisco sent a very large delegation, headed by President-elect A. H. Wilhelm. San Diego and Pasadena were responsible for other large representations, while practically every place of importance in California contributed its quota.

It is thus sufficiently apparent that California has entered the A. P. S. convention field, and that we shall expect to have conventions on the Pacific Coast at more frequent intervals, perhaps every five years. Indeed, there would be nothing surprising in a Honolulu convention: the attendance would be two hundred, at least.

Publicity relating to the convention was given most liberally by all journals appearing in Los Angeles. Every paper in the city published some kind of an article relating to the convention or to stamps, and of general interest, every day of the convention, and many of the articles were illustrated.

The effect of this advertising was apparent in the great interest taken by the public at large: the auction was attended by more than four hundred people, and the bourse and exhibition were crowded to suffocation.

Mr. Flerlage, head of the Credentials Committee, reported the registry of about eleven hundred proxies, but it was unnecessary to make use of these, due to the small amount of business done, and the absence of anything even remotely resembling acridity in the Convention proceedings.

Charles Esterly Severn, of Chicago, "the Dean," called the convention to order in the absence of "P. M." but the "great pacifier" eliminated himself from the chair as soon as possible, being succeeded by Charles Arp, the doyen of San Francisco philatelists. Mr. Arp divested himself of the place very soon, yielding the chair to President-elect A. H. Wilhelm, who presided with ability and firmness.

Mr. Wilhelm is exceedingly popular with the Los Angeles contingent, and the Los Angeles and San Francisco clubs expect to exchange visits at regular intervals during the ensuing year, with A. P. S. recruiting as the principal object. Mr. Charles Beamish has presented the organization with fifty dollars to be used to purchase a trophy for the person who is deemed most proficient in increasing A. P. S. membership, and as officers are apparently not barred, it looks as if J. Eustace Guest will win the hand-embroidered punch basket, as usual!

Speaking of Mr. Guest, it was the overwhelming sentiment of the members attending that Mr. Guest should be re-appointed Sales Manager, and that the tenure of his office should be three to five years. It was agreed, however, that action along these lines should be deferred until the next convention, in order that everyone should become familiar with the idea. It is apparent that faithful and efficient performance of duty should be encouraged, and not subjected to the uncertainty of annual elections. As in other circles, satisfactory service for two years should result in PERMANENT appointment, at the pleasure of the appointee, who should not be removed except for cause. We hope that such a measure will be adopted by our organization as soon as possible.

New York is to entertain the 1926 convention, during the exhibition in October. This is a radical departure, but in view of the great importance of the New York Exhibition, it was deemed not only just, but necessary for the good of philately.

The report of the By-Laws Committee did not reach the Convention, hence it was impossible to adopt any new legislation, and nothing whatever was accomplished in this direction. President Wilhelm has appointed permanent committees which he avers will FUNCTION, and we feel sure that our President knows whereof he speaks.

The convention auction was a most successful affair, seven hundred lots of high-class material being sold. The sale was arranged and catalogued by Mr. B. W. H. Poole, and included many rare items. The writer had the pleasure of selling the United States portion of the auction, 355 lots, and he was considerably

surprised at the alacrity with which bids advanced. Nearly every lot went for full catalog, and many lots went to two, three, and four times list when the stamps were in fine or superb condition. Seven-cent Stantons brought all varieties of fancy prices, and it is apparent that the '70-'79 issues are at last coming into their own. The highest price obtained for any item was \$250 for a 24c 1869, inverted centre. This stamp was somewhat damaged, but even as it was, the price was very reasonable. Mr. Sidney B. Brown of Los Angeles was the purchaser. A pair of 3c '51 on cover, one with line through THREE CENTS and doubled rosettes, made \$40. A kicking mule cancellation on a Susanville cover brought \$20. Very choice items fetched the same kind of prices, in every instance, whether the item was postage, proof, or revenue.

An entire day was spent on a marine trip to Catalina Island. There was much dancing on the vessel, going and returning, so that there was no opportunity for a business session on the boat. The members lunched at the beautiful St. Catherine Hotel, and took various sight-seeing trips about the island during the afternoon. The Convention Photograph was taken in the St. Catherine Gardens.

One afternoon was spent in visiting Universal City, the world's largest film establishment. Twenty companies were at work in the various studios, and our visitors had ample opportunity to see how the films are made. A photograph was taken in front of the immense Notre Dame de Paris set, which reproduces the facade of the cathedral exactly. Due to the glaring sunshine, this picture is not suitable for the Year Book. Another convention photograph was taken on the lot where William S. Hart was at work. Colonel J. M. T. Partello, U. S. A., one of the oldest A. P. S. members, and an old friend of "Bill" Hart, was responsible for this. Everybody tried to hear what "Bill" and Colonel "Hawkeye" were talking about, so that this photograph is also unsuitable for year-book purposes, but everyone can go home and say truthfully that he has been photographed with Bill Hart.

The bourse attracted an immense crowd of visitors, who brought small boys and girls in large numbers, so that there was a continual stream milling about the exhibits, and a squad of uniformed officers present had plenty of work to keep everyone moving. Notable exhibits included rarities, among them the \$5 Proprietary on violet paper; \$200 second issue; 5c and 13c Hawaiian Missionaries; corner block of the 7½d Tonga George with inverted centre. These were shown by B. W. H. Poole. Beautiful collections of Cook Islands, Aitutaki, Niue, and Penrhyn, all highly specialized, were exhibited by Donald S. White. Fred Salter showed a specialized collection of Danish West Indies. V. H. Huberich displayed a marvelous collection of over THREE THOUSAND Cape Triangles, nearly all in pairs and many blocks of very large size. The writer exhibited a reference collection of Crete, showing not only all the postage issues, but the corresponding types in changed colors, or overprinted, as used for revenue purposes.

The convention badges were produced by an eastern firm, and are very beautiful objects, heavily gold-plated. The clasp shows one of the California missions (San Gabriel), above which is LOS ANGELES, CAL. 1925, THE CITY OF SUNSHINE. Below, in scroll, AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY. Ribbon, red, white, and blue. Pendant, a bell formed of a California poppy, from which is suspended a spray of oranges. Superimposed on the bell we find the seal of the Collectors Club of Southern California, and a grizzly bear, the emblem of the

state. Members who desire to obtain these badges may do so as long as our surplus lasts by addressing Mr. H. J. Lelande, 200 Currier Bldg., Los Angeles, who will supply them at cost.

About forty ladies attended the convention, and the Collectors Club of Southern California extends its sincere thanks to Mrs. Lewis Meeker Passmore and her assistants, who entertained our women guests so efficiently. The ladies went to the Egyptian Theatre in Hollywood one evening, to see Charles Chaplin in the "Gold Rush," and they report that it is a most wonderful film. We have to thank Mr. Sidney Grauman for this entertainment.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Clark, of New York and Scott's Catalog, were the most popular visitors who attended the convention. It is safe to say that they captured every Californian they met.

Mr. Charles Esterly Severn and Mr. B. L. Voorhees, of Chicago, arrived "en masse." No convention could possibly be complete without them—Damon and Pythias of the A. P. S.

Mr. Leonard J. Flerlage, of Norwood, Ohio, Chairman of the Credentials Committee, performed his work with all the ability in the world—and with sangfroid, élan, insouciance, and éclat. He is efficiency, PLUS.

Dr. H. A. Davis, our Secretary, arrived unostentatiously from Denver, supplied himself with a noiseless Remington, an eye-filling assistant, and a stenotype, and operated the real machinery of the convention. Angelenos all regretted seeing the genial "Doc" depart for Denver, and if he ever leaves his beloved plains and Rocky Mountains, we hope it will be to settle in Los Angeles.

The Chamber of Commerce entertained the Convention one afternoon, taking the delegates on a sight-seeing trip. It is trite to say that one afternoon is entirely too ephemeral for an excursion of this kind. Every day for a week would possibly make a slight beginning!

The convention officially expired with the "sine die" motion cast by J. Delano Bartlett, of Texas. Mr. Bartlett is a friend and former member of the same philatelic club as "Sine Die" Stone, who was unable to attend.

It caused universal and profound regret that our President and friend P. M. Wolsieffer was unable to attend, and this was the one cloud that cast its shadow over the assemblage.

The annual banquet was a brilliant affair, held in the banquet room of the Biltmore. Over two hundred were present at this spread, over which President Clarence G. Weisbrod, of the local A. P. S. branch presided. The speakers included Messrs. Wilhelm and Severn, and Colonel J. M. T. Partello, who related many amusing incidents of stamp collecting in early days. The usual three-minute after-dinner atrocities were eliminated, much to the relief of those present. An extensive program of vocal and instrumental music, and vaudeville artists from the Orpheum circuits furnished the amusement portion of the program.

Thus ended our fortieth convention, which has been a source of unalloyed joy to every Los Angeles member of the A. P. S. We have been filled with undiluted delight to have you with us, and we are filled with sorrow to see you depart. We love to say welcome, and we hate to say goodbye!

President's Message.

Fellow Members of the American Philatelic Society:

I certainly appreciate what has been done in electing me to the office of President, as I did not seek nor wish for it but I thank my many friends for the kindness they have shown me. I have received so many complimentary letters and as it is impossible to answer each and everyone I thank the senders. I also wish to thank the Los Angeles Convention Committee and those that helped to give the visitors such a wonderful entertainment.

I earnestly believe the same as my predecessor that the "Stock and Life Membership Funds" should be held inviolate, that the dues should not be raised, that the Stock Certificate should remain as is, but that an initiation fee of \$1.00 should be charged and the dues remain at \$3.00 as I feel that there are many Philatelists who are willing to join us but would not if the dues etc. were raised.

An "Endowment Fund" should be established which will invite wealthy collectors to donate either in cash or collections which can be disposed of to the benefit of this fund. This fund to be placed in the hands of a Trust Co., and the interest only to be used for the needs of the society.

The annual expenses should be handled through a budget system, the amount of such expenses to be established by the finance committee and passed by the convention preceding the fiscal year.

More co-operation is needed in securing good articles for publication and every member should consider it a duty to offer to his own Journal first, any item he may have for publication. I recommend that a prize or award in the form of a medal be given each year to the author of the best article offered the American Philatelist, the award to be made by a committee of three and to make the award only in such years that an article is published which justifies the granting of this award.

A suggestion has been offered that a special committee of three be appointed to represent the society as members of a prospective National or International Philatelic Publicity organization, that Radio talks should be given, that publicity through schools and Boy Scout organizations be broadcasted.

The rules governing the admission to membership should require three commercial references and that each application be referred to the Branch Society nearest the applicants residence for approval. We also have too many delinquencies and I think that a remedy for this can be solved by the Board of Vice-Presidents.

Our By-Laws must and will be revised and I suggest that all radical changes should be published in the American Philatelist so as to give the membership a chance to make suggestions.

The appointment of Sales Manager should not be for one year as the possibilities of changes by the Directors make it such that the appointee cannot make plans for a definite action, but if he were assured of a five year term his entire attention could be given the Department and his sales would grow by leaps and bounds.

A prize of \$50.00 has been donated by Mr. Chas. Beamish of Los Angeles to be given to the member who adds the most recruits to the membership list, with the understanding that no officer of the society be allowed to enter this contest.

Special mention should be given Mr. L. R. Saunders for the excellent work he has done on the recruiting committee, and I hope that every member will see to it and try and at least bring one new member into the fold, and at our next

convention and the opening of the Exhibition in New York we can count our membership 5000 strong.

Our local societies should join us as Branches and try and make their membership 100 % and by so doing build up one real National organization as I feel that we have too many smaller organizations with a mere handful of members which are never able to accomplish much, but through co-operation and harmony the society would have a steady growth which would show a healthy increase in our finances and our dues etc. left as they are.

Sincerely yours,

A. H. WILHELM,
President A. P. S.

Iluminaciones Laterales Sobre La Junta De Los Angeles.

Being Side Lights on the Los Angeles Convention of the American
Philatelic Society.

Reported Especially for the Journal by Senor Enriqueillo Tortillas y Frijoles,
the Famous Mexican Bandit.

Muy estimado Senor Fennell!

Me, I have the pleasure extremely to meet your absence in this junta filatelica, so for you I am to make with the hand these informaciones which you will understand, she is very autentica.

From Mexico in Chihuahua I am come to this Los Angeles, and I make the discovery, she is one city very grande, and not like the Canyon del Muerte, which you Americanos call the Dead Man's Gulch. This Canyon del Muerte, where I am live now since A. P. 1918, she is not so bad. I am live in those Estados Unidos, which you call the Onioned Steaks, two, maybe three years, anteriores de A. P., when you make everything to be too dry, so I go to Canyon del Muerte, where we have the dead men, but not from taking the drink.

Now I am return to these Los Angeles to attend this junta which these Filatelicos Americanos they celebrate at the Biltmore Hotels and sixteen cafeterias all over the city. When I descend from el ferro carril de Santa Fe, I see one hombre with the sombrero muy grande, like this hat which I got for myself in el Canyon del Muerte. But, Senor Fennell, this hat is not decorated like to mine. This Senor Tomason, who wear this hat, he decorates him with the so little bolas which you call tassels off the curtain, all surround the bottom of this hat, and he has A. P. S. on the roof of him. I regret much I leave my costumbre Mexicano in Canyon del Muerte, because with these clothes Americano I look like the other cholos in Los Angeles.

Senor Tomason, he inquire of me for why I don't bring my revolvers with me, because perhaps this Senor Clock, of Nueva York, he has afraid this Sidney Bird is hombre muy malo, and perhaps start fight, throw catalogs all over la junta, and maybe go on the wild tear with advance sheets. This, Senor, is one of these guys who sleeps in hotels. Si, Senor! Much thanks; Rumors! That is those. Sometimes these roomers, they keep me awake, too, and when I go to find

out these things for true, I find these Senors, El Caballero Clock, and El Don Bird, they are shooting some things they call the Large Richard and the Diminutive Joseph. I ask what kind of an animals is this, and they informe me, it is the kitty, one of those kind with spots.

Then I inquire for why this so pleasant gentleman from the Nueva York is named Clock, and Senor Seafern, who come from Chicago, says that it is because Senor Clock is the very busy man, but has time for everybody. Muy bueno. This I admire very much, because I do not have such a much of this patience.

Senor Seafern, him have I met before. Everybody in Los Angeles, he says about Senor Seafern "We gotta git this Don Carlos westerly instead of Easterly." Some day this will be true, and Senor Seafern will come to Los Angeles for all the time.

There is one more gentleman from Nueva York besides Senor Clock. This is Senor Trauner, who sells the stamps of the Low Countries which you Americanos call Holland. This Don Trauner is very popular, even though he is in Dutch.

El Don Joseph Witty attends from Miami, in Florida. He confides with me that he expects to be in Los Angeles a lot from this time to the future, because, he says, Los Angeles is nearer to Florida than any place he has seen.

While I hold the conversation with el Don Caballero Liddell, of Oregon, the Senor Teniente of the Convention informs me that they hold the election without any bloodshed, absolutamente. But he also inform me that some strange Caballero in Nueva York, whose nombre is Spoonprizer, I believe, has elected the Standard Catalog de Scott for Director-at-Large by one vote solamente, and that el Don Senor Caballero Clock is much delighted, and intends to present Senor Loongeyser with a medal. This medalla is to be constructed of something thick, like the rhinoceros hide, so that it will endure the criticism. It will be nailed on with the spike from one Danish Railroad Stamp.

From Oregon to this Convention comes Senor Herberto Armstrong. He makes the wooden hardware at North Bend, but he soon will leave this Oregon where everybody he must wear rubber boots and travel by boat.

Detroit, this place in Michigan which is a suburb of Dindsor, Ontario, it is represented by Senors Telfer and Hadley, who are in the convention, and by 357,000 relatives of Enrico Ford, who are outside the convention.

From Washington, D. C. we have Senors Robinette, Caudell, Johnson, y Summers, with their Senoras. This looks very bad to me: I am afraid we encounter politics, because I am informed that D. C. means "Deadly Congress."

Senor Salathe comes from Shreveport, Louisiana, and Senor Doctor Solosthe comes from Phoenix, Arizona. These two Senors, they do not look alike, but their names are not so much different, except to pronounce, and I do not do that, because I do not lisp, and I am not Russian.

Senor Best, he is present from the Islas de Hawaii. He informs, muy privado, of course, that he likes the beach at Catalina much preferably to Honolulu, because, he says, he can see more.

We have one evening the auction sale. This venta makes much excitement for numerous gentlemen who all desire to possess the same estampilla, and this Senor Sidney Tomason, he vends the stamps for two, three, four, five times the conditions of the Director-at-Large. Mr. Sidney Brown buys the stamp with the centro invertido, and he will cut the hole in the ceiling so he can see this picture upright, when he look down from the second story.

We visit the studios of the motion pictures, and el Coronel Joseph M. T. Partello, marksman campeone of the whole world, shoots this Senor Bill Hart with one large smile, so Senor Bill puts the whole junta in the picture. This Coronel, he is the small hombre, but he is the big gun, I tell you.

We have with us the Senor Wilhelm, of San Francisco, the new Presidente. He is the boss hombre: when he says somebody DO, somebody he DOES. He knows WHAT, believe with me. This Los Angeles club, it is strong for Senor Wilhelm, and makes him the visit every three months all this year.

With Senor Wilhelm come the Senors Doescher, Marcus, Lazarus, and Gundelfinger, and when they ask for the rooms at the Biltmore, the clerk he says, "No, Senors, you are mistaken. The United States is dry, and we don't got those Rhine wines in stock some more at all."

Only one foreign gentleman attend. This is El Don Caballero Burmeister Duque de Bosnia y Herzegovina, but resident of Milwaukee. This Duke, he is muy pleasant, which I already know from Milwaukee. He confess with me that he collect stamps, coins, books, relics Indianos, birds, eggs, shells, log-cabins, stuffed postmasters, boats, brigs, barques, ships, and schooners. He must be entirely damp.

When we have the business sessions, I learn that they will eliminate the verbal garbage. And el Don Secretario, Doc Davis, he says he will eliminate the garbled verbiage. He is the Doctor of Letters as well as the Doctor of Medicine! El Doctor comes from Denver, so I understand why he is so high up.

When we have the banquet, we receive the beautiful interior decorations. This Biltmore is most finest place for decoration I ever visit: floors, ceilings, walls: convention room, dining room, elbow room: bell hops, waitresses, manicures: faces, necks, knees. Si, Senor, you are quite right. I see too damn much.

Three, four days this celebration endure, and when exclusive collectors who are not dealers have sold all their stamps, the junta is ended. The dealers now possess all the stamps, the collectors have all the experience and money, the regular fall season can now commence, and everybody is satisfied.

Hoping you are the same,

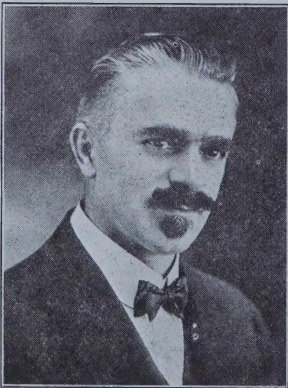
Your most obedient servidor,

Enriquillo Tortillas y Frijoles.

de Canyon del Muerte, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Introducing the New Board of Vice-Presidents.

DR. F. A. KRAFT, Chairman.



Dr. Kraft is fifty-four years young. He is a man of kindly and generous nature, courteous to a degree seldom found these days, and ability of such high order as to make it possible for him to fill any office with credit to any organization.

A few of the things Dr. Kraft has done:

Milwaukee Fire & Police Commissioner, Milwaukee Health Commissioner for four years. While studying sanitary questions in Europe, Dr. Kraft devoted a generous half of his time to philately, and added to his large store of philatelic knowledge. He has traveled widely for pleasure, visiting Europe, Alaska and U. S. He is an enthusiastic motorist, and has a wonderful library, objects of art and paintings.

Last but not least his stamp collection, now contained in seventeen loose leaf volumes. In one of the volumes you will find Saxony number one represented by

four single copies, one pair and a strip of three. Need I say any more about his collection?

Dr. Kraft is very successfully practicing medicine, president of the Milwaukee Philatelic Society, and is an officer and moving spirit in many other organizations, still he will find time to fulfill his latest office with credit to himself and the A. P. S.

W. O. STAAB.

Mr. Staab is fifty-four years of age. Collecting actively for thirty-eight years. For twenty-four years number 1789 in the A. P. S., now a life member number 293. Mr. Staab joined the Chicago Philatelic Society in 1900, was sales superintendent of the A. P. S. for the term following John J. Oesch.

Mr. Staab has a very fine collection. The condition of his stamps is superb throughout. He was Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court of Milwaukee County in 1919 and 1920. He is an accountant, now employed by the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Company in the Accounting Department. His job is to handle mail complaints, and he is a natural fixer. His present position and his nature eminently fit him for a member of the Vice-Presidents Board. His integrity is not less than 100%, his judgment is far above the average, in fact he is an ideal man for this Board.

DR. S. G. KELLER, Recording Member.

Dr. Keller is forty-two years of age. A general collector since 1893, with a rather large collection. At present he is suffering violently from the bite of the odd cancellation bug, having about 3,000 odd cancellations on Nineteen Century U. S. The prize piece being a strip of three 5c 1851 with a Packet cancellation in red, also a black town cancellation.

Dr. Keller has been the secretary and treasurer of the Milwaukee Philatelic Society for the last year and a half and also local sales superintendent for the A. P. S. These activities have given him the experience necessary for the recording member of the Vice-Presidents Board.

Dr. Keller is a great lover of travel, having visited the East by train several times, also Florida and California. By automobile he has traveled through the East from Montreal to Washington, also taking in Mammoth Cave, Lexington and Cincinnati. Two years ago a western trip totaled 10,800 miles. He spent two weeks in Colorado, driving to the top of Pikes Peak and Royal Gorge, going to Yellowstone from there, then visiting Glacier National Park, on to Seattle and Vancouver and down the coast visiting Mt. Rainier, Columbia River Highway from end to end, Crater Lake, Yosemite National Park, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego and went across the border into Mexico. On the way back stopping at the Grand Canyon. Dr. Keller has a large library and has been an amateur photographer for many years.

**NEXT A. P. S. CONVENTION
AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION!
NEW YORK, OCT. 1926.**

UNDER THE HAMMER

A Review of the Auctions



By HARRY M. KONWISER, 1133 Broadway, New York City.

DANIEL F. KELLEHER

Boston—May 22, 1925

5c, 1856-57.

Superb mint copy, plate 2, brown, surcharged "Specimen" in black, authentic, regarded as unique	72.50
Superb, showing part imprint at left, light black town cancel, also part French pmk., cat. \$35	190.00
Extremely fine copy showing imprint at right, light black grid cancel, cat. \$35	150.00
Superb horiz. pair, large margins, light cancel	300.00

12c, 1851 and 1857.

Horiz. strip of three and horiz. pair, plate 3, used with horiz. pair 1857, type 2, to pay 22 times the single 3c rate, N. Y. to Phila., tied to cover by black year-dated cancel, June 1, 1860—the earliest known use of plate 3—left stamp in both pair and strip show double frame line at right, center stamp double frame line at left	85.00
Very fine imperf. copy on paper almost thin as tissue, bright green grid and tiny bright red town cancel, distinct recut at lower left corner	57.00
Superb horiz. strip of three, imperf., odd shade, neat cancel "Portland, Me. Paid," recut at lower left and one shows the right inner line distinctly double opposite the upper red rosette	185.00

12c, Bisected, 1851.

Upper left diag. half, used from San Francisco, Aug. 16, probably 1853, to Phila., superb cover	195.00
Semi-diagonal, lower right half, Calif. to N. Y. (cut is nearly vertical), cancelled on board ship	360.00
Half, San Fran. used Aug. 16, 1853, to Boston, cover, from Worthington collection	390.00

30c Value.

Single on neat cover to France, tied with red grid, hit by "Pd" in frame.	62.50
Single, on cover with 24c to pay domestic rate (18 times single) from Phila. to Hartford, stamps tied with light black grids, cover pstmk. "Phila June 20, 1861," in octagonal frame marked "Advertised"—bears Dead Letter Office canc., only cover noted on which both the 24c and 30c were used either within or without the country, condition fine	81.00

P. M. WOLSIEFFER

Philadelphia—July 29, 1925

United States.

1857, 3c No. 44 (valued at \$25), perfection o. g. 7x4, block of 28	\$ 19.00
1870, 2c No. 135, not o. g. perfs touch at L (Scott prices block of 4 at \$75), this block of six, 2x3	21.00
1917, 5c No. 505, o. g. fine double error in block of twelve (\$14.50)....	9.50
Pre-cancelled, 153 var. Cal., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Texas, Wash., Wis. (priced by Rotnem cat. \$17.64)	5.10
1923, 50c No. 2273, deep shade, Unpaid, precancelled "Cincinnati," fine 10x15, block of 50	2.70
Columbian Rep., 1866, 10c No. 131, imperf vertically, fine, horiz. pair...	2.10
— 10p No. 808, inverted surcharge, not catalogued, rare	12.50
France, 1925, comp. sheet of 4, 5f brilliant red, Exposition stamps, total issued 50,000, sold at \$5 per sheet abroad	3.20

H. R. HARMER

London, England—June 22, 1925

1845, New York.

5c black on grey, initials "A. C. M.", double line at foot, unused, large margins three sides, minute scissors cut at lower left touches outer frame, otherwise very fine	£9
Another on pelure paper, unused, initials, margins superb	£10
Another, enormous margins	£11
Providence, 1846, 5c black, complete mint sheet consisting of eleven 5c and one 10c, superb	£18/10
1847, 5c brown, horiz. marginal strip of five from right of sheet, large margins, red pmk., beautiful	£150
1847, 5c, complete sheet of the reprint with original gum, rare	£106
1847, 10c black, vertical pair, large margins except at bottom, superb single copy, and same issue 5c brown, superb, used on portion of original, red grille pmk., fine	£44
1851-56, 5c red brown, imperf., magnificent copy from lower right corner of sheet, enormous margins, light red and black town pmk., rated a record copy	£19
1851-56, 10c green, horiz. strip of three, all show "full shell" at bottom, light cancel	£12
1857, perf. 15-15½, 3c rose, type 1, mint block of four, superb but one stamp has small thin spot	£12/12
1869, 15c, type B, center inverted, few perfs clipped (Gibbons £150)....	£62
1869, 24c, center inverted, minute repair, fine appearance	£38

Department Stamps.

Executive, 2c and 3c, both superb, used together on complete entire (probably a record price)	£33
---	-----

Navy, 2c green, unused, off center and very slightly stained	£7/7
Navy, 2c, blackish-green, perforated proof, unused, centered	£1/4
Navy, 2c, blackish-green, proof, in imperf. horiz. pair from bottom of sheet, large margins, slightly stained	£2/5
Post Office, 1c "specimen" inverted, stained, slightly off center	£9/10
Navy, 1c "Sepcimen" error, unused, plain edge at left	£8
State, \$5 brilliant, unused, trifle off center, otherwise superb	£28
State \$10, perfect center, unused, superb	£13/10
State \$20, as above	£9/10

MAX OHLMAN

New York City—August 11, 1925

(This sale was held at Baltimore, Md., as one of the convention sessions of the Society of Philatelic Americans. The 5c Baltimore Postmaster 1845, issued by James Buchanan, crease at R from envelope fold, tied to cover with blue Baltimore Sept. 17th cancellation, also "PAID 5" in blue oval, regarded as a great rarity, cat. \$800, sold for \$565.—H. M. K.).

United States.

Confederate, 1863, 20c, No. 212, good copy tide to cover, Richmond cancellation (\$8)	\$ 8.25
1869, 24c, No. 120B, centre inverted, advertised as "a really fine copy of this standard rarity" (\$500)	350.00
Revenue, First Issue, \$50, No. 3931, very fine (\$20)	10.25
Revenue, Third Issue, \$20, "beautiful bright copy of the rare vermilion error, extra freak perfs" to quote Friend Max (\$15)	13.00
Wines, 1914, \$2, No. 4169, very fine block of four, unsued	11.50

Foreign.

Cuba, 1856, 2r, No. 10, fine (\$20)	7.50
Dominica, 1877-79, 2 ½ p, No. 6, well centered, fine, o. g. (\$10)	5.90
France, 1853-60, 1-80c Susse, perf. 7, six varieties, fine	6.00
India (Scinde) 1852, ½ a, No. 52, "slight crease as always", fine (\$30) ..	12.75
New Brunswick, 1851, 3p No. 1 and 6p No. 2, each close one side, light grid cancell (9p rate) on small piece cover (\$67.50)	52.00
Nova Scotia, 1851-3, ½ of 3p and 6p, No. 2a and 4, finely tied to small piece cover (7 ½ p rate) (Gibbons £14)	53.50
Nova Scotia, 6p No. 4, light cancell, very fine (\$30)	18.75
St. Settlements, 1902, \$100 No. 104a, specimen, fine, o. g.	8.00
Western Australia, 1861, 1sh No. 24d, fine color and copy, o. g., two str. edges, very fine (\$100)	31.25



SAMUEL R. SIMMONS.

Mr. Samuel R. Simmons of 421 East 140th St., New York City, died August 19th, after a brief illness.

He was for many years a member of the Rhode Island Philatelic Society and The American Philatelic Society, and for some years edited the stamp page in the St. Nicholas magazine.

A graduate of Brown University, he was a man of most charming qualities, and had a host of friends throughout the country, by whom the loss of his friendly companionship is keenly felt.

C. H. JACOBS.

Mr. Jacobs, an active member of the Philatelic Society of Pittsburgh, and member No. 4335 of The A. P. S., died at his home at Wheeling, W. Va., August 13th, 1925.

At the request of his wife, his stamp collection is to be disposed of by the Philatelic Society of Pittsburgh, and the committee of five, which is handling same, has decided to hold a mail auction, which it is to be hoped will be liberally supported by A. P. S. members.

The 3c Stamp of the United States 1851-1857 Issue.

By CARROLL CHASE.

UNITED STATES INLAND STEAMBOAT ROUTE CANCELLATIONS PRIOR TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1861.

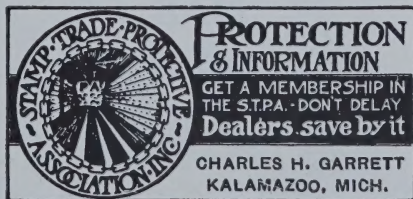
In the following list I have attempted to place the route cancellations used on the various lakes and on the Mississippi River and its branches, excluding such postmarks as show the name of the steamer. An exception is made of the few postmarks used on the lakes which include the steamer name; these, for convenience, being here included. This is another list which is incomplete. It speaks for itself. Unless otherwise stated the postmark is in circular form and has the date (month and day only) in the center.

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All DIFFERENT Stamps of the Whole
World indicated in Yvert or Scott's Cat.

1,000 25 packets	\$15.00
2,000 10 packets	25.00
3,000 5 packets	32.00
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5,000 mounted, per collection...	21.00
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8,000 mounted, per collection...	50.00
10,000 mounted, per collection...	80.00
12,000 mounted, per collection...	120.00
15,000 mounted, per collection...	240.00
20,000 mounted, per collection...	500.00

(checks) or U. S. A. bank-bills. Post Free. Member A. P. S.

S. KELEN
Arany Janos Ucca 1,
BUDAPEST V HUNGARY



A few of the postmarks deserve special mention. The "Route 7309" was seemingly used in both directions between Natchez, Miss. and New Orleans, La. The postmark reading "N. Y. & Boston Stmb. and R. R. R." is included here, and is also given in the railroad list, because it obviously indicates a route which used both a railroad and a steamboat. The "Lake Champlain Steam-Packet FRANKLIN. Capt. R. W. Sherman" cancellation, which is owned by Mr. E. S. Knapp of New York, is by far the earliest steamboat cancellation of any kind which has been seen, unless by some chance the 1828 "MAIL ROUTE" cancellation in the list was used on a steamboat. Even if it were, it does not include "STEAMER" or its equivalent. The "Louisville & Cincinnati Mail Line" (37mm. in diameter) while used in the 1847 period has been seen with a small "5", a large "5" and a large "10" surcharged over the small "5". In each instance the figure indicates the amount of postage paid or to be collected and is placed under the date. The "N. O. & Vicksburgh R. R." is particularly odd because it seems that here the "R. R." surely means "River Route" instead of "Rail Road" which these letters otherwise invariably indicate. With very few exceptions these cancellations are rare. It is a most interesting group, and these postmarks have a decided attraction particularly from the historical standpoint.

As was the case with the railroads certain of these cancellations, absolutely authentic, have been seen in manuscript. The following are typical examples:

ROUTE 7809 (Whether or not this is meant for 7309 I do not know.)

LOUISVILLE & ST. LOUIS R. M. (R. M. means "River Mail.")

M. & N. R. MAIL JUN 28 (Probably means "Memphis & New Orleans River Mail.")

KATE KEARNEY. ST. LOUIS & KEOKUK S. B. ROUTE MARCH 12, 1853,

J. W. WHITE ("Kate Kearney" is the name of the steamer).

The long and comparatively slow trips of the packet boats gave the clerk who had charge of the mail plenty of time to write out elaborate manuscript post-

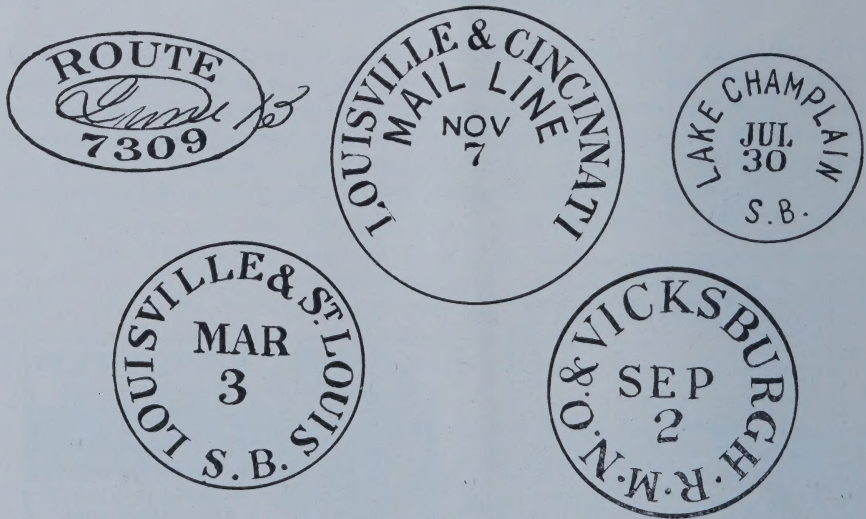


FIGURE 165.

marks if he desired. See Fig. 165 which illustrates a few typical postmarks from the list which follows.

Name as it appears in the Postmark.	Size in mm.	Before July 1 1847	1847 July 1 to July 1 1851	1851 July 1 to Feb. 24 1857	1857 Feb. 24 to Sept. 1 1861	Remarks
ROUTE 7309	37x18 outer 25x7 inner	.....	.....	Blue Black	Blue	Between an inner and outer oval. No date.
ROUTE 7309	33x19 outer 20x7 inner	.....	.....	Blue	Red Black	Between an inner and outer oval. No date
ROUTE 7309	34x37 outer 20x12 inner	.....	.....	Blue	.....	Between an inner and outer oval. No date.
BUFFALO N. Y. STEAMBOAT 10 CTS.	23 long 22 high	.....	Blue	.....	.....	Roughly square. Frame curved at top and straight at bottom, with the two lower corners cut off. No date.
CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE MAIL ROUTE	32	.....	.....	Blue Black	.....	
GAL. DUB. DUN. & MIN. PK. Co.....	35	.....	.....	.....	Blue	Galena, DuBuque, Dunleith, & Minne- sota Packet Company. Dunleith is now East DuBuque, Ill.
G. D. D. & MIN. P. CO.	33	.....	.....	Black	.....	Galena, DuBuque, Dunleith, & Minn- sota Packet Company.
STEAMER KEY CITY		Entire buff envelope printed in blue across the top MINNESOTA PACKET COMPANY STEAMER KEY CITY JONES WORDEN COM- MANDER." It bears a 3c 1851 cancelled "DuBuque, Iowa Jun 12, 1857," in black in a circle. A picture of a packet steamer in also included. Dunleith is now East Du- buque, Ill.				
HUDSON RIV. MAIL N. Y.	30	Red	Red	.....	.....	Two slightly different types, one a shade larger than the other.
HUDSON RIVER MAIL N. Y.	34	.....	.....	Blue Red	.....	
LAKE CHAMPLAIN S. B.	33	.....	Red Blue Black	Blue	.....	Two slightly different types of this postmark. S. B. means Steam Boat.

Name	Size	Before 1847	1847	1851	1857	Remarks
LAKE CHAMPLAIN S. B.	25½	.....	.....	.....	Black	S. B. means Steam Boat.
LAKE CHAMPLAIN STEAM-PACKET, FRANKLIN. CAPT. R. W. SHERMAN	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	No date. Seen on a cover dated Nov. 12, 1831, thus the earliest U. S. steamer cancellation noted.
LAKE MICHIGAN STEAM BOAT CO. PLANET	32 wide 25 high	.....	.....	.....	Blue	Octagonal postmark. "Planet" is the name of the steamer.
WARD'S LAKE SUPERIOR LINE STEAMER SEA BIRD	35	.....	.....	.....	Black	Seen used Oct. 12, 1861 but on a 3c 1857 Type II stamp.
LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI MAIL LINE	39	.....	Red	Black	.....	"Mail Line" at top under "Louisville & Cincinnati".
LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI MAIL LINE	37	.....	Blue	Red Blue	.....	"Mail Line" at bottom. The "1847" postmark shows a "5" (meaning 5 cts.) under the date. This has also been seen with a large "10" surcharged over the "5".
LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI MAIL LINE	46x17	.....	Red	.....	.....	Rectangular.
L. VILLE & CINTI. MAIL LINE	32	.....	.....	Red Blue Black	Blue	Louisville & Cincinnati Mail Line.
LOU. & CIN. S. B. MAIL LINE	34	.....	.....	Red	.....	"S. B." means Steam Boat.
LOUISVILLE & ST. LOUIS MAIL ROUTE	36 wide 32 high	.....	.....	Blue Black	.....	Shield shape.
LOUISVILLE & ST. LOUIS S. B.	32	.....	.....	Black Blue	.....	Three slightly different types of this postmark, varying a shade in size. "S. B." means Steam Boat.
MAIL ROUTE	27x2½	Red	.....	.....	.....	Seen on a cover dated July 1 1828 from New Orleans, La. to Providence, R. I.
MAIL ROUTE	41½x5	.....	.....	.....	Black	Seen on a cover dated May 1857, from Savannah, Ga. to Providence, R. I.
N. O. & VICKSBURG R. M.	36	.....	.....	.....	Blue	New Orleans & Vicksburg River Mail.
N. O. & VICKSBURG RIV. M.	36	.....	.....	.....	Black	New Orleans & Vicksburg River Mail.

Name	Size	Before 1847	1847	1851	1857	Remarks
N. O. & VICKS. RIV. M.	34	.....	.....	.....	Black	New Orleans & Vicksburgh River Mail.
N. O. & VICKSBURGH R. R.	33	.....	.....	.....	Blue Black Ultra-marine	It seems sure that "R. R." in this case means River Route.
N. Y. & BOSTON STMB. & R. R. R. ...	36	.....	.....	.....	Black	Probably means New York & Boston Steamboat & Rail Road Route.
COMMONWEALTH		White envelope the face of which is overprinted in pale olive NORWICH & WORCESTER LINE, BOSTON. FROM FOOT OF CORTLANDT ST N. Y. Bears a picture of the Commonwealth the flag on which says "U. S. M." Evidently addressed and mailed on the boat, while the 3c 1857 Type II stamp was cancelled at the New York Postoffice on arrival.				
POTOMAC STEAMBOAT	30	Red	Red Brown	Black	.....	
ST. LOUIS & KEOKUK STEAM	33	.....	.....	Black	.....	
ST. LOUIS & KEOKUK S. B.	32	.....	.....	Black	.....	"S. B." means Steam Boat.
ST. LS. & KK. STEAMERS	29	.....	.....	Blue Black	Blue Black	St. Louis & Keokuk Steamers.
ST. LOUIS & MEMPHIS R. M.	34	.....	.....	.....	Black	"R. M." means River Mail.
TROY & NEW YORK STEAM BOAT..	32 long 12 high	.....	Blue	Blue	.....	No date.
W. & P. RIVER MAIL	30	.....	.....	Blue Black	.....	Probably means Washington & Potomac River Mail.

Note:—See Specialist page this number for additional River Mail cancell.

(To be continued.)

The AMERICAN PHILATELIST

Published by and in the Interest of  *the AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY*

Vol. 39.

OCTOBER, 1925.

No. 1.

Published the First of Each Month at Federalsburg, Maryland.

Subscription Rates.

Per year, in advance	\$1.25
Single copies	.15
Membership list	5.00
Convention Proceedings	.25

Advertising Rates.

	1 Insertion.	6 Insertions.	12 Insertions.
1 Page	\$15.00	\$13.50	\$12.00
1/2 Page	\$9.00	\$8.00	\$7.00
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Advertising and manuscripts submitted should be typewritten if possible.

Copy should be in Editor's hands not later than the first of each month preceding month of publication.

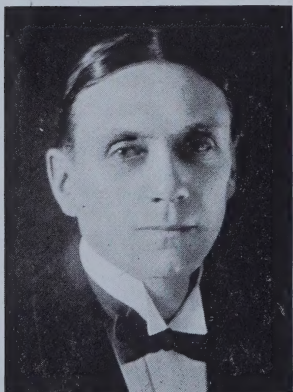
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Address all communications to

ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor The American Philatelist,
807 Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

EDITOR'S COLUMN

We introduce to you, members of The American Philatelic Society, your newly elected President, Mr. A. H. Wilhelm. His regular job is that of a General Contractor, and out in his home town, San Francisco, they know that when he accepts a contract there's going to be lots of first class work done expeditiously and efficiently. He has accepted the Presidency of the A. P. S. not for the title, but to work for it, and the same kind of energy he has exercised in erecting skyscrapers in Frisco is going into building up the A. P. S.

Mr. Wilhelm was born March 21st, 1872, at San Francisco, and was only sixteen years old when he began his apprenticeship in the building business, and by the time he reached the age of twenty-four he entered the contracting game on his own account, and to-day is one of the leaders in his community. He did not delay having a hobby until making his mark in the business world, but began swapping stamps when he was only seven years old, making his own hinges out of writing paper and gum Arabic, and using an old blank book for an album. As his commercial interests absorbed his time he gave up stamps for a short period, but came back strong in 1914, and is now the kind of enthusiast that says "if business interferes with stamps give up business"! In 1922 he was made Chairman of the San Francisco Stamp Society, and from a

membership of sixty he has brought that organization up to one of 215 members. That's the kind of pep that Mr. Wilhelm brings to the A. P. S., and it's certain if you give him your co-operation that 1925-1926 will be a banner year for the old national stamp society.

The two outstanding weekly philatelic publications—Mekeels Weekly Stamp News and Philatelic Gossip, have been most liberal in giving space in their respective columns to the 1925 Los Angeles Convention and other A. P. S. activities. This kindly publicity is deeply appreciated by all the officers and members of the A. P. S., and marks a proper spirit of "pull together" for all that is clean and worth while in American philately.

The Canadian Philatelic Exhibition to be held at Montreal October 5th to 9th, is going to be a big and attractive show. Many A. P. S. members will be in attendance, and America's largest collection will be represented by an exhibition of "Nevis" by Mr. Arthur Hind.

A writer in "Stampitis", the clever official publication of the Texas Philatelic Association, compares the actual prices and market values of the U. S. stamps generally found in an average collection. The writer arrives at the amazing estimate of a 600% profit on stamps bought in 1914 and sold in 1925. The catalog in 1914 on Nos. 28 to 78 was \$176.86, and the stamps could then be bought at an average of 50% discount, or for about \$88.00. To-day the cat. on these same stamps amounts to \$738.98, and the discount does not exceed 30%, so the present day cost is in excess of \$500. The writer adds that collecting stamps is also more interesting than clipping coupons! That's a rather neat argument for stamps as an investment that we surmise will continue to improve as time rolls along.

Early in August Mr. S. L. Birbauer, of Altadena, Cal., had the misfortune of having his stamp collection stolen, and in less than a month had the pleasure of getting his prized gems back. The thief made the mistake of thinking he could sell stolen goods to legitimate dealers, with the result that he is now behind the bars. The Oroc Stamp Company and R. H. Mower, of San Francisco, were responsible for the capture of the thief. Good work!

Who will assist us in the publication of a section devoted to news of the Airmail, or "Aerophilosemy", as we note some term this phase of the hobby? We shall be glad to hear from one or more who are willing to give some of their time and effort to a monthly resume of this kind.

This month and next might well be termed the "catalog" months in the philatelic calendar. Both the new Scott and Gibbons will blossom forth this month, and Champion's English edition will follow shortly. All of them will contain many thousands of additions and alterations in prices. This year the Gibbons firm will publish a one volume edition British Colonies and the rest of the world combined, instead of two volumes as formerly, this innovation having been made possible through the use of a special thin paper.

As more can be learned about stamps through the intelligent study of catalogs than by any other single channel, we recommend that the philatelic budget be made to include at least two of the standard works.

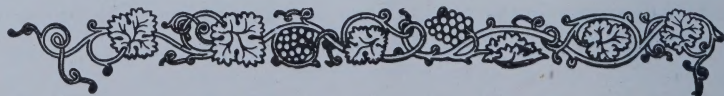
One of our esteemed contemporaries, in discussing the critical attitude of a

number of philatelic writers towards the flood of new issues and commemoratives, takes the stand that the continued issuance of charity and commemorative stamps is inevitable, and because they do serve to create some new collectors they are not to be utterly condemned. This appears to us a rather airy and illogical dismissal of a serious problem, and assumes no present or future strength of philatelic organizations in the political field. We have no quarrel in particular with any commemorative stamp issue; in fact, we rather like their striking and oft-times instructive designs, but we do feel that their issuance by any Government for purposes of revenue only, by a sale to collectors, is a direct attack, not alone on the philatelic pocketbook, but on the life of the hobby, and as such should be vigorously opposed. We believe the condonation of these issues by the philatelic press for the reason that they may be inevitable, is poor policy and obstructive to future philatelic campaigns against unnecessary and speculative stamps. That these issues are not inevitable and that philatelists can protect themselves, has been proven in more than one instance, and any reasoning to the contrary merely weakens the philatelic morale.

When the Italian Government began issuing commemoratives in wholesale fashion, the Italian philatelic societies presented a solid front and vigorously opposing further issues showed the power of their organization, because the Government immediately cancelled several prospective "sets" for collectors. Why treat the subject lightly? Are we to stand idly by or even endorse the policies of governments like Portugal, that have plainly gone into the business of selling labels to collectors; commencing in 1924 with the weird "Camoens" set of 31 values, followed by the "Branco" set again of 31 values, with 20 for the "Azores" and then some war commemoratives, then the "De Pombal" set of 66 stamps for Portugal and colonies, all sold at double face, and with few exceptions only at the Government mint, more sets promised for Mozambique, and a special set for Portugal that is to be re-issued for every year until 1941 with a new date! In addition, there is forecast a new set to take the place of the current Ceres design, and the probabilities are that the historians in the Government employ are now looking up further patriots, poets, artists and politicians to commemorate! Knowing all the facts, the individual collector can use his own judgment whether or not to buy these sets. There are sound reasons for doing or not doing so, but we feel there is only one policy open to the philatelic press and societies, and that is to vigorously oppose in every country the deliberate mulcting of thousands of collectors the world over, and the cheapening of a hobby through the sales of stamps for revenue only.

With this issue will be found the Index for Volume 38, which was concluded with the September number. Through an error the September number was given as being No. 11 instead of No. 12, and readers will please so note, as an error in numbering was carried through for all issues since last March.

In this issue we begin our new department prosaically headed "The Letter Box". We do hope A. P. S. members will take advantage of this opportunity of telling their fellow members what they think about various Society matters instead of writing concerning them to other publications not connected with the Society.





The Letter-Box

A. P. S. members having suggestions and ideas for any department of the Society, or any kicks or grumbles of a general nature, are invited to use this page freely. Communications should not exceed 150 words.

DEAR EDITOR:

I am writing you in response to your invitation in the August number of the "Philatelist" for expressions of opinion from the "silent majority" of collectors in regard to their appreciation of your publication and of the philatelic press in general.

The study of postage stamps has four different phases. The first of these is the technical, having to do with the subjects of printing and methods of manufacture. The second, the artistic, which involves not alone a satisfaction of the craving for color, form and perforation, but likewise the explanation of the subjects of treatment of the stamps themselves, such as rulers, costumes, landscapes, national symbols and traditions connected therewith. The third is the Postal history of stamps, including acts and letters of authorization, postal laws, rates and even the methods of obliteration and finally the economic, the phase of the dollars and cents values of stamps. Beside these stamps may be used concurrently in the study of history.

In the recruiting process, collectors are allured by the second and fourth of these appeals, in starting to collect stamps, they are not undertaking to study either the printing business nor governmental law. Lay press notices, dealers advertisements and most potent of all the stamps themselves make their appeal to the love of the esthetic and the acquisitional instinct.

It seems to me therefore that **undue prominence is given to the technical methods of the production of stamps** and also to the legal procedures under which they issue, in the articles which appear in our stamp publications.

There is one side of the economic interest which I believe greatly needs attention and that is methods for the detection of reprints and forgeries. The only books treating this subject in any comprehensive way, the two volume "Album Weeds," and the old Scott's Advanced Catalogue, are quite unobtainable and both would need to be revised and brought up to date for present use. Nowhere except in the most scattered and fragmentary way in the current stamp publications may this information be obtained. Yet the stamp world is full of bogus stamps of many kinds,—they are plentiful on approval sheets and are numerous in the average collection and they seem to completely frustrate the most driving of all the moderations which lead laymen and novices to become philatelists, the acquisitive instinct.

Upon this subject the catalogue is a help but it does not go far enough. It seems to me that a series of articles or indeed a book by a qualified writer or a committee of students in special fields covering thoroughly the entire catalogue of countries, U. S. locals, Samoa, Japan, the German States, Italian States, Mexico—there are few countries whose stamps have not been either counterfeited or reprinted—would be very greatly appreciated.

There are many very commendable features about your quite indispensable publication, but you have asked for free suggestions and you have insisted upon brevity.

Sincerely,

A. R. GERHART.

EDITOR AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

Dear Sir:

In the August issue you invite contributions as to what readers think. So here goes.

Philately is international, and the A. P. S. has influential members with international affiliations, so could not somebody seriously take up the consideration of an international color chart and standard nomenclature of colors for cataloguers and collectors. We call a spade a spade in everything else, but in regard to color we are just as apt to call it a club or a diamond.

As an instance of the diversity of opinion as to the name of various colors, let me quote the 1896 issue of Transvaal, as listed by Scott and by the principal English cataloguer, Gibbons. There are eleven denominations in this issue and the catalogs agree on the color of only two of them. As to the others:

- 1d—Scott says it is Rose; Gibbons says it is Carmine;
- 2½d—Scott says it is Ultramarine; Gibbons says it is Blue;
- 3d—Scott says it is Red Violet; Gibbons says it is Purple;
- 4d—Scott says it is Olive; Gibbons says it is Sage Green;
- 6d—Scott says it is Violet; Gibbons says it is Lilac;
- 1sh—Scott says it is Bistre; Gibbons says it is Ochre;
- 2sh—Scott says it is Heliotrope; Gibbons says it is Dull Violet;

while a third English catalog (Whitfield-King) alleges that the 3d is lake and the 6d mauve.

Now we have many stamps which the catalogs list as appearing in both blue and ultramarine, and if one catalog calls a stamp blue and another calls the same stamp ultramarine, where does the poor collector get off? Presumably if he buys one man's blue and the other fellow's ultramarine he will find he has two stamps of identically the same shade:—and who is to tell him which color he really got?

Yours very truly,

EDWARD I. CLARKE, A. P. S. 5115.

DEAR EDITOR:

Your appeal for criticism of the American Philatelist was quite startling. It had never occurred to me that the editor of such a good paper might not be aware of his publication's merits. Except sometimes when college work is too pressing, every feature is attractive reading. The format I think does as much as anything to put the Philatelist ahead of the field. I, personally, am strongly in favor of keeping the advertisements apart as you do, though most of the publications seem to give up this refinement in catering to the advertiser.

In looking thru the contents of a letter postmarked New York in 1840 I found that the writer had been accused of the modern offense of writing a message in second-class matter. * * * "There was nothing written in them more than has been decided to be within the law. * * * such as 'Letter from Wm. All Well.' I wish you had named the postmaster at Salem. Is the office kept at the old stand? Is E. M. Worthington postmaster at Colchester? Can you ascertain who marked the postage? But perhaps 'tis as well to let it pass. If they are returned to the General Post Office, Amos Kendall certainly can't make a fortune out of THEM."

Wishing you continued success in your position,

Fraternally,

WASHINGTON DODGE, No. 6091.



The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor!



In this issue there is given Dr. Chase's listing of inland steamboat route cancellations as noted by him on the 3c 1851-1857. With few exceptions these are exceedingly rare, and additions to the list are not expected to be numerous. Within the past month, however, too late to submit to Dr. Chase, who is now in Europe, a Cincinnati collector acquired a fine cover, which is partly illustrated herewith, that bears a Mississippi River steamboat route cancellation on a 3c '51 which does not appear in the Chase list, and which is undoubtedly authentic. The cancellation reads

"Memphis & Napoleon Riv. Mail" and is dated May 17th, 1853. So far, we have been unable to locate Napoleon on the map, and wish some reader would advise us the location of this river town. It will be of considerable interest to 3c 1851 specialists to learn more of this cancellation, and we will greatly appreciate readers having similar copies, or knowing something of the route in question, writing us.

In connection with the interesting section of Dr. Chase's article bearing on the cancellations to be found on the 3c '51, we have had sent us by Mr. Clarence Durland, a very fine example of the "straight line" cancellation Dr. Chase mentions as being very scarce. The stamp and cover bears the cancel "Columbia, Cal." in one straight line, and the letter enclosed has the interesting note dated Nov. 26th, 1852, "the Postoffice has been established at Columbia * * * direct letters to Columbia instead of Sonora." The date is probably that of the first, or one of the first days that the Columbia straight line cancel was used.

Mr. Durland also shows us an example of a town cancel which has the outside circle made up of dashes. The town is North Georgetown, Ohio, and is not mentioned in Dr. Chase's list.

In connection with the article in last month's number by Mr. Warner Bates on "Town and County Cancels on 3c Greens," we have the following interesting and informative letter:

"I was interested to note the article on 'Town and County Cancels on 3c Greens' in this month's Philatelist and can add one more to the list. This is Darby, Delaware Co., Pa. The town cancellation consists of concentric circles thirty and eighteen mm. in diameter respectively, with the word DARBY at the top and DELAWARE CO., PA. at the bottom between the two circles and the month, day, and year date in the center. The obliteration is a target sixteen mm. in diameter with four rings. I have this in purple on both the 3c American print of 1879 and on the 3c re-engraved of

1882. The date of the former is Oct. 23, 1881. I have earlier covers from Darby showing that from at least 1877 to July 9, 1881, the town postmark was a blue oval containing the town, state and complete date but omitting the county, while the obliteration was a PAID in a circle usually in black." Thomas Farcett.

Mr. Warner Ogden has sent us for inspection a cover bearing two copies of the 3c 1857, one of which bears the cancellation St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 19, 1859, and the second copy Templeton, Mass., Oct. 27, 1859. Mr. Ogden appends the following explanation of this curious cover which bears two town cancels on the face without any forwarding or explanatory marks. He says that—"from other correspondence I know that Mr. Christopher Sawyer, to whom the letter is addressed, was in business as a young man in Albany, N. Y., and that his parents lived in Templeton, Mass. It is probable that the letter from St. Louis in October, 1859, arrived at Albany at a time when Mr. Sawyer was on a visit home in Templeton, and one of his relatives carried the letter to Templeton with the intention of delivering it to Chris. On his arrival in Templeton he found that Chris. had just started back to Albany, and he, therefore, re-stamped the letter without making any change in the address, which was, of course, not necessary, and deposited it in the Templeton Postoffice. This is the only logical explanation that occurs to me."

Have any of our readers any other explanation for this curious item?

Mr. Gene Costales of the Scott Stamp & Coin Company, advises us that the very unusual and rare variety noted in the June number of the American Philatelist, a regular grill plus a quadruple split grill on the 12c 1867, has also been noted by him on a 6c 1869 in the B. K. Miller collection, and on three copies of the 6c 1870 and on one copy of the 3c 1867 9x13 grill. Mr. Costales notes that this variety is certainly rare enough to make it worth while to make a record of such stamps on which it has been found. Perhaps some of our readers can give us additional data.

Mr. E. R. Unthank, Princeton, Ind., shows us two covers which form a valuable addition to the list of railroad cancels given in Dr. Chase's article in our September issue. One, a 3c '57, bears the cancellation "Evansville & Vincennes R. R." in black; this is listed by Dr. Chase as appearing only on the '51 issue. He also shows us on covers bearing the 3c '57 the cancel "Evansville and Crawfordsville R. R. Co." This road is now known as the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad. Mr. Unthank calls our attention to the fact that the first cancel has the word Vincennes spelled with a double "s"—"Vincenness".

Mr. C. Frederick Heyerman, of Detroit, Mich., former President of the Society, calls our attention to a possible error in the report of the Detroit River Boat cancellation listed in the September issue. We noted this cancellation as reading "Detroit and Algoma." Mr. Heyerman states that this should be "Detroit and Algonac", the latter being a small town just above Lake St. Clair on the St. Clair River, and in support of this he shows us a similar cancel of more recent date, which is used by the present Railway Postoffice.

Mr. F. S. Cramer writes in connection with the query made by Mr. Warner Bates as to the why of the town and county cancels, that he is of the opinion these came about through there being more than one town in the state of the same name, and for that reason the Postmaster added the county in his cancel-

lation. He speaks of having lived in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, which was in Wyandotte County, and says there were three towns in Ohio bearing the name of Sandusky, two in Wyandotte County and one in Erie County, and that it was the custom in his day to always address mail to his town to "Upper Sandusky", Wyandotte County, Ohio. Mr. Cramer, therefore, reasons that it is quite likely there were two or more towns by the name of Walkers and Franklin Square.

This interesting suggestion can be easily checked up by any one having a map of the 1870 period.



By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

ALBANIA. The 1922 issue has been provisionally overprinted "Republika Shqiptare". Values are as follows:

- 1 on 2 quindarka orange.
- 2 quindarka orange.
- 5 quindarka yellow-green.
- 10 quindarka carmine.
- 25 quindarka blue.
- 50 quindarka blue-green.
- 1 frank violet.
- 2 franga olive-green.

Another issue is now being prepared with the portrait of the President of the Republic.

BELGIUM. From Mr. Henry Hooreman we have received examples of a handsome set which was issued June 1st to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the issue of postage stamps in Belgium. The stamps are of large size, finely engraved, and bear portraits of King Leopold I and King Albert I, with the dates 1849 and 1924. The set consists of thirteen values of a face value of 21 francs, and was sold only in complete sets on subscription. Very few sets have been used on the mail, and covers with proper date of issue should be scarce. The values and colors are as follows:

- 10 centimes green.
- 15 centimes violet.
- 20 centimes brown-red.
- 25 centimes grey-green.

30 centimes vermilion.
35 centimes pale blue.
40 centimes grey-brown.
50 centimes brown-yellow.
75 centimes blue.
1 franc lilac.
2 francs ultramarine.
5 francs slate.
10 francs carmine.

BRAZIL. An interesting variety is reported by "Stamp Collecting" to be found on the 200 reis stamp issued in 1924 to commemorate the Centenary of the Confederation of the Equator. Two sheets have been found of 100 stamps each, which show a white cross in the center instead of red, due to the red printing having been omitted. These should be rather scarce, as the total issue consisted of only one million stamps, and it is not likely that further sheets will be found.

BULGARIA. The Philatelic Magazine reports that the 50 stotinki stamp which we chronicled in the August issue, and which we thought was of a very attractive design, has met with public disfavor, and is to be withdrawn from sale. The design is that of a Bulgarian lion on a solid background with the single word "Bulgaria" at the foot, and the value above. It is stated that a new 50 stotinki will be issued, probably in the same design as the 10, 15 and 30 stotinki chronicled last month, which resembles the type of the first issue of 1879.

FRANCE. The 30c value, Sower type, now appears in blue instead of pink.

GERMANY. The 5 pf., 10 pf., and 20 pf. of the current eagle type have been overprinted "Dienstmarke" for official use. The overprint is in Gothic type printed diagonally in black.

NEW ZEALAND. The Economist Stamp Company reports having received copies of the ½ d., 1 d. and 3 d. values of the current stamps issued on paper printed on the back instead of with the usual water-mark. The back of each stamp bears in blue the letters "N Z" with a five-pointed star. Oily ink has been used for this experiment in place of the normal water-marked paper. This novelty in the stamp line will be, no doubt, eagerly sought by collectors.

POLAND. A new pictorial issue is reported to us by the Economist Stamp Company: 3 gr. blue, picturing the Warwell Castle at Cracow.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. The current 10c has again been issued in dull purple on yellow paper as it was originally printed.

TURKEY. Mr. Oswald Churchill of Constantinople, kindly sends a copy of the 10 piastres of the current type, which has been issued in blue to replace the same value formerly printed in slate.

Mr. Churchill also reports that the Turkish Government has given a contract to Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Company, of London, for a new issue of Turkish stamps which will bear the portrait of the President of the Republic, Khazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha, with some values showing the Turkish gray wolf and the Castle of Angora.

PRECANCELS.

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to F. B. Eldredge, Attleboro, Mass. Use Bushnell's types for description when possible.

LIST OF UNCATALOGUED PRECANCELS.

E. J. Newcomer, Sept. 1, 1925.

- CALIFORNIA—Alameda, U-1, 1½c, old 6c inv., old 9c inv., old 11c, 1c Walloon; Berkeley, II, U-51, 1½c rot.; Big Creek, U-51, ½c, 1½c, 9c, 15c; Delano, U-53 (spaced), ½c; Fresno, II, U-52, 1½c rot., U-53, old 1c rot. (10x10), old 13c, 2c, 4c, 10c, 15c, 15c Spec.; Los Angeles, II, 15c inv.; Madera, U-75, old 1c, 3c surf., 1½c, old 15c; Oakland, U-1, 9c; Napan, U-10, 7c, 20c dn.; Palo Alto, U-53, old 2c, old 12c, 1c Lex., 2c Lex., 10c spec., ½c due, 14c; San Francisco, III, 1½c, VII, U-31, 6c rot.; San Jose, I, 1½c, 1c due; Sepas-topol, U-53, old 12c; Stockton, I, 1½c rot. inv.; Venice, U-53, 5c rot.
- COLORADO—Boulder, I, U-51, 6c, 20c up, 50c dn.; Colorado Springs, V, 20c up.
- CONNECTICUT—Hartford, I, U-1, 1½c nor.; Middletown, V, U-58, 1½c; New Britain, III, U-3, 50c up; So. Norwalk, U-9, 30c up; Thomaston, I, 12c; Waterbury, VII, U-9, 1½c.
- FLORIDA—Plant City, I, old 12c.
- ILLINOIS—Belleville, II, U-53, 1½c rot.; Lemont, I, U-10, 1½c; Mt. Morris, U-5, 1½c.
- INDIANA—Anderson, U-10, 15c inv.; Indianapolis, IV, old \$1, 12c; Mishawaka, I, U-3, 6c; Newcastle, I, U-1, 3c.
- IOWA—Keokuk, IV, U-10, old 12c; Mason City, III, U-53, ½c; Newton, III, U-11, 20c dn.
- KANSAS—Holton, II, U-10, ½c, 1½c.
- KENTUCKY—Hawesville, II, U-53, 1½c; Louisville, II, U-97, 1½c coil dn.; Owensboro, U-10, old 12c; Paducah, III, U-1, 1c inv.
- MARYLAND—Hagerstown, I, U-74, 8c, 30c dn.
- MASSACHUSETTS—Amherst, II, U-51, old 12c; Attleboro, II, U-53, 12c; Dalton, U-10, 1½c; Hyannis, I, U-52, 12c; Indian Orchard, II, U-9, 12c inv.; Lynn, IV, U-11, 1½c rot.; Northampton, XII, 12c, old \$2, carm. & blk.; Rockland, II, U-53, 1½c; Springfield, VI, U-3, 1½c; Worcester, II, U-10, 20c dn.
- MICHIGAN—Battle Creek, U-31, 1½c; Benton Harbor, I, U-5, 1½c; Centerville, U-53, 1½c; Grand Rapids, XI, U-3, 2c rot., 15c; Kalamazoo, II, U-1, 11c, 50c dn., U-32, 1½c rot. & coil; Lansing, IV, U-1, 20c up; Monroe, II, U-52, 50c dn.; Muskegon, I, U-11, 10c inv., 20c up; St. Joseph, XII, U-1, 20c up.
- MINNESOTA—Albert Lee, I, U-1, 1½c; Duluth, I, U-1, ½c; Minneapolis, XIII, U-31, 1½c coil; St. Paul, VII, U-1, ½c inv., 20c dn. dble.; Winona, I, U-2, 1½c.

**RARITIES
ARE MY SPECIALTY**

J. Allen
"CRAIGARD"
BLAKE HALL ROAD
Address WANSTEAD, E. II., LONDON, ENG.

- MISSOURI—Clinton, I, 12c; Kansas City, VI, $\frac{1}{2}$ c; St. Joseph, U-10, (3 lines), $1\frac{1}{2}$ c.
- MONTANA—Anaconda, U-51, old 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 20, 30, 50, new 1, 3, 4, 6, 15, 25 dn., 50 up.; Butte, I, U-1, 7c, II, 1c, 2c, 4c, 5c, 15c; Billings, I, U-1, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c; Gt. Falls, II, U-79, 50c nor., III, U-10, old 3c surf., inv., new 7c nor.
- NEBRASKA—Hastings, III, U-10, 1c rot.; Lincoln, VI, U-32, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c rot. & coil; Omaha, II, U-1, old 15c (perf. 10).
- NEW JERSEY—Bloomfield, IV, U-53, $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Camden, IV, U-54, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c, 12c; E. Orange, III, U-58, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c; Jersey City, II, U-1, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c, 20c dn.; Manville, U-33, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c coil; New Brunswick, II, $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Rutherford, IV, U-7, 30c up, \$1 up.
- NEW MEXICO—Mesilla Park, U-58, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c.
- NEW YORK—Brooklyn, V, U-32, 5c rot.; Dansville, I, U-1, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c; Elmira, I, U-2, 12c; Flushing, I, U-10, 12c; Fulton, U-4 H. S., $1\frac{1}{2}$ c; Ithaca, III, U-75, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c; Jamaica, II, U-10, 12c; Jamestown, III, U-10, 20c up; Johnstown, III, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c rot.; Long Island City, II, U-5, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c inv., 30c up, III, U-97, new 10c coil dn.; Mt. Vernon, I, U-5, 1c inv., 20c up; Newburgh, V, U-10, old 20c inv.; Sag Harbor, I, U-1, 12c; Niagara Falls, IV, U-5, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c, 11c, 12c, 15c; North Tonawanda, U-5, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c; Rochester, XII, U-97, 3c coil up; Schenectady, II, U-3, 6c; Watertown, III, 1c, 12c.
- NORTH DAKOTA—Bismarck, II, U-1, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c, 20c dn.
- OHIO—Cincinnati, VI, U-3, 50c dn., VIII, U-8, $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 15c Spec.; Cleveland, X, U-97, 3c coil dn.; XI, U-32, 4c rot.; Columbus, VII, U-3, 20c dn.; Dayton, V, U-1, 20c dn.; Fremont, II, old 3c surf. dn.; Middletown, I, U-10, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c; Newark, U-54, 6c, 10c, 50c dn.; Norwalk, III, U-76, old 5c (perf. 10); Portsmouth, II, 50c dn.; Salem, I, U-2, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c rot. inv.; Toledo, IV, U-2, old 11c dble., VI, U-32, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c coil; W. Carrollton, I, U-9, $\frac{1}{2}$ c inv.
- OKLAHOMA—Sapulpa, II, 1c Doc.
- OREGON—LaGrande, I, U-71, old 1c, 4c, 10c (all perf. 11), II, U-74, 2c Doc.; Milwaukee, U-53, 4c, 30c dn.; North Portland, I, U-72, old 10c; Oregon City, I, U-53, $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 2c Lex.; Portland, I, U-1, old 8c inv., 20c up, U-32, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c coil; Salem, I, U-71, old 9c (perf. 10), 1c due (perf. 12); The Dalles, I, old 2c surf., 8c, 10c.
- PENNSYLVANIA—Bedford, I, U-79, old 1c (perf. 12); Conshohocken, U-53 (3 lines), 1c; Norristown, sim. to U-80, old 11c; Pottsville, III, U-53, 12c; Warren, VIII, U-4, 7c, 30c dn.
- SOUTH DAKOTA—Sioux Falls, I, U-5, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c.
- TENNESSEE—Chattanooga, VII, U-3, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c; Nashville, II, 20c up.
- TEXAS—Dallas, VIII, $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 1c rot.; Fort Worth, VI, 20c up; Houston, IV, U-1, $\frac{1}{2}$ c; San Antonio, V, U-5, 20c up.
- UTAH—Logan, II, U-52, 4c; Ogden, II, U-1, old 11c inv., new 9c inv., 10c inv.; Salt Lake City, sim. to U-31, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c rot.
- WASHINGTON—Bellingham, IV, U-53, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c rot., 12c, 30c up; Olympia, III, U-71, 11c, IV, U-6, 8c; Seattle, III, U-10, 1c, 11c; Wenatchee, I, U-53, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c.
- WISCONSIN—Beloit, IV, U-52, old 11c, 30c dn.; Ft. Atkinson, I, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c; Kenosha, I, 20c up; Madison, II, U-2, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c; Milwaukee, VIII, U-3, 6c inv., 30c dn.; Oshkosh, III, U-10, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c inv.; Racine, VI, U-1, $\frac{1}{2}$ c, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c; Sheboygan, U-32, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c coil; Two Rivers, III, U-10, 12c; Waukesha, I, U-71, 4c, 10c, 20c dn.; Nassau, II, U-52, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c.



SOCIETY



ITEMS

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, SAN FRANCISCO, LIFE BRANCH No. 1.

—Our 428th regular meeting was held on July 15th and was attended by a large crowd desiring to see the collections on display and hear the short talks on various subjects promised as part of the evening's entertainment.

After the election of several new members and the receipt of applications for new memberships, the motion was made and carried that the Secretary cast the ballot on behalf of the Society for all uncontested officers of the American Philatelic Society at the annual convention in Los Angeles next August.

The Society voted to cast its ballot for Messrs. Chittenden and Moses as Directors at Large of the A. P. S.

Mr. Corini regaled the meeting with a discourse on the early imperforate issues of Greece, illustrating his remarks with several full sheet of stamps. As Mr. Corini has been collecting nothing but the stamps of Greece for many years, he can be considered an expert on that country and gave his listeners many interesting details regarding methods of printing, minor varieties and cancellations.

Mr. Julius Loeb also favored the meeting with a short talk on U. S. Die Proofs and was bombarded with questions from all sides.

At our August meeting Mr. Stromberg will give us a short talk on "British Colonials." There will also be special displays of the Colonies by Messrs. Stromberg, Hackmeier, and Marcus, the latter showing British stamps used in the colonies.—MATT C. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, SAN FRANCISCO, LIFE BRANCH No. 1.

—The 429th regular meeting of this Society was held on August 19th, with 25 members and 4 visitors in attendance.

Two new members were elected and the applications of two others received. In this connection, it might not be amiss to say the membership of the Society has shown an increase of 30 % since October 1st last year.

It was planned to make this a British Colonial evening, but Mr. Stromberg, who was to be our principal speaker of the evening, was unable to appear and the evening developed into a United States evening "par excellence."

Mr. Walker had with him his very fine collection of U. S.; Mr. J. Loeb showed some varieties of various issues he had just purchased to go into his main collection, while the star attraction of the evening was a display made by Mr. J. A. Harris, Jr., of Cleveland, of the imperforate issues of the United States in strips, pairs, magnificent singles, stamps on entire cover, and a great number of minor varieties seldom seen.

Among other things were noted:—A strip of 4—10c 1847 from the right hand top margin of the sheet; covers showing this stamp with every conceivable

BRITISH COLONIALS.

I make a specialty of Rare British Colonials. My stock consists of stamps only in the finest possible condition. Selections Willingly Sent on Approval. Want Lists Will Receive My Prompt Personal Attention.

T. ALLEN,

"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG.

variety of cancellation, such as steamboat, paid, colored, etc. The 10c were all marked with their proper plate position.

The 5c 1847 formed a very fine array, showing double shifts, double entries, creased paper and practically all scarce varieties.

This did not complete the evening's entertainment, however, as Mr. Hackmeier had with him a book of mint copies of British Colonials, while Mr. H. C. Marcus gave an extemporaneous talk on the stamps of Great Britain used in the Danish West Indies.

A talk on lithography and various methods of printing will be given at our next meeting by Mr. L. S. Chidlaw.—MATT C. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO STAMP SOCIETY, LIFE BRANCH No. 7.—Regular monthly meeting held on August 3rd, with 48 members and 6 visitors present.

Four new members were elected and three new applications filed.

A discussion regarding the action of the United States Treasury Department in denying entry to this country of certain philatelic material was held and Mr. Willcox of the Customs Bureau explained the stand taken by the Washington authorities.

Executive Committeeman Hertzmann put in an appearance during the meeting and was accorded a cordial welcome after an absence of three months touring Europe. Mr. Hertzmann gave an interesting talk of his tour and the condition of the stamp market in Europe.

It was advocated that members give an exhibit of their collections during the visit of the American Numismatic Society members in this City next month.

The usual amount of trading was indulged in and a very pleasant evening spent by all present.

On August 17th the mid-monthly Social and Executive meeting was held and was attended by the usual large and enthusiastic crowd.—DONALD PIERCY, A. P. S. 318-2521, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN STAMP CLUB OF DETROIT has the pleasure of entertaining Mr. W. W. MacLaren of the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club, Cleveland, on the evening of Saturday, August 1st. There were forty members present, and other visitors were Mr. Reynolds of Flint, Mich., and Mr. Clark of Kalamazoo, Mich. The two latter gentlemen spoke on their stamp finds and also on stamp matters in their respective localities, and each extended the Detroit boys an invitation to visit their clubs.

The big show of the evening was Mr. MacLaren, who was introduced by Pres. Charles E. Brisley. "Mac" gave a very interesting description of his various finds and experiences encountered during the last few years. He said he

American Resident

IN FRANCE

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W. O. STAEB

89 Feronia Way, Rutherford, N. J.

would travel many miles to examine old trunks, attics or offices where he knew stamps and covers must be stored, only to be told upon his arrival that the "stamps were destroyed only a few days ago." After several such occurrences his visions of the wealth to be had in stamps faded. But he said he had a lot of fun out of his experiences too.

At the conclusion of Mr. MacLaren's talk Pres. Brisley outlined the evening's program and called upon Messrs. Bott, Scott, Koslowsky, White and Barron to assist in showing the albums to the members. Among the albums shown were Match and Medicine, which contained some of the finest specimens ever seen, in every respect. The 1863 cancellations on covers contained many interesting oddities. A collection of patriotic covers of the Civil War period, with many slogans, was greatly admired by all. Several collections of singles, pairs and blocks of U. S. were also shown.

The most interesting book was minutely described by "Mac" himself. It contained fifty covers collected by him during the past eleven months.

The following were shown:

- 10c 1847—bisect, blue Concord, N. H. and grid upper right, half, with full sheet margin; cut diagonally and extending thru margin.
- 3c 1851 Boston Paid cover, with Penny Post paid carrier.
- 3c 1851 Providence, R. I. Feb. 29 falling squarely on stamp.
- 3c 1857 II cracked plate—middle stamp—green—Whethersfield, Conn. typing stamp to cover.
- 3c 1857 Type II Baltimore, Md. with red carrier.
- 3c 1857 Type II Chicago, St. Paul, Fond du Lac R. R. tying pair to cover.
- 1c 1861 Strip of 3 Cancelled Free and paid 3.
- 3c 1861 Boston, Mass. fine two star shield cancellation.
- 3c 1861 Amherst, Mass. tulip in circle cancellation.
- 3c 1861 Lake Champlain Steam Boat Cancellation.
- 3c 1861 Patriotic Hatfield, Mass. and "5" in orange.
- 3c 1869 Sacarapa, Maine, with fancy Roman X cancellation used on cover before stamps.

All of these were found during the past year.

"Mac" had held open house at the Statler Hotel on Saturday, from 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M. Many local collectors called upon him. Among the first were Brig. Gen. C. A. Coolidge and Mr. John Kay. Pres. Brisley called at the Statler and escorted "Mac" to the club room, where a spirit of good fellowship pervaded, and all were won by his pleasant smiles.

At 11 P. M. this very successful meeting was brought to a close, after Mr. MacLaren had been thanked for his visit and invited to pay a return call as soon as he conveniently could.—HERMAN W. BOERS, Publicity Mgr.

AUCTION SALES

We hold Sales about every six weeks. If your name is not on our mailing list, write us. Catalogues of all sales are free to anyone interested. Nearly all collectors and dealers buy at auction now-a-days.

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H. OSWALD

(Bank Director)
PREVALJE, JUGO-SLAVIA, EUROPE.

REPORT *of the*

SECRETARY

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this veil.

No. 1.

September 1, 1925.

Applications Pending.

Barcus, Norman	Peterson, Joy R.	Young, E. G.
Burrill, Frank W.	Peterson, Peter H.	Burg, E. D.
Davis, Harry A.	Pier, Henry H.	DeWindt, Heylinger
Densmore, Louis E.	Razis, Constantin G.	Dupleich, Jean
Freimuth, C. H.	Serrane, Fernand	Ferraro, R. L.
Hustmyre, F. W. Jr.	Simpson, Robt. C.	Frantz, J. G.
Labora L, Jose	Watson, Wm. J.	Garraway, E. G.
Marston, Dr. Jas. G.	Wells, Avard W.	Lemert, R. J.
McCullough, Henry	White, Gene S.	Mathews, Otis
Moore, H. G.	Wilhelm, W. A.	Walton, Elliott M.
Oakley, Earl	Wittman, E.	

Applications for Reinstatement Pending.

5168 Wailly, Victor R. 5437 Jeannede, Nick 1404 Willcox, R. H.

Applications Posted.

- Andrews, J. W., 5026 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; Age 26; Engineer, Western Elec. Co.; Reference: B. L. Voorhees, 7 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by J. F. Vickery.
- Bach, Rudolph C., 82 Nassau St., New York City; Age 46; Pub. Stamp Collector; Reference: R. M. Frost, Am. Trust Co., 135 Broadway, New York City; Proposed by W. O. Staeb.
- Beckwith, C. H., 12 Shady Ave., Geneva, Ill.; Age 30; Engineer, Crane Co.; Reference: Edw. A. Fredreckson, 5956 Manton Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by Hans E. Pohl.
- Bedford, Clayton W., 319 Vaniman St., Akron, Ohio; Age 40; Chemist; Reference: Chas. Werth, Industrial Sav. & Loan Co., Akron, Ohio; Proposed by J. F. Cherry.
- Beuter, Don F., 3112 Walton Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.; Age 29; Govt. Employee; Reference: B. W. H. Poole, Washington Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by Chas. S. Thompson.
- Boker, John R., 390 West End Ave., New York City; Age 54; Merchant Manufacturer; Reference: Percy G. Doane, Tribune Bldg., New York; Proposed by Geo. B. Sloane.
- Boling, Frank W. Jr., Box 618, Norfolk, Va.; Age 21; Clerk, Mex. Petroleum Corp.; Reference: Capt. Henry Eagleton, Arcade Bldg., Norfolk, Va.; Proposed by William Evans.
- Collectors' Club, Pinckneyville, Ill., Chas. J. Bischof, Pres.; Kenneth McMath, Secy., Pinckneyville, Ill.

- Dewey, Lynn J., Jeffers, Minn.; Age 28; Postmaster; Reference: L. A. Duroe, Jeffers, Minn.; Proposed by Dr. C. H. Curry.
- Floyd, Fred G., 52 Farquhar St., Roslindale, Mass.; Age 56; Civil Engineer, City of Boston; Reference: Louis G. Barrett, 200 Park St., West Roxbury, Mass.; Proposed by Chas. K. B. Nevin.
- Fonda, H. A., 1954 E. 177 St., New York City; Age 31; Bank; Reference: Ellis Russell, 20 Exchange Pl., New York; Proposed by W. O. Staeb.
- Gleason, Dr. G. R., Lopez Cotilla 312, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico; Age 42; Dentist; Reference: Geo. Harris, 670 Ave. LaPaz, Guadalajara, Mexico; Proposed by R. D. Brown.
- Grant, Malcolm M., 21 Schussler Rd., Worcester, Mass.; Age 42; Insurance; Reference: Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.; Proposed by Frank L. Coes.
- Harden, Henry C., Box J, Somersworth, N. H.; Age 41; Agt., Great Falls Mfg. Co.; Reference: Hon. Fred H. Brown, Somersworth, N. H.; Proposed by A. N. Morton.
- Hayes, Harvey J., 200 S. Madison Ave., Pasadena, Calif.; Age 42; Supervisor, Postoffice, City Div.; Reference: H. C. Hotaling & Co., Pasadena, Calif.; Proposed by S. L. Bierbauer.
- Jacoby, A. H., Mason, N. H.; Age 48; Farmer; Reference: H. F. Bingham, Ashby, Mass.; Proposed by the Secretary.
- Jayne, Wm. M., Spring St., Southington, Conn.; Age 35; Farmer; Reference: Scott Stamp & Coin Co., New York; Proposed by the Secretary.
- Lampson, Robin, 433 Rowell Bldg., Fresno, Calif.; Age 25; Stamp Dealer, Fellowship Stamp Agency; Reference: Isaac Frohman, 991 Mills Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by Louis Gundelfinger.
- Mainwaring, Wm. C., 4777 Osler Ave., Vancouver, B. C., Canada; Age 31; Sales Mgr., Western Electric Co.; Reference: R. E. Jamieson, 136 Water St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada; Proposed by Henry Whittaker.
- Malin, Clarence E., 1548 W. 69th St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Age Legal; Contractor; Reference: Robt. H. Biekman, 432 Manhattan Pl., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by William Bloss.
- Mills, Harry W., 183 N. Limestone St., Lexington, Ky.; Age 27; Newspaper; Reference: Requested; Proposed by the Secretary.
- Molvig, A., Sundholmsvej 5, Copenhagen, Denmark; Age 30; Office Assistant; Reference: E. V. Birkholm, 32 Vesterbrogade, Copenhagen, Denmark; Proposed by S. S. Bogekilde.
- Pearce, Wm. R., 69 Kline St., Halifax, Nova Scotia; Age 33; Salesman; Reference: H. L. Hart, 71 Goltengin St., Halifax, N. S.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- Reichelt, O. G., 11310 Rockaway Blvd., Ozone Park, L. I., N. Y.; Age 39; Clerical; Reference: T. R. Thorne, Int. Merc. Mar. Co., 1 Broadway, New York; Proposed by W. O. Staeb.
- Robinette, Howard A., 509 7th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.; Age legal; Mgr. For. Dept., H. F. Colman; Reference: Perry W. Fuller, Baltimore, Md.; Proposed by T. Russell Hungerford.
- Roth, Peter S. Jr., 25 Maple St., Bloomfield, N. J.; Age 22; Jeweler; Reference: Henry Wendt, Princeton, Ill.; Proposed by the Secretary.
- Shields, Foster S., 1326 Brush St., Detroit, Mich.; Age 32; Salesman, Church Goods House; Reference: Chas. L. Brisley, 1345 Marlborough Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Proposed by H. M. Hedrick.
- Thomas, Lee, 1109 N. Jefferson Ave., Springfield, Mo.; Age 15; Student and Stamp Dealer; Guaranteed by Mrs. W. S. Thomas; Reference: Blain Grocery Co., Springfield, Mo.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

- Trimble, Frederic, Box 149, Orange, Tex.; Age 16; Student; Guaranteed by Mrs. S. C. Trimble, 806 Pine St., Orange, Tex.; Reference: F. W. Hustmyre, Orange, Tex.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- Turner, Arthur B., 64 Charles St., Quincy 69, Mass.; Age 43; Painter & Paper Hanger; Reference: Boyle Bros., 853 Washington St., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by E. F. Stillings.
- Walker, A. B., 805 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa; Age 30; Policeman; Reference: Geo. W. Linn Co., Columbus, Ohio; Proposed by L. J. Newberry.
- Wenzel, John, 6220 Harper Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Age 33; Accountant; Reference: Weill & Maier, 219 Decatur St., New Orleans, La.; Proposed by the Secretary.
- Whiteside, James, 2841 S. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 64; Commission and Stamps; Reference: P. M. Mann, 720 Liberty Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer.
- Wilson, P. T., Box 842, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Age 43; Life Insurance; Reference: Watt Martin, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Proposed by O. K. Bourgeois.

Application for Reinstatement.

- 5098 Lemont, Cedric W., 49 Oak Hill Ave., Delaware, Ohio; Age legal; Stamp Dealer; Reference: H. E. Harris & Co., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by the Secretary.

New Stockholders.

- 8089 Berry, Frederick A., 1472 Stratford Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
- 8090 Coyne, F. S., 560 Empire Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
- 8091 Eberhart, Ernest E., Superior, Neb.
- 8092 Einecke, E. R., 1115 25th St., Galveston, Tex.
- 8093 Emig, Conrad, 1002 40th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 8094 Haskell, Harry G., Box 119, Norwood, Mass.
- 8095 Hunt, H. W., 100 Victoria Arcade, Auckland, New Zealand.
- 8096 Johnson, Lt. John J., Care Adj. Gen., Ft. Mills, Philippines.
- 8097 King, Capt. D. C., 2785 Grand Ave., Beaumont, Texas.
- 8098 Knock, Henry L., 5 Delrey Ave., Catonsville, Md.
- J8099 Lord, Chas. E., 375 10th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
- 8100 Lloyd, L. H., 13 Elm St., Oxford, Ohio.
- J8101 Marchand, John V. M., 270 9th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
- 8102 Nulle, Augustus, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City.
- 8103 Peltz, W. L. L., 82 State St., Albany, N. Y.
- 8104 Peterson, Arthur P., Rm. 602, 15 W. 37th St., New York City.
- 8105 Pippel, H. A., Box 922, New Kensington, Pa.
- 8106 Rodermond, Melville P., 77 Crescent Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
- 8107 Seaver, Wm. E., 705 Shepherd St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
- 8108 Steinberg, A., 2 Highland Ave., Winthrop, Mass.
- 8109 VanBlaricom, S., 20 S. Main St., Helena, Mont.
- 8110 Weill, Samuel W. F., 136 Crestmont Terrace, Collingswood, N. J.
- 8111 Wheeler, Rodney, 148 Park Ave., Bridgewater, Mass.
- 8112 Whipple, Harry A., 30 Union St., Glens Falls, N. Y.

Reinstated.

- 6160 Minassian, Leon, Odos Galinou 40, Athens, Greece.

Replace on Roll.

- 4759 Seiler, H. J., 538 27th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

Resignations Received.

- 7214 Babcock, F. A., 170 E. 7th St., Oswego, N. Y.
- 6565 Bailey, J. R., Box 52, Gastonia, N. C.
- 6250 Balaban, M. S., 530 W. 145th St., New York.
- 7327 Bryan, Edw. E., 1135½ E. Wash St., Portland, Ore.
- 6026 Fisher, C. C., 806 Washington Ave., Cookeville, Tenn.
- 7480 Greve, Frederick, 3733 Central Ave., Nashville, Tenn.
- 3170 Hall, R. D., 7 N. Mulberry St., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
- 7484 Harrington, F. M. Jr., 2406 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 6406 Matincheff, Ivan I., 6 Preslav St., Sofia, Bulgaria.
- 6104 Mordecai, Robt. M., 850 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.
- 7644 Rathbone, P. J., Scotch Plains, N. J.
- 5532 Skinner, C. D., 75 Carolina Ave., Providence, R. I.
- 6245 Soltau, Samuel, 14 W. Clay Ave., Roselle Parke, N. J.
- 6986 Troendle, Eugene, 926 Wildwood Ave., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 7693 White, William M., 21 Main St., Lewiston, Me.

Resignations Accepted.

- 7282 Claxton, Fred J., San Francisco, Calif.
- 7248 Meyers, John, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 7795 Sayers, A. E., Honolulu, Hawaii.
- 7459 Willett, W. E., Baltimore, Md.

Deceased.

- 3985 Curtiss, W. B., 12 Stratford Rd., Schenectady, N. Y. Sep. 27, 1924.
- 1563 Simmons, Saml. R., 421 E. 140th St., New York City. Aug. 19, 1925.

Change of Address.

- 7398 Armstrong, J. T., from 691 S. New Hamp. to 5540 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
- 7648 Bolinger, Russell from Orange, Calif. to 2105 E. Ocean Blvd., Long Beach, Calif.
- 5995 Burns, A. L. from 803 Washington to 809 North Western Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 5693 Burwick, Harold G. from 708 Grove to 1215 N. Logan St., Lansing, Mich.
- 6088 Cone, Earl K. from Tucson to 127 N. Central Ave., Phoenix, Ariz.
- 7235 Frank, Roy C. from 803 Washington to 809 Northwestern Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 7707 Harrington, Floyd from 629 Kirkland to 1553 Elm St., Utica, N. Y.
- 6830 Hirschhoff, Dr. Ernest from Stamford, Conn. to 2624 Raymond Ave., Augusta, Ga.
- 7237 Hogarth, G. W. from 1256 S. Vine St. to 1273 Corona St., Denver, Colo.
- 6098 Hudson, L. N. from 5407 Genoa St. to 5781 Adeline St., Oakland, Calif.
- 6402 Kirby, P. F. from 603 Laughlin Bldg., to 203 Tajo Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
- 8007 Lake, Morse B. from Iowa City, to Shenandoah, Iowa.
- 7271 Lindsay, Harry M. from 225 E. 17 St. to 316 E. 13th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 7555 Mason, Harry J. from Philadelphia to 837 S. Dakota Ave., Tampa, Fla.
- 7642 Moyer, Rev. E. S. from Hagersville, to 141 Colborne St. W., Brantford, Ont., Canada.

- 4853 Rotnem, V. W. from 803 Wash. Ave. to 809 North Western Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 7448 Setre, K. T. from 3301 Chicago Ave. to 2008 Garfield Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 7088 Thompson, Geo. H. from New York to 255 Kenmore Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 7018 Turner, Robt. A. from Denver, Colo. to Adv. Agt., Seaboard Air Line, Norfolk, Va.
- 7802 Williams, Edw. C. from 40 Central St. to 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
- 1647 Williams, Fred H. from Box 212 to 437 4th Ave., Parnassus, Pa.
- 6858 Wheeler, Alden M. from Los Angeles to 1245 California St., San Francisco, Calif.
- 7253 Park, Loran D. from Hayden Junc. to 910 E. Culver St., Phoenix, Ariz.
- 7156 Allen, Frederick W. from Minneapolis to 521 S. 4th St., Grand Forks, N. Dak.
- 7808 Barbier, Chas. A. from Newark, N. J. to 131 Linden Ave., Glen Ridge, N. J.
- 6948 Bensinger, C. A. from 635 Crouse to 890 Lawton St., Akron, Ohio.
- 7276 Betzer, S. I. from Alliance to 2302 S. 11 St., Lincoln, Neb.
- 6875 Carr, Geo. S. from 2436 9th to 2436 "G" St., San Diego, Calif.
- 2115 Gaerte, F. E. from 4931 to 4814 N. Claremont, Ravenwood, Chicago, Ill.
- 6096 Gillardon, Arthur from Lake View Heights to 99 Curie Ave., Clifton, N. J.
- 2519 Hamilton, Maj. C. S. from Rockford, Ill. to Q. M. Corps, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
- 7483 Harmon, A. W. from Dorchester to 71 Greateon Rd., West Roxbury, Mass.
- 2721 Lindsay, H. M. from 225 E. 17th to 10 Westminster Rd., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 7741 Martin, A. J. from Bronxville to 457 Siwanoy Pl., Pelham Manor, N. Y.

20th CENTURY ERROR

A block of sixty 2c Hardings, plate #15056 as described in The American Philatelist on page 673 of the July issue.

There are eight good part perfs; six with minor defects and forty-six are diagonally perforated.

There are only thirty-eight others in existence in small blocks and this is the largest block intact.

Correspondence invited and will be held confidential.

SAMUEL KONWISER, D. D. S.

214 Hawthorne Avenue, Newark, New Jersey.

- 2829 Nolan, Owen L. from Whitneyville to 123 Brearcliff Rd., Hamden, Conn.
 2657 Richardson, L. E. from Putnam, Conn. to 75 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
 5912 Rubber City Stamp Club from 635 Crouse St. to C. A. Bensinger, Secy., 890 Lawton St., Akron, Ohio.
 7445 Russell, Ellis from 483 Park Ave. to 27 Berwyn St., East Orange, N. J.
 5410 Schon, O. J. from New York City to 16 Pearsall Ave., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.
 5686 Tracy, Col. J. K. from Care Postmaster, N. Y. to Marine Barracks, Parriß Island, S. C.
 7803 Zanini, Jos. C. from New York to 13516 95th St., Ozone Park, N. Y.

Address Wanted.

Mail is returned from

8070 Nelson, Warner S., 2017 Maple St., Tampa, Fla.

Correction.

August Report under "New Stockholders" 8038 Fuller, Coral R. address should be 1009 Oregon St., Oshkosh, Wis.

Change of Name.

- 7013 Rose, John, 312 Elm St., New Haven, Conn. name has been changed to
 7013 Taylor, Arthur C., 312 Elm St., New Haven, Conn.

Correction.

In making up the Secretary's annual report two errors were found which affects the Summary of Membership. The death of two members was published twice. J. C. Berkey in June and September, 1924 and A. Gero Schmidt in May and June 1925. Therefore to the total membership of Aug. 1, 1925 of 3241 add 2 making total for August 1, 1925, 3243.

Membership Summary.

Total Membership August 1, 1925	3243	
New Stockholders	24	
Reinstated	1	
Replaced on Roll	1	
		3269
Resignations accepted	4	
Deceased	2	6
Total Membership September 1, 1925		3263

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

PERU A wonderful collection now being broken up.
 Approvals of 19th & 20th Century on request.

FENNELL STAMP CO. Fullerton Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Official Notices.

Bids Asked for Printing the Society Publications.

Bids are asked for printing and mailing the American Philatelist and other publications of the Society for one year beginning January 1, 1926. Bids should be in the Secretary's hands on or before November 1, 1925. Specifications will be sent to reliable printers and publishers on request. Address the Secretary, 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.

R. KENNETH MILNE PRIZE, 1924-25

A Silver Loving Cup.

A silver loving cup to the member securing the largest number of new members for the fiscal year 1924-25. Officers and dealers not eligible. The members of the Recruiting Committee as such are not considered as officers in this competition. At least ten new members must be secured. The cup will become the permanent property of the member winning it three times.

THE WINNER.

The above prize was won by Mr. L. R. Saunders, Mason City, Ia., by obtaining 16 new members.

THE CHARLES BEAMISH PRIZE, 1925-26

\$50.00.

Mr. Beamish's check now in the hands of the Secretary. Details in the next number. In the meantime boys, GET BUSY on Recruiting.

A SCRAP FOR THE MILNE CUP.

Mr. Saunders will be the proud possessor of the Milne Cup during 1925-26. The Secretary learns there are others who have their eye on it and from all indications friend Saunders will have some work to do to retain it next year. Who will take it away from him? Or will LR protect it during 1925-26?

AUCTION SALES

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116 Nassau Street

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Member A. P. S., A. S. D. A.

Report of Sales Mgr. Rutherford Stamp Club.

The sales manager of the Rutherford Stamp Club presents his first public report for eight months ending August 31, 1925.

Sales Created:

January	\$ 441.03
February	554.19
March	662.71
April	896.51
May	622.13
June	560.10
July	726.06
August	724.55

Total \$ 5,187.28

Goods entered for the same period was \$22,583.25.

Our slogan SETTLEMENTS MONTHLY is no idle boast, as is demonstrated to the members who receive their checks regularly, but it often happens that an individuals goods does not as well as another, this is due mainly to the owner of the material, whether he puts in desirable material, or the common varieties that everyone has. If the member does not get his remittances as stated it is the fault of the material, as our goods are seen in over 70 different towns in the U. S. and Canada, so everything should be sold if priced right and mounted with care.

W. O. STAEB, Sales Mgr.

A. P. S. OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

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Board of Vice Presidents—Dr. F. A. Kraft, W. O. Staab, S. G. Keller, Milwaukee, Wis.
Secretary—Holland A. Davis, 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.
Treasurer—Howard H. Elliott, Winchendon, Mass.
International Secretary—G. C. Cuenod, Box 273, Galveston, Tex.
Directors-at-Large—Dr. J. B. Chittenden, New York City;

APPOINTIVE OFFICERS.

Sales Superintendent—J. E. Guest, Dallas, Texas.
Examiner of Sales Books—T. E. Flick, Galveston, Texas.
Editor American Philatelist—A. D. Fennel, 807 Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Librarian—John H. Leete, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Asst. Librarian—Dr. K. M. Day, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Attorney—H. M. Lewy, 2 Rector St., New York City.
Official Expert—Eugene Klein, 1318 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Resident Agent—Dr. Homer Collins, 417 New Jersey Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

COMMITTEES.

Revision of By-Laws Committee—E. B. McPherson, Chairman; Frank H. Burt, W. W. MacLaren, R. W. Smith, I. Frohman.
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Philatelic Index—W. R. Ricketts, Chairman; C. A. Howes, B. W. H. Poole.
Obituary—Rev. C. C. Silvester, Chairman; Dr. J. B. Chittenden, Gen. C. A. Coolidge.
Catalogue—S. B. Ashbrook, Chairman; D. C. Hammatt, E. R. Jacobs.
Hand-Books—A. D. Fennel, Chairman; H. C. Needham, Matt. C. Dillingham.
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Junior Collectors Advisory—A. F. Merell, Chairman; V. W. Rotnem, C. W. Best.
Committee on Delinquencies—Dr. C. W. Hennan, C. S. Thompson, J. E. Scott.

Established 1889

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Medium priced approval selections adapted to the requirements of the collector who has less than 12,000 varieties.

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1926
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Reference please!

ADVANCE STAMP CO.
26 East 23rd St.
New York City**CHARLES C. KELTON**

Highest prices paid for anything desirable in single stamps or collections, or will sell same on commission.

SUITE 811-12-13

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B. GORDON JONES

(A. P. S. #3884, etc.)

—Some **RARE INDIAN Mint Stamps**:—

1921, 9 pies on 1 anna, errors, NINE-NINE or PIES-PIES, \$10.00 each.

C. E. F. 1900, set of 10 (3 pies-1 Re.) \$1.50.

I. E. F. 1914, set of 10 (3 pies-1 Re.) \$1.25.

Nabha, Service, 1913, 1 Re. (#130) \$15.

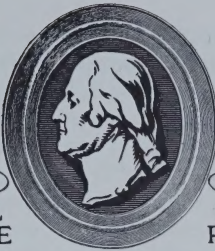
Kuwait, 1923, 3as. inverted overprint, (#6a cat. \$200.00) \$12.50.

Superb Approvals of Br. India, all Indian States, Afghanistan, Ceylon, etc.

23, Rosemont Ave., North Finchley,
London, N., England.**THERE'S SATISFACTION**for those that use my **New Issue Service of U. S. and Colonies, Gt. Britain and Colonies, France and Colonies.** Do you know my terms? Better write and be among the happy!**H. F. COLMAN****Second Natl. Bank Bldg.****Washington, D. C.**

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Entered as second class matter, December 31st, 1917, at the post office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under the Act of March 3rd, 1879.

Vol. 39.

NOVEMBER, 1925.

No. 2.

An "Illuminative" Stamp Collection.

By ELLIS PARKER BUTLER.

There is probably a better word than "illuminative" to describe the collection of which I am thinking but the word expresses what I mean well enough. It may be that such collections of stamps are in existence or being made, but this I do not know.

In these days, when new issues are so overwhelmingly numerous and old ones almost uncountable, the old style "general" collection has become an impossibility and a great many stamp collectors have become specialists. Specialization is, after all, the most interesting form of collecting in any field. In the matter of cost alone, collecting more than one or two countries, with the aim of securing a complete collection, is almost prohibited to most lovers of stamps. Practically any country chosen runs into high priced stamps in the earlier issues and in the higher values of newer issues.

The only unsatisfactory feature of specializing is that, when a specialized collection has reached a certain stage, the waits between new acquisitions are apt to be long. It may be months or even years before a needed stamp can be secured. These long waits are irksome and the collector is happier if he has some side-line to which he can turn, and which will be interesting enough to keep his enthusiasm alive and still be within his means.

It is to fill this requirement, and also as a possible new type of collection for beginners, that I suggest the "illuminative" stamp collection.

In very brief words, the "Illuminative" stamp collection will be a collection showing the beginnings and progress of adhesive stamp making in the world. It would be, when complete, a collection containing one example of every phase and variety of the stamp maker's art. Until the collection is more or less numerous and its plan decided upon a "stock book" should be used; then a large sized loose-leaf album will be most satisfactory.

Such a collection would begin, inevitably, with "the first adhesive postage stamp ever issued." This would build up a page of "firsts":

- 1—The first postage stamp ever issued (with gum)
- 2—The first postage stamp ever issued (without gum)
- 3—The first perforated postage stamp ever issued (with gum)
- 4—The first perforated postage stamp ever issued (without gum)

This would lead to other "firsts": the first "postage due" stamps in the above

four forms, the first "newspaper" stamps, the first "registration" stamps, the first "too late" stamps; the first "commemorative" stamps, the first "charity" stamps, and so on. I would include "the first stamp issued by the United States." And why not the "first counterfeit on record" and the "first speculative issue"? Then would come other "firsts"—the first surcharge, and so on.

A page or two of such "firsts" would be far more interesting to an outsider than any ordinary collection. I can see an evening's lecture in such a collection, and one that would interest anyone and show anyone why stamp collecting is so interesting to its devotees. The collection of "firsts" could be expanded greatly. It might contain the first stamp issued in each continent—Africa, North America, etc.—or, if desired, the first stamp issued by each country. It would contain the first airplane stamp, the first steamboat stamp, the first war tax stamp.

It will be seen that the collection of "firsts" would show, on a few pages of an album, every type of stamp ever issued.

From this point the "Illuminative" collection becomes even more interesting. Because I do not wish to take too much space in setting forth the idea, I am not attempting a complete exposition of the idea, and will give some of the divisions of such a collection as briefly as possible.

1—Impressions. Examples showing the different methods of printing stamps, as engraving, lithographing, rubber stamping, roller engraving, photo-engraving, type-set, etc.

2—Perforations. Examples of rouletting, saw-tooth rouletting, perce en arc, dot perforations, etc. Examples of millimetre spacing of perforations, as 11, 11½, 12, and combinations, etc. Diagonal perforations of stamps as in some Portuguese issues, and so on.

3—Shapes and Sizes—The largest stamp and the smallest, with all the sizes between them. Square stamp, triangular stamp, circular stamp, etc. Long narrow stamp, long upright stamp, etc.

4—Color. Stamps showing the complete range of blues, or reds, or yellows, etc., in the ink used. Aniline ink. Metallic ink. Water color. Etc.

5—Paper. (a) The type of paper used—laid, wove, coated, color coated, etc. (b) The color of paper used.

6—Overprints. For changed values. For new purposes. Various colors of overprints. Oddities in overprints. Change of value or purpose by perforation.

7—Currencies. The currencies of the world as shown by stamps, as the pound sterling, the dollar, the shilling, the penny, the cent, and so on.

8—Portraits. (a) rulers. (b) military men. (c) men and women of note, as Martha Washington, Columbus, etc. (d) races of mankind, as the Indian, the Maori, etc.

9—From this point the collection follows the preference of the individual collector. Varieties and methods of cancellation would be interesting. Stamps with pictures of animals, of ships and other vessels, of structures and monuments, etc. may be added as desired.

It will be seen that an "illuminative" collection is meant to be an explanation of every phase of stamp production. It is also meant to permit, wherever possible, the use of an inexpensive stamp instead of an extremely costly one. If the collection takes in varieties of cancellations, for example, and needs an example of a star-shaped cancellation, it is often possible to get a more perfect specimen on a stamp that costs a penny than on one that costs forty dollars. To show a perfect example of 11½ millimetre perforation a cheap and easily available stamp will do as well as one costing many dollars.

Perhaps one of my thoughts regarding such a collection is that it is not as selfish as an ordinary collection. It cannot be denied that even the most prized

stamp collection is, to the person not a collector, the worst sort of boredom. People hate to have to sit and look through a stamp collection. "All the stamps ever issued by Great Britain" means nothing to them. You have all had that experience. They are, perhaps, momentarily interested by a very old stamp, and will look an instant at a stamp that has striking color or a striking picture on it, and then they are bored.

Our museums similarly bored people in the old days, but of late the curators have learned to arrange their collections so that they are interesting to all. They arrange their collections so that they tell a story. The result is that, instead of being deserted, it is almost impossible to squeeze into the museums on certain days. This "illuminative" collection, in the same way, will tell a story. Here is the "very first stamp" at the very beginning of the collection, and that is interesting. From this the interest is carried on through the developments from that stamp. "The first stamp was issued in Great Britain in 1840, you see, but the United States did not issue its first stamp until seven years later—here it is. And no one thought of perforating stamps until —". "And these are odd—triangular and octagonal stamps —". The thought of the outsider is almost sure to be "Why, I never imagined stamp collecting was so interesting." They never did, either. And, what is worse, it never was, for probably half the collectors. It would probably be amazing to know how many collectors are keeping on merely because they began.

I believe, if you think of this "illuminative" collection a few minutes quite a few of you will see in it something worth taking up for the fun of the thing. A hundred ways of improving and expanding the idea I have set forth here will occur to you, and that is a part of the delightfulness of the whole scheme. You will think at once of stamps I have not mentioned that should be included—stamps printed on the back, a collection showing the various gums used, stamps issued but never put on sale, stamps put on sale but never postally used, inverts, errors, specimens of proofs, stamps showing revolutions, rebellions and the creation of independent nations, a stamp issued in each year since stamp issues began. In how many languages have stamps been printed? Why not one stamp in each of those languages in our "illuminative" collection? How many countries have issued stamps? Why not one stamp from each of those nations?

And that is the basic idea of the "illuminative" collection—each stamp in it answers a question, either one that might be asked by a tyro or one that might be asked by a collector. Suppose your perforation gage is lost—what is a 11½ millimetre perforation? You have one in your "illuminative" collection. What color is "bistre"? You have a bistre stamp in the "illuminative" collection. What is meant by a "provisional issue by postmaster"? See the collection, there's one in it. What is a "local"? Here's one.

The moment you begin an "illustmative" collection the exchanges, such as our own Mutual Exchange, and the approval sheets of any dealer, become interesting. Instead of uninteresting gatherings of stamps in which you hardly expect to find anything you really want, because of the near-completeness of your collection, they become sources of many possible "finds" for your "illuminative" collection.

Of course, an idea of this sort is open to all, and anyone wishing to begin such a collection will do so. My only other suggestion is that it might not be a bad idea to add prizes for the best "illuminative" collections when future stamp contests and conventions are held, and thus give such collections more or less official standing.

William B. Cady.

The Detroit Philatelic Society is, for the second time within the space of three months, called upon to record with sincere regret the death of one of its esteemed members, William B. Cady (A. P. S. 3961), who succumbed to a sudden heart attack on July 9th.

While he was in no way a self-advertiser of his activities and interest in philately, Mr. Cady was well known by those honored with his friendship as a deep student of such intricate by-ways of stampdom as the state and district surcharges on the early postal issues of Mexico, and the little-known stamps of Siam, in addition to being well versed in the issues of our own country; and whenever he spoke on any of these subjects he was listened to attentively both on this account and because of his personal popularity as well. The selection of these lines of cultural activity by a busy, college-trained professional man, well qualified both by taste and by financial circumstances to indulge in any branch of the liberal arts that appealed to his fancy, again affords a striking illustration of the hold among the discriminating that our hobby has attained.

As a mark of our regard for our deceased friend and fellow-member, it is ordered that this memorial be spread upon the minutes of the Detroit Philatelic Society, and that copies be sent to the official journal of the American Philatelic Society for publication in due course, and to Mrs. Cady and her daughter.

JOHN KAY, C. FREDERIC HEYERMAN, WILLIAM M. SWAN.

Some Philatelic Reminiscences of an Old Fogey.

By G. A. HIGLETT.

I began collecting stamps about 1869, when quite a small boy, following the example of two elder brothers. We had none of the accessories of the modern specialist, with his loose-leaf albums, hinges, tweezers, philatelic magazines and misleading catalogues. Our apparatus consisted of a long piece of stout string with a trousers button at each end. We bored big holes in all the stamps we got and threaded them on the string, and so constructed stamp-snakes. To put these on the floor and make them wriggle along in supposed snake-like fashion gave great delight. As my brothers were older, bigger, and stronger than I, they got a larger share of the stamps that our father was able to get. Their snakes attained to something like six feet in length, while mine never got beyond about four feet. But a snake of either six or four feet is "some snake." I have a clear recollection still of the new American stamps that went into our snakes, with their pony express riders, and locomotives, and mail steamers. Of course this was degrading the noble science of philately into a mere childish toy, but what did we care about that? We had never heard the word.

About the time of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 a new phase of collecting developed. It was currently reported that a collection of one million stamps, made up in little bundles of 100, securely tied with cotton thread, would secure for some unknown orphan admission into some equally unknown orphanage or other institution. This rumor spread over the country and persisted for many years, but I never heard of any institution that had thus taken in any orphan. However, the vandalism of my first method was swept away by this philanthropic method. My bundles consisted at first of about 90 per cent. of snake-stamps,

with a few sound stamps at the top and bottom of each bundle. in the approved manner of the apple grower, who, in packing his produce for market, puts the best specimens at the top of the barrel. In spite of the doubtful morality attaching to my philanthropy, enabling me to start with many thousands of stamps, I never got that million.

It is of no use lamenting over the "might-have-beens," or I might make a cry about that Mauritius entire for which Arthur Hind paid over fifty thousand dollars. It MIGHT have been in my collection today, IF I had been at that Ferrari sale and had had the dollars to plank down for it, but not having them I do not mourn the lost opportunity.

In later days my collecting has taken a more serious turn, and my attention has been mostly concentrated on the designs of stamps, but in all my serious studies, the first attraction of amusement keeps intruding, and my stamps are always giving me cause for smiles. Leaving out of account the multitude of funny things that appear on stamps issued all over the world, and considering only those of the British Empire, I find such things as these.

There are stamps of St. Kitts, featuring Columbus discovering the island through a telescope, years before telescopes were invented, and holding it up to his face in such a way that no one, not even a super-man like him, could possibly discover anything through it.

I take up stamps of Sierra Leone and find pictured thereon an elephant with his hind legs jointed the wrong way. I have been in Sierra Leone, but have never seen one of these abnormally jointed creatures. Why does not the Central Park at New York try to secure one of these wonders?

I take the pictorial post-war issue of Jamaica, and on one stamp is the Union Jack with its stripes drawn the wrong way. Every American citizen could of course tell me exactly how many stars and how many stripes there are and how they go to make up "Old Glory," but as for the Britisher, why 999 out of every thousand go to sleep callously every night, in desperate ignorance of how the stripes ought to show on their national flag, and if they are ever told, they forget it before the day is out. The artist here did not know, and so he put the stripes one way on one flag and another way on the other, so as to make sure of getting one right. Another stamp of this series has a banana tree pictured on it, with a trunk swelling out as it gets towards the ground till it gets most as big as one of the big trees of California. And when we take up the threepenny stamp, with its picture of Columbus landing on the island, and examine it with a glass, we then see that he was accompanied by two dogs as big as men, of which one had two legs and the other three, and the poor unclothed Indian of the island gazes on the landing from his seat astride of a cactus hedge. The artist had clearly no experience of cactus hedges with his clothes off. And if we take the current Wembley Exhibition stamp of 1925, we see the same poor old British Lion, with legs of the girth of an elephant's, and with a towel tied round his neck as a sort of muffler, showing that he has not yet got over the effects of the disastrously wet summer of 1924.

Non-collectors cannot understand us. They think we are a lot of dreary folks wasting our time over scraps of paper. About ten years ago there was held in London a Philatelic Scribes dinner, which I attended. A non-collector was there, talking to a well-known stamp writer, at the head of the stairs as the guests were arriving. He said, "What I don't like about you stamp collectors is that it seems to me you are a lot of dreary, dry-as-dust folk, spending your time poring over bits of paper. Look here now, here's a typical example just coming up the stairs, that bald-headed man. There's a dry old fossil for you." I was that bald-headed dry, old fossil. His hearer begged him to defer judgment till the end of

the feast, and that man went away converted to the idea that the stamp collector can get as much enjoyment out of his hobby as does the base-ball player out of his.

Stamp collecting can be adapted to suit all kinds of tastes. I made a collection of stamps, filling two albums, in which every stamp was described by a quotation of Shakespeare rather inclining to the humorous side of things. It created great interest. A display of it brought out shouts of laughter. It was seen by King George. It brought some previously non-collectors within our ranks. I have done all sorts of other heterodox things. I have even made and shown a Comic Collection. But I think I have demonstrated that stamps can be made of interest to the outsider, and that collecting can be followed in a great variety of ways.

In spite of the fact that this year the societies of the country have placed me upon the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, I shall still pursue my own way, and when a little bit tired of the serious side of things, I can always fall back upon the lighter side and even extract humor from stamps for my own amusement.

The 3c Stamp of the United States 1851-1857 Issue.

By CARROLL CHASE.

STEAMBOAT AGENT CANCELLATIONS.

Strictly speaking perhaps these are hardly route cancellations but it seems best to include them under that heading. All that I know regarding them has been figured out from the postmarks themselves. Some of them at least seem to be real government cancellations while others are perhaps somewhat more in the nature of advertisements, though it is hard to draw the line between the two. It appears that the postmaster at New Orleans intrusted the collection of mail from the different packets on their arrival to agents who collected the letters and brought them to the postoffice. In a few instances these agents used their own handstamp for cancelling such covers or stamps as had not previously been obliterated. Undoubtedly this same thing was done at other cities along the Mississippi and its branches. Fig. 166 illustrates two of these postmarks.

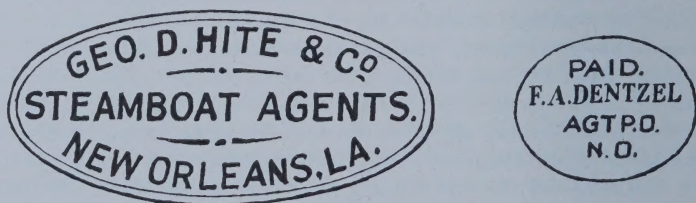


FIGURE 166.

The following advertisement, which has been seen as a return card on an envelope mailed from Helena, Arkansas, is of interest as showing the official position of certain of these agents. It reads "Helena (Ark.) Wharfboat.—W. R. Rightor, Proprietor—U. S. Mail & Steamboat Agent,—Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Merchant.—Produce, Groceries and Boat Stores." Here, and undoubtedly in other instances, the position of "U. S. Mail Agent" was only one of several occupations.

The list, which speaks for itself, follows:

Name	Size in mm.	1847	1851	1857	Remarks
Paid F. A. DENTZEL Agt. P. O. N. O...	23x19	Red	Red	.....	Oval frame. In four lines. "Agt. P. O. N. O." means "Agent Postoffice New Orleans".
Paid F. A. DENTZEL Agt. P. O. N. O...	23½	.....	Black Red Blue	.....	Circular. In four lines. Includes two ornaments. "Agt. P. O. N. O." means "Agent Postoffice New Orleans."
GEO. D. HITE & CO. Steamboat Agents New Orleans La.	57x26	.....	Red	Red	Oval. Double-lined frame. Includes two ornaments.
From GEO. D. HITE New Orleans	53x31	.....	.....	Red	Oval. Double-lined frame.
SNAPP & HITE New Orleans, La.	45x23	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Ornament in center.
BRUCE PUTNAM Steamboat Agent and Forwarding Merchant. 5 Front Levee	56x35	.....	Blue	.....	Oval. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelope.
B. J. BUTLER Storage, Forwarding, Commission Merchant, and General Steamboat Agent. Wharf Boat. Vicksburg, Miss.	62x52	.....	Black	.....	Fancy rectangle. Double-lined frame. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
I. S. MOORHEAD Steam Boat Agent. Forwarding and Commission Merchant. Agent for Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Louisville, Ky.	53x53	.....	Black	.....	Shield-shaped. Double-lined frame.
T. B. SMITH Forwarding & Commission Merchant, New Orleans	35x26	.....	.....	Black	Fancy rectangle. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelope.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER PACKET CANCELLATIONS.

First it may be stated that there will be included under this heading the cancellations of the packets which plied on the branches of this great river as well as on the nearby rivers. With the possible exception of the cancellations of the Pony Express and certain of the other western express companies, the Mississippi River packet cancellations are, as a group, the most interesting of all from the historical and romantic standpoint. To appreciate them thoroughly it is necessary to visualize to some extent the life on and near the Mississippi at the period when the 1851-'57 stamps were current. The upper Mississippi and its branches were still in what was to a considerable extent "new country"—sparsely settled and undeveloped—while the lower Mississippi and its tributaries were the great transportation routes in the plantation section of the South. The farmland was largely divided up into plantations, owned by men more or less wealthy who were in effect almost unlimited monarchs over the land they held. In some respects they were not very different from the feudal lords of mediaeval Europe. They kept slaves over whom they had almost unlimited authority, and on the plantation their word was law. Most of them depended almost entirely on their crop of cotton as their source of income. A good cotton yield meant prosperity during the coming year; whereas a poor cotton year often left them in bad straits financially. It was the habit with many to discount their crop to a greater or less extent with the great commission merchants of New Orleans. By doing this they were enabled to obtain such few staple articles as were needed outside of those which grew or were made on the plantation.

Railways were scarce and roads generally speaking were poor—thus the steam packets which drew very little water and could navigate to seemingly inaccessible points were the great means of communication. Naturally they carried mail. Many of the larger packets had a clerk whose business, at least in part, was to look after the mail—gathering, cancelling, sorting and delivering it. Rarely the cancelling was done in pen and ink though most packets which carried mail seemingly had their own individual handstamp. Perhaps because one was copied from the other, a great majority of them are oval and rather large in size; thus making (intentionally or otherwise) excellent advertisements for the boats.

As for the packets themselves, they were invariably built of wood and were of light draft, many of them drawing but two or three feet of water. In design they were much alike, usually being propelled by a wooden paddle wheel astern. Soft wood was the fuel used which accounted for the dense smoke given off. Considering the difficulty of navigation, the speed they made was remarkable. The Mississippi River and its branches are treacherous, the channel often changing, while "snags" (serious obstructions just on and below the surface) are frequently encountered. There was much rivalry between the boats, and undue speed sometimes led to explosion of the boilers or to fire. As the boats were of wood they burned easily. Many disasters attended with much loss of life took place along the river. Insurance rates were extremely high because of the great risk.

There are a number of books on the subject of navigation on the Mississippi at this period, which may be read to advantage by one who is interested in the subject generally. The stories of gambling for his stakes, including slaves, on board these boats is interesting. Many a planter after having sold his year's crop of cotton and cashed in the proceeds went home with empty pockets, having been fleeced by the professional gamblers who infested the boats. Mr. George B. Sloane, in an article which he wrote a few years ago in the American Philatelist on Mississippi packet cancellations, gave a very good resume of the historical aspect of the question.

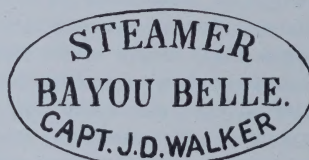
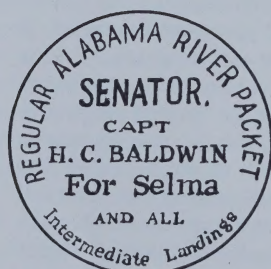
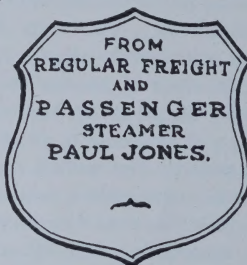
The Mississippi country had been settled largely by the French and Spanish,

and their influence on the life of the times is reflected in many of the names of the packets. Indian names are also common and even one Jewish name (the WM. M. LEVY) is found in a packet boat cancellation! Some of the packet names, such as the OLD HICKORY and the COMPROMISE were political in significance. Many were named after local celebrities; a number beginning with "GENERAL." Even a sense of humor is sometimes found as note the name HARD TIMES, and the cancellation used on the FRANK LYON which shows a picture of a lion with his tail in the air in the postmark! Many other names were strictly fanciful; examples being the BELLE CREOLE, DEWDROP, STORM, MORNING LIGHT and TWILIGHT.

Unfortunately it was usually the custom to place the postmark on the cover rather than on the stamp. This may have been done to make it more easily legible. Examples are found however in which the stamp was actually cancelled with the packet postmark. When the packet cancellation does not touch the stamp it is found cancelled in various manners. The word STEAM or WAY was often used—rarely it was cancelled by a steamboat agent; while the postoffice clerk at its destination not infrequently cancelled it on arrival. Pen cancellation on the stamp is common and was probably applied by the clerk on the packet. Naturally the most desirable covers are those which show the packet postmark over the stamp. Next best are those showing the stamp tied to the cover by a steamboat agent's postmark, after which come those cancelled WAY or STEAM, and then those cancelled by the postoffice clerk at the destination. Pen cancellations while frequently found are less desirable even when perfectly authentic. The use of the current stamped envelopes seemed to be very popular in this part of the country and a considerable number of cancellations have been seen only on such. Packet cancellations were used freely while the 1847 stamps were current, though stamps of this issue were very rarely used on such covers.

Mississippi packet cancellations are decidedly rare; in fact paradoxical as it may seem, they would probably be worth somewhat more if not so scarce. This is true because as it is there are not enough to allow any great number of collectors to make a good showing of them. A great majority of those known today are contained in probably not over half a dozen collections. Most of the examples came from three large correspondences—by far the greatest of these being the famous Carroll-Hoy find. The name of this firm about 1847 was Ricks, Carroll & Co.—a little later it became Buchannon, Carroll & Co. and still later Carroll, Hoy & Co. After the Civil War the firm seemingly again took up business under the name of Joseph Hoy & Co. The other two correspondences are those addressed to John T. Hardie & Co. and A. & J. Dennistoun & Co.—all of New Orleans. The R. J. Palfrey correspondence might also be mentioned. This appeared and was sold with the Carroll-Hoy correspondence. Palfrey was cashier of a branch of the Louisiana State Bank at New Orleans. Another correspondence addressed to Samuel C. Bell, cashier of the Canal Bank at New Orleans, was also very fine.

A certain number of covers have been seen, a few of which are listed, with the name of the packet, and the other details usually found in a packet cancellation, printed on the envelopes. These were undoubtedly for the use of passengers on the steamers. A few typical types of Mississippi packet cancellations are illustrated in Fig. 167. As will be seen certain are very elaborate. The list which follows is of course not complete but nevertheless covers the field pretty well. It has been revised since it first appeared a few years ago in the American Philatelist—this previous list having enabled me to add a number then unknown. The listing is strictly alphabetical, the whole name only of the packet being considered in arranging them. Thus the W. W. FARMER is placed under W and not F; while the ALICE VIVIAN is put under A and not V. Unless otherwise stated the cancellation does not include any date. As was the case with railroad and steamboat route cancellations a few of these cancellations too are found in manuscript.



"U. S. MAIL PACKET"
Steamer Lizzie Simmons,
GEO. H. KIRK CAPT.,
Maurice Langhorn Clerk.

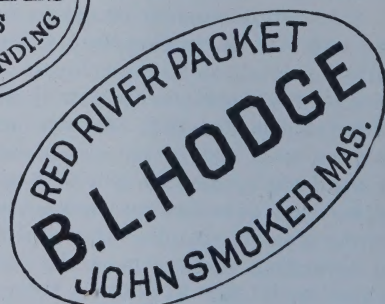
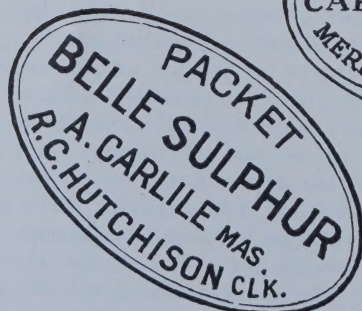
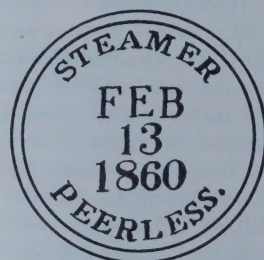


FIGURE 167.

Name as it appears in the Postmark.	Size in mm.	Before July 1 1847	1847 July 1 1847 to July 1 1851	1851 July 1 1851 to Feb. 24 1857	1857 Feb. 24 1857 to Sept. 1 1861	Remarks
Steamer A. FUSELIER	41x26	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Double lined frame. Ornament in the center. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
Regular Saturday Packet ADVANCE Capt. S. W. Abels. For Demopolis & Merriwether's Landing	49x34	.....	.....	Blue	.....	Oval. Double lined frame. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
Regular Wednesday & Saturday Packet ADVANCE. Capt. S. W. Abels. For Demopolis, Blandon, and Cullom's Springs	50x36	.....	.....	.....	Blue	Oval. Fancy frame.
Steamer AFTON JR.	43x34	.....	.....	.....	Red	Oval. Ornament at center & each end.
Regular Saturday Packet ALICE VIVIAN Capt. S. W. Abels. For Demopolis & Merriwether's Landing	49x34	.....	.....	Blue	.....	Oval. Double lined frame. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
Packet Steamer AMANDA	46x27	.....	.....	Blue	.....	Oval. Double lined frame.
Steamer AMERICA	39x20 outer 27x9 inner	.....	.....	Red	.....	Name between an inner and outer oval. Double lined outer frame. Ornament in the center and three at each end.
Steamer ATLANTIC	36x22	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Ornament at each end.
From Steamer AUTOCRAT	42x26	.....	Red	.....	.....	Oval.
From Steamer B. E. CLARK	35x19 outer 23x7 inner	.....	.....	Blue	.....	Name between an inner & outer oval. Small ornament at each end.
Printed in blue on a buff envelope. Addressed to Messrs. Carroll Hoy & Co. New Orleans La. Bears a 3c '57 cancelled "STEAM" in black. Also on the cover, is the small circular receiving postmark "New Orleans La. Oct. 27." No year date.						
Louisville & New Orleans Passenger Steamer B. J. ADAMS. J. S. Richey, Master. F. B. Moody, Clerk	56x32	.....	.....	.....	Blue	Oval. Two ornaments in center.
Red River Packet B. L. HODGE. John Smoker Mas.	41x21	.....	.....	Red	Red	Oval.
Steamer BAYOU BELLE Capt. J. D. Walker	41x21	.....	.....	.....	Red	Oval. Same as last. "Capt. J. D. Walker" omitted.

Name	Size in mm.	Before 1847	1847	1851	1857	Remarks
Steam Boat BELLA DONNA	47x19 outer 30x6 inner	.....	.....	Red	.....	Name between an inner & outer oval. Ornaments at each end and in center.
Steamboat BELLE CREOLE	40x21 outer 28x8 inner	.....	Red	.....	.....	Name between an inner & outer oval. Ornament at each end and in center.
Packet BELLE SULPHUR A. Carlile Mas. R. C. Hutchinson Clk.	53x32	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame.
Per BLUFF CITY	39x5	.....	.....	.....	Red	One straight line. No frame.
From Steamer BRIDE	38x23	.....	Red	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame.
Steamer BRILLIANT	51x33	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Ornament in center.
Louisville & New Orleans Packet BUNKER HILL No. 3	32x38	.....	.....	Red	.....	Upright oval. Includes a picture of Bunker Hill Monument.
C. D. Jr.	18	.....	.....	Black	.....	Circular. Double-lined frame.
Red River Packet CADDO	24x13	.....	Red	.....	.....	Three straight lines. No frame.
CADDO No. 2	50x10	.....	.....	Black Red	.....	One straight line. No frame. Red seen only on 1853 stamped envelope.
Red River Packet CADDO No. 2	40x22	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Ornament at each end.
Steamer CAPITOL	43x34	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Ornament in center.
Quachita Packet CATAHOULA J. D. Walker, Master	49x32	.....	.....	.....	Blue	Oval. Two curved lines in center.
From Steamer CERES	44x34	.....	.....	Black Red	Black	Oval. Red seen only on 1853 stamped envelope.
St. Louis, Cairo and New Orleans Rail- road Line Steamer CHAMPION E. B. Moore Captain, Duvill W. Young Clerk. Leaves New Orleans for Cairo and St. Louis, Mar. 25	56x49	.....	.....	Black	.....	Octagonal. Double-lined frame. In- cludes small picture of a steamer and a hand before "Leaves". "MAR 25" is movable type. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelope.
Sterner CHARLES BELCHER	31x18	.....	.....	Blue	.....	Rectangular. Wavy-lined frame.
Steamer CHARMER R. Holmes Clerk. Capt. W. C. Wilson	34x25	.....	.....	.....	Black	Oval. Double-lined frame.

Name	Size in mm.	Before 1847	1847	1851	1857	Remarks
CHARMER & DEWDROP	35x26	.....	.....	.....	Black Red	Red seen only on 1853 stamped envelope. Oval. On same cover with "Dewdrop". "&" in the center.
Steamer CHEROKEE	33	.....	.....	.....	Blue	Circular. Elaborate design of a rose in center.
Red River Packet Steamer CHOCTAW.	47x30	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Two ornaments in center.
Steamer CLARA	33x19	.....	.....	Red	.....	Octagonal i. e.—Rectangular with corners cut off. Ornament in center.
From Steamer CLEONA	51x35	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Triple-lined frame. Two small ornaments.
St. Louis & New Orleans Packet CO-LUMBUS	36x25	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Includes several curved lines.
Steam Packet COLUMBIA	41x9	Red	.....	.....	.....	Two straight lines. No frame. Seen used Oct. 28, 1838. On a letter from New Orleans to Statesburg, S. C. Possibly not a Mississippi Packet.
From Steamer COMET	30x19	.....	.....	.....	Red	Oval.
Red River Packet COMPROMISE	27x22	.....	.....	Blue	.....	Oval.
Steamer COMPROMISE	32	.....	.....	Red	.....	Colorless letters on a band between two circles.
Steamer CORA	35x20	.....	Red	.....	.....	Oval. Ornament in center.
Steamer CORA No. 2	30x23	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. "No. 2" in center. Ornament at each end.
From Steamer COTTON PLANT	41x18	.....	Red	.....	.....	Octagonal—i. e. Rectangular with the corners cut off.
CREOLE	26x4	.....	.....	Colorless	.....	One straight line. Colorless letters heavily impressed. No frame. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelope.
From Red River Packet CREOLE	46x25	.....	Black	.....	.....	Irregular oval.
Steamer CUBA	43x27	.....	Red	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Ornament in center.
Steamer D. S. STACY	44x28	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Ornament in center.

Name	Size in mm.	Before 1847	1847	1851	1857	Remarks
From Natchitoches Packet D. R. CARROLL	37x21	.....	.....	.....	Blue Black	Oval. Ornament at each end. Black seen only on 1853 stamped envelope.
From Steamer D. R. CARROLL	57x34	.....	.....	.....	Blue	Oval. Ornament in center.
Attakapas Packet DELIA E. Castillo..	52x35	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame.
Vicksburg & Yazoo River Packet DEWDROP S. H. Parisot Master	36x26	.....	.....	.....	Black	Oval. Double-lined frame. Ornament under "DEWDROP". On same cover with "CHARMER" & "DEWDROP". Seen only on 1853 stamped envelope.
Entire envelope. Overprinted in pale blue. "Vicksburg & Greenwood U. S. Mail Packets Dew Drop S. H. Parisot, Master. Roebuck, M. F. Dent, Master. Leave Vicksburg Mondays and Fridays." 3c 1857 Type II stamp. Cancelled in ultramarine with circular postmark probably reading "N. O. & VICKSBURG R. M. FEB. 12." "Roebuck, M. F. Dent Master" and "Monday and" is crossed out with pen and ink. Also has picture of a packet.						
DEW DROP S. H. Parisot, Master . . . . .		.....	.....	.....	Black Red	"&" in the center. Red is on some cover with "Dewdrop." Oval.
CHARMER & DEWDROP	35x26	.....	.....	.....	Red	Oval. Double-lined frame.
Steamer DOLLIE WEBB Capt. J. R. Davis	50x32	.....	.....	.....	.....	Oval. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
Regular Passenger Packet DOUBLOON W. C. Harrison Master	67x36	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
DR. BATEY	27x13	.....	Red	Red	.....	Oval.
Regular Passenger & Freight Coast & La Fourche Packet DR. BATEY	46x28	.....	.....	Blue	.....	Oval. Two ornaments. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
Regular Ouachita Passenger packet Steamer DR. BUFFINGTON	57x34	.....	.....	.....	Black Blue	Oval. Star at each end.
Steamer DUCK-RIVER	44x28	.....	Red	.....	.....	Oval. Three ornaments in center.
Steamer DUKE S. Applegate, Master..	41x18	.....	.....	.....	Blue Black	Ornaments in center and at each end. Oval.
Steamer ECHO	24x18	.....	Black	.....	.....	Rectangular with corners cut. Ornament in center.
Packet ECLIPSE	40x22 outer 27x9 inner	.....	.....	Blue Red	Blue	Name between inner & outer oval. Outer oval double-lined.
Steamer ECLIPSE	55x33 outer 41x17 inner	.....	.....	Red	.....	Name between inner and outer oval. Both double-lined. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.

Name	Size in mm.	Before 1847	1847	1851	1857	Remarks
Red River Packet ELEANOR	57x32	.....	.....	.....	Blue	Oval. Double-lined frame. Small ornament at each end.
Steamer EMPEROR	30	.....	.....	Red	.....	Circular. Double-lined frame. Two small ornaments.
Packet EMPRESS	48x31	.....	.....	Black Red Brown	Black Red	Oval. Double-lined frame Ornament in center.
Steamer EMPIRE PARISH	55x27 outer 38x12 inner	.....	.....	Black	.....	Name between inner and outer oval. Outer oval double-lined. Inner oval has sharp points. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
G. L. Kouns & Bro. Low Water Line. ERA No. 1 & ERA No. 2. Office NO 2. Front St. N. Orleans	58x33	.....	.....	Blue	.....	Oval. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
S. B. F. M. STRECK	31x15	.....	Red	.....	.....	Rectangular. Frame made of wavy lines.
Steamer FASHION	46x32	.....	Red	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Ornament in center.
FRANK LYON	30x20	.....	.....	Red Blue	.....	Oval. Figure of a lion at bottom.
From Steamer GEM	24	.....	.....	Red	.....	Circular. Not entirely sure of this one. Ornament in center which may be "I".
New Orleans and Red River Packet GENL. HODGES W. S. Sleade, Capt. C. T. Reeder, Clerk	62x35	.....	.....	.....	Black	Rectangular. Printed. Double lined framed ornament in center.
Steamer GENL. QUITMAN	48x27	.....	.....	.....	Blue Ultramarine Red	Oval. Red seen only on 1853 stamped envelope.
From Steamer GENL. STOKES	50x34	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Probably double-lined circle. Two lines in center.
Steamer GEN. WORTH	27x20 outer 18x11 inner	.....	Red	.....	.....	Name between two ovals. Ornament in center and at each end.
Steamer J.— GEO. COLLIER	50x34	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Undeciphered word or words in center.

Name	Size in mm.	Before 1847	1847	1851	1857	Remarks
Steamer GIPSEY	40x25	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Ornament in center. Double-lined frame.
Steamer GIPSY	34x19	.....	Red	.....	.....	Oval. Ornament in center and at each end.
Steamer GLADIATOR	34	.....	.....	.....	Black	Circle. Date (month and day) in center. Two small ornaments. Double-lined frame.
Steamer GLENDY BURKE	44x28	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Ornament in center.
Regular Saturday Evening Coast Packet. GOLDEN AGE S. Heno, Master...	58x36	.....	.....	.....	Blue	Oval. Probably in 1857 period as the cover bears the small N. O. postmark. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelope.
St. Bt. GOSSAMER Thursday at 2 o'clock	41x23	.....	.....	Greenish-black	.....	Oval. "Thursday" in middle with ornament above it & below it. "St. Bt. Gossamer" at the top & "At 2 o'clock" at bottom. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
Steamer GRAND DUKE	35	.....	.....	.....	Black	Circular. Includes year, month and day. (Apr 11 1860).
Steamer GRAND DUKE — Master...	63x39	.....	.....	.....	Blue	Oval. Name of master not legible.
Red River Packet Co. Express Weekly Packet GRAND ERA Capt. Ben. B. Koc? H. S. Leaves New Orleans every Monday at 5 P. M. (Leaves?) Shreveport every Friday at 10 A. M...	49x30	.....	.....	.....	Black	Rectangular. Includes picture of a steamer & an ornament at each corner. Double-lined frame. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
Independent Line Str. GRENADA R. W. Crump Master	48x32	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame.
From Steamer GRENADA M. Gwarte-ney Master	50x33	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Ornament in center. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelope.
New Orleans & Bayou Sara Freight Packet GROSSE TETE	57x33	.....	.....	.....	Red	Oval.
Steamer H. M. WRIGHT	36x25	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Two curved lines included.
From Steamer H. M. WRIGHT J. D. Clarke Master	49x32	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame.
Memphis & New Orleans Packet. H. R. W. HILL T. H. Newell Master	43x32	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Center much ornamented.

Name	Size in mm.	Before 1847	1847	1851	1857	Remarks
Packet HARD TIMES	48x16	.....	Red	.....	.....	Rectangular. Double-lined frame.
Steamer HECLA	42x29	.....	Red	.....	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Ornament at each end and in center.
New Orleans & St. Louis Regular Passenger Packet HIAWATHA E. F. Dix Master H. M. Blossom Clerk Oct 21 Leaves for St. Louis Oct 24	48x38	.....	.....	.....	Black	Fancy rectangle. Double-lined frame. The two dates in movable type.
Vicksburg & Yazoo City Mail Packet HOME Wm. M. _____? Master	47x25	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
Regular Packet HOMER	41	.....	.....	.....	Black	Circular. Not complete. Upper 3/5 only shows. Name of boat not complete. Ornament near top.
Cap. Jas. Ransom INDIANOLA H. Beeson Clk.	56x35	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Star at each end. Two ornaments in center. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
Memphis & New Orleans U. S. M. Monday Packet INGOMAR J. D. Clarke Commander	58x35	.....	.....	.....	Red	Oval.
Steamer ISABEL	35x21	.....	.....	Blue	.....	Octagonal—i. e., Rectangular with the corners cut off. Ornament in center.
Steamer J. F. PARQUOD J. W. Tobin Commander. Leaves New Orleans every Saturday at 5 o'clock P. M. Leaves Trenton every Tuesday at 10 o'clock A. M.	38	.....	.....	.....	Black	Circular. Double-lined frame. "Leaves —A. M." around the circle inside of the frame.
From Steamer J. M. RELF	46x22	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Ornament at each end. Also exists "M. Relf" on the '57 instead of "J. M. Relf" Probably an error.
From Louisville & N. Orleans Passenger Packet JAMES ROBB J. E. Montgomery Master	43x30	.....	.....	Red	.....	Shield-shaped. Includes ornaments.
Packet JEFFERSON	45x28	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Ornament at each end. Picture of the packet in the center.
Steamer JENNIE GRAY Capt. M. A. Knox	123x63	.....	.....	.....	Black	Oval. No frame. Stencilled on back of a cover.
Natchitoches and Alexandria Packet JOHN D. PERRY William Kimball Master. M. Hilliard Clerk	43x17	.....	.....	.....	Black	Rectangular with corners cut off. New Orleans receiving postmark is dated "1860".

Name	Size in mm.	Before 1847	1847	1851	1857	Remarks
Steamer JOHN STRADER	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	Circular. In colorless letters (with three small stars) on a band between two circles. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
From Steamer JUDAH TOURO	53x24	.....	.....	Red	Red Blue	
Entire buff envelope printed in blue across the top "Galena, Dubuque, Dunleith & Minnesota Packet Company Steamer Key City, Jones Worden Commander" bearing a 3c 1851 cancelled "Dubuque Iowa Jun 12 1857" in black in a circle. Also includes a picture of a packet steamer. ("Dunleith's" is now "East Dubuque Ill.")						
Steamer LATONA	24x17	.....	Red	Red	.....	Rectangular with corners cut.
Bayou Sara Packet LAUREL HILL ...	48x19	.....	.....	.....	Red	Oval. Ornament at each end.
— LE GRAND(S?) Geo. W. Cloudis, Master	34	.....	.....	.....	Red	Circular. Ornament above "Master", which is at the bottom. May be "Clondis" not "Cloudis."
From Steamer LECOMTE C. Johnson Capt.	50x27	.....	.....	.....	Brown Red	Oval. Red seen only on 1853 stamped envelope.
Printed in black on a yellow envelope. Addressed to Messrs. Carroll, Hoy & Co. New Orleans. Bears a 3c 1857 Type II cancelled with a black gridiron. No other postmark on the cover.						
Steamer LEWIS WHITEMAN	57x30	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Ornament in the center. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelope.
N. Orleans & Ouachita Packet LEWIS WHITEMAN	49x22	.....	.....	Blue	.....	Oval. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
"U. S. Mail Packet" Steamer LIZZIE SIMMONS Geo. H. Kirk Capt.	33x17	.....	.....	.....	Dark-blue Blue	In four straight lines. No frame.
"U. S. Mail Packet" Steamer LIZZIE SIMMONS Geo. H. Kirk Capt. Maurice Langhorn Clerk	36x16	.....	.....	.....	Black	In four straight lines. No frame.
Steamer LOUIS D'OR Cheney Johnson Master	50x26	.....	.....	.....	Blue Black	Oval. Double-lined frame. Ornament in center. Black seen only on 1853 stamped envelope.
From Steamer LOUISA	53x36	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame.
LOUISIANA	49x12	.....	Red	.....	.....	Rectangular with corners cut. Double-lined frame.

Name	Size in mm.	Before 1847	1847	1851	1857	Remarks
Red River Passenger Packet LUCY HOLCOMBE Wm. D. Bateman, Master.	56x33	.....	.....	Blue	.....	Oval. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
Steamer LUCY ROBINSON	48x41	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
From Steamer M. RELF	46x22	.....	.....	.....	Red	Oval. Ornament at each end. Also exists on the 1851 as "J. M. RELF" "M. RELF" an error?
Regular Packet MAGNOLIA	35x18	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval.
Steamer MAGNOLIA	44x21	.....	.....	Red	.....	Shape of a leaf.
Regular Tuesday Packet MAGNOLIA Capt. H. R. Johnston for Demopolis, Gainville, Warsaw and Vienna	51x36	.....	.....	Black	.....	Oval. Fancy ornaments all around the frame. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
Steamer MARY BESS	52x31	.....	.....	Black	.....	Oval. No frame. Ornament in center.
Steamer MARY BESS	45x19	.....	.....	Blue	.....	Oval. With frame. Ornament in center.
S. B. MARY FOLEY	29x22	.....	Red	.....	.....	Oval. Name in outline on a solid horizontal band. Oval is filled with dots above and below the band.
Steamer MESSENGER	37x27	.....	.....	.....	Black	Oval. Ornament in center.
From Steamer MOHAWK	44x28	.....	Red	.....	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Two ornaments.
From Steamer MONDIANA	49x31	.....	Red	.....	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame.
From St. Bt. MONROE	47x31	.....	Red	.....	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Ornament in center.
Steamer MONTGOMERY	35x21	.....	Red	.....	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Ornament in center.
Steamer MORNING LIGHT Capt. Wm. Dillon	50x32	.....	.....	Black	.....	Oval. Two ornaments in center. Double-lined frame. The black 1851 cover is dated 1860.
From the Red River Packet MORO Jos. Aguader Master J. Amsden Ck.	61x30	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
MUSIC	38x17	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval.
La Fou— Steamer MUSIC H. Streck Master	54x33	.....	.....	.....	Red	Oval. Double-lined frame. Probably "La Fourche."

Name	Size in mm.	Before 1847	1847	1851	1857	Remarks
Steamer NATCHEZ	31x14 outer 18x4 inner	.....	.....	Red	.....	Name between an inner and outer oval. Ornament at each end. Outer one double-lined.
U. S. Mail Packet NATCHEZ	36x22	.....	.....	Blue	Blue Black	Oval. Ornament at each end.
U. S. Mail Saturday Evening Packet Str. NATCHEZ Route 8165	33	.....	.....	.....	Black	Circular. Shows date (month and day only).
From Steamer NATCHEZ No. 2	42x25	.....	Red	Red	.....	Oval.
Memphis & New Orleans Monday Pack- et NEBRASKA	40x22	.....	.....	Blue Black	.....	Oval. Black seen only on 1853 stamp- ed envelopes.
Packet Steamer NEW LATONA	43x26	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame.
Missouri River Lightening Express Passenger Packet NEW LUCY	47x35	.....	.....	.....	Blue	Oval. Includes two ornaments & fancy border.
Ouchita Packet NEW WORLD Len Moore Master	47x29	.....	Red	Red	.....	Oval. Includes curved lines and two ornaments.
OLD HICKORY	24x18	Red	Black Red	.....	.....	Rectangular with corners cut.
From Steamer OPELOUSAS	47x22	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Ornament in center.
Steamer OPHELIA	45x28	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Ornament in center. Seen only on 1853 stamp- ed envelopes.
From Steamer OSCEOLA	44x31	.....	Red	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame.
New Orleans Alexandria & Natchito- ches Packet P. DALMAU	48x30	.....	.....	Red Blue Black	.....	Oval. Ornaments at each end and in center.
Packet P. C. WALLIS G. W. Carras Master	47x22	.....	.....	Blue	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame.
Packet P. C. WALLIS	47x23	.....	.....	.....	Brown- ish Black	Oval. Double-lined frame. Two lines in center. Seen only on 1853 stamp- ed envelopes.
Steamer P. F. KIMBALL	23x23 outer 19x12 inner	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. May be the same as the one in- cluding "G. W. Carras Master" with that omitted.
		.....	.....	.....	.....	Name between an inner and outer oval. Ornament in center.

Name	Size in mm.	Before 1847	1847	1851	1857	Remarks
Steamer P. F. KIMBALL	48x32	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Ornament in center.
New Orleans & Louisville Regular Passenger Packet PACIFIC Will Leave New Orleans for Louisville on Tuesday Mar. 30, at 5 o'clock P. M.	52x37	.....	.....	.....	Red	Rectangular. Triple-lined frame.
Steamer PATRICK HENRY	42x25	.....	Brownish-Black	.....	.....	Oval. Ornament in center.
From Regular Freight and Passenger Steamer PAUL JONES	33 wide 35 high	.....	.....	.....	Black Blue	Shield-shaped. Double-lined frame. Ornament at bottom. Blue seen only on 1853 stamped envelope.
Steamer PEERLESS	45x26	.....	.....	.....	Black Red	Oval Ornament in center Red seen only on 1853 stamped envelope
Steamer PEERLESS	34	.....	.....	.....	Black	Circular. Double-lined frame. Dated year, month and day.
Steamer PENNSYLVANIA Kleinfelter, Master	35x35	.....	.....	.....	Blue	Shield-shaped. Double-lined frame.
Steamer PEYTONA	34x15	.....	Red	.....	.....	Oval.
St. Louis and Memphis U. S. Mail Packet PHILADELPHIA John H. Marshall, Master	37	.....	.....	.....	Red	Circular. Includes small picture of the boat. No date. Very likely in the 1857 period.
Steamboat PIOTA	51x22 outer 34x8 inner	.....	.....	Blue Red Black	.....	Name between an inner and outer oval. Ornament in center. Black seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
From Steamer PLANTER C. V. Wells, Master	43	.....	.....	.....	Black	Circular.
Packet POST BOY	47x32 32x15	.....	Blue	.....	.....	Name between an inner & outer oval. Ornament in center and at each end. No date but probably 1847 period.
PRINCESS	41x5	.....	.....	Blue	.....	One straight line. No frame. Dated Dec. 8, 1856.
Steamer PRINCESS No. 3	47x30	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Two lines in center.
PRINCETON	38x18	.....	Red	.....	.....	Rectangular. Has one ornament.

Name	Size in mm.	Before 1847	1847	1851	1857	Remarks
Steamer R. W. McRAE	47x27	.....	.....	.....	Red Brown	Oval.
From Steamer R. W. POWELL	48x25	.....	.....	Blue Red	Blue	Oval. Red seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
Steamer RAPIDES	32x21	.....	.....	Red Blue	Blue Ultra-marine Olive Brown Black Red	Oval. Ornament in center. Ultramarine, Olive, Brown, and Black seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
By Steamer RAPIDES	47x27	.....	.....	Black	.....	Rectangular with rounded corners. Name appears on an elaborate picture of the steamer.
Str. RAPIDES Jan. 1, 1859	28x9	.....	.....	.....	Black	Two straight lines. No frame. Date (lower line) in movable type.
Ouachita Packet RED CHIEF J. G. Shute, Master—C. W. Kouss, Clk.	51x27	.....	.....	.....	Red	Oval. Triple-lined frame.
Packet RED RIVER	42x27	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Ornament in center.
From Steamer RED RIVER	40x21	.....	.....	Red Magenta	.....	Oval. Includes four small ornaments.
Steamer REINDEER	37x27	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Ornament in center.
From Steamer REINDEER	35x26	.....	.....	Black	.....	Oval. Ornament in center. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
Steamer REPUBLIC	32x17	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Ornament in center. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
From Steamer REUB. WHITE Capt. J. R. Allabaugh J. A. Wolf, Clerk	58x32	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Includes two curved lines. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
From Steamer REUB. WHITE Capt. J. R. Allabaugh	58x32	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Same as above with name of clerk removed.
Attakapas Packet RIO GRANDE J. J. Labarthe	48x31	.....	Red	.....	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Two ornaments in center.
Regular Red River Packet ROBT. WATSON John Smoker Master	55x31	.....	.....	.....	Red	Oval.
From Steamer ROCKAWAY	40x22	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Ornament at each end.

Name	Size in mm.	Before 1847	1847	1851	1857	Remarks
ROEBUCK M. P. Dent, Master	Entire envelope	Overprinted in pale blue.				"Vicksburg & Greenwood U. S. Mail Packets Dew Drop S. H. Parisot, Master. Roebuck M. P. Dent Master. Leave Vicksburg Monday and Fridays," 3c '57 Type II stamp cancelled in ultramarine with circular postmark probably reading "N. O. & Vicksburg R. M. FEB 12," "Roebuck M. P. Dent Master" & "Monday &" is crossed out with pen and ink. Also has picture of a packet.
Attakapas Packet ROSA Wm. Greig ..	50x34	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Two ornaments in center.
Red River Packet ROSA	57x30	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Same as next with "Jos. Saliba, Master Chas. M. Dowd Clerk," cut out. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
Red River Packet ROSA Jos. Saliba, Master, Chas. M. Dowd, Clerk	57x30	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
Steam Packet ROWENA	23x20	.....	Red	.....	.....	Oval.
Steamer S. S. PRENTISS	52x27	.....	.....	.....	Red	Oval.
Steamer S. T. J. TRABUE	50x31 outer 38x19 inner	.....	.....	Red	.....	Name between an inner and outer oval. Name of the Captain in center.
Steamer S. W. DOWNS	45x29	.....	Red	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Ornament in center.
Bayou Sara & Coast Pkt. SALLIE ROBINSON E. F. Gross, Master	55x34	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
From Steamer SALLIE SPANN	47x31	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval.
Steamer SAM DALE	39x21	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Ornament in center. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
From Steamer SARAH N. C. Briggs, Master	52x36	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
Regular Alabama River Packet SEN-ATOR Capt. H. C. Baldwin. For Selma and all Intermediate Landings	35	.....	.....	.....	Black	Circular. Cover dated 1860.
Steamer SHAMROCK	47x21	.....	Black	.....	.....	Roughly oval. Elaborate design.
Steamboat SOUTHERN BELLE	49x33 outer 27x12 inner	.....	.....	Red Blue	.....	Oval. Name between an inner & outer oval. Blue seen only on 1853 stamped envelope. Double lined frame.

Name	Size in mm.	Before 1847	1847	1851	1857	Remarks
Quachita Packet SOVEREIGN Len. Moore Master	50x31	.....	.....	Grewish- green Brown	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Brown seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
Red River Packet ST. CHARLES	44x31	.....	Red	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Ornaments in center.
Regular Memphis, Helena and St. Francis River Packet ST. FRANCIS NO. 3 T. R. Bowman Mast. Sam C. Paine Clk. Leaves Memphis for Helena and Wittsburg every Tuesday evening, Helena for Wittsburg every Wednesday morning, Wittsburg for Helena and Memphis every Friday morning, Helena for Memphis every Saturday evening	74x42	.....	.....	Black	.....	Rectangular. Fancy frame. Picture of packet and an ornament in center. Printed on the envelope. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
Steamboat ST. JAMES	43x27	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Ornament in center.
Mobile & Montgomery Tuesday Evening Packet ST. NICHOLAS J. J. Cox Master	38	.....	.....	.....	Blue	Circular. Double-lined frame. Ornaments & Picture of a bale of cotton in center.
Red River Passenger Packet STAR-LIGHT	55x30	.....	.....	.....	Red	Oval. Double-lined frame.
From Steamer STORM	47x31	.....	Red	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Lines in center.
Natchitoches Packet SWAMP FOX ..	43x26	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame.
Quachita Packet SWAMP FOX	53x36	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Ornament at each end.
SWAN	46x31	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame.
From Steamer SYDONIA	50x24	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval.
New Orleans & _____ Packet. T. —? LEATHERS	50x34	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Ornament in center.
Regular St. Louis and N. Orleans Packet T. H. LARKIN	40	.....	.....	Black	.....	Circular. Double-lined frame. Two ornaments & 13 small stars. "St. Louis and N. Orleans" on a ribbon. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
U. S. Mail Steamer TELEGRAPH No. 2 McLeiland Master	37	.....	.....	Red	.....	Circular. Includes two star-shaped ornaments.

Name	Size in mm.	Before 1847	1847	1851	1857	Remarks
Regular Packet Steamer TEXAS	48x33	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval.
N. O. & Red River Steamer TEXAS Chas. W. Stinde Master	54x35	.....	.....	.....	Ultra-marine	Oval. Double-lined frame. Ornament in center.
Steamer TEXAS RANGER	53x36	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Ornament in center.
From Steamer TIGER	35x26	.....	.....	Black	.....	Oval. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
New Orleans & Camden Packet Steamer TIGRESS A. B. Hopkins Master	63x33	.....	.....	.....	Red	Oval.
Ouachita Packet TRENTON	49x32	.....	.....	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Four ornaments.
Regular Ouachita Packet TWILIGHT Will Leave Wednesday at 5 P. M.	40x25	.....	.....	.....	Blue	Oval. Also "Monday" in place of "Wednesday."
Steamer VICKSBURG	48x25	.....	.....	.....	Blue Ultra-marine	Oval.
New Orleans & Vicksburg U. S. Mail Passenger Packet VICKSBURG J. M. White Master J. Y. ——— Clerk	35 wide 26 high	.....	.....	.....	Blue	Roughly Rectangular as though made of four brackets. Double-lined frame.
From Red River Packet W. A. AN-DREW	37x19	.....	.....	Black	Black	Oval. Small ornament at each end (1851 cover is dated Nov. 23, 1858).
From Steamer W. A. VIOLETT	43x26	.....	Red	Red	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame.
From Steamer W. W. FARMER	48x28	.....	.....	Red	Red	Oval.
S. B. WAR EAGLE	43x2½	.....	.....	.....	Black	One straight line. No frame. Includes date (month and day).
Steamer WARRIOR	39x24	.....	Red	.....	.....	Oval. Double-lined frame. Three ornaments.
From Steamer WEBSTER	28x19	.....	Red	.....	.....	Oval. Several ornaments.
Upper Red River Packet WM. M. LEVY Nat Puckette Master Carter Beamon Clerk	59x38	.....	.....	Blue	.....	Oval. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
Steamer WM. M. MORRISON For St. Louis ——— Capt. J. N. Bofinger	50x36	.....	.....	.....	Black	Oval.

The AMERICAN PHILATELIST

Published by and in the interest of  *the AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY*

Vol. 39.

NOVEMBER, 1925.

No. 2.

Published the First of Each Month at Federalsburg, Maryland.

Subscription Rates.

Per year, in advance	\$1.25
Single copies	.15
Membership list	5.00
Convention Proceedings	.25

Advertising Rates.

	1 Insertion.	6 Insertions.	12 Insertions.
1 Page	\$15.00	\$13.50	\$12.00
1/2 Page	\$ 9.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 7.00
1/4 Page	\$ 5.00	\$ 4.50	\$ 4.00
1/8 Page	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.00

Wants & Exchanges to Members.

Per line, single insertion, 10 cents; per line, six months, 25 cents; per line, per year, 40 cents. No change of copy. One inch display ad, single col. \$1.25 per issue.

Advertising and manuscripts submitted should be typewritten if possible.

Copy should be in Editor's hands not later than the first of each month preceding month of publication.

Right is reserved to reject any advertisements offered.

Exchanges: Please send one copy to Mr. W. R. Ricketts, 1577 Wyoming Ave., Forty Fort, Pa., for indexing.

Address all communications to

ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor The American Philatelist.
507 Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

EDITOR'S COLUMN



Professionals in the art of writing comedy and wit that make Philately their hobby are as rare as the stamps of the first issue of Mauritius and we believe that Ellis Parker Butler, noted humorist, author of "Pigs is Pigs," is the "unique" representative of that class on the A. P. S. membership list. An equally rara avis is a "Distinguished Philatelist" that revels in the humor to be found on the stamps he so eagerly gathers and as all the world knows, G. A. Higlett, of London, England, is the "superb" example in that class. Both these humorists, professional and amateur, make their initial bow to A. P. readers in this issue and knowing how well you will enjoy their genius we are imploring them for more copy.

Mr. Butler has been a tireless collector of "second hand, ex officio" postage stamps for fifteen years or more and admits that though it may seem to be an absolutely idiotic and inane way for an able bodied man to amuse himself that he has had lots of fun and diversion out of the hobby. In his literary contributions he has more than once made use of the stamp collector as a character and about a year ago the Saturday Evening Post published a rattling good story from his pen that was philatelic through and through. He may at times, as naturally becomes the humorist, speak lightly of stamp collecting as a serious pursuit but readers of his article in this number will quickly perceive that his clever suggestion of an "Illuminative" stamp collection could grow only out of mature and serious consideration of the educative factor of philately which is admittedly one of the main purposes of the hobby. We truly hope that one or more collections assembled along the lines suggested by Mr. Butler will be entered in the great exhibition to be held at New York next October.

In 1920 the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, a representative gathering

of all the philatelic Societies of Britain and her colonies, instituted the so called "Roll of Distinguished Philatelists" with the object of rendering in a formal way the high appreciation held for the men who have, by their philatelic study and labour, benefitted and instructed their fellows. Many distinguished names now grace this roll which is headed by the signature of the most enthusiastic collector of royalty, His Majesty, King George V. No King of England has signed a roll of membership of any kind in 150 years and this is the only roll of any kind that today bears the royal name. Only to those who are familiar with the rigidity of British tradition will this signal honor be appreciated and as the King is not a mere accumulator of stamps but a real philatelist the honor is of doubled merit. To this honored list the Congress of 1925 nominated a name, representing Great Britain, that has been accepted with the greatest enthusiasm, that of G. A. Higlett, a serious student of stamps who has a whimsical way of infiltering a kindly sort of wit and humor in his pursuit of the hobby. His keen, philatelically trained eye combined with an unusually well balanced character, has discerned within the earnest seriousness of the philatelic student the element of humor that too many are unfortunately blind to. Stamps are good fun and—as an idle pastime or as a serious study—their collection becomes the healthier and more fascinating in the realization of that fact. Fortunately for philately, heavily endowed with solemnity, Mr. Higlett some years ago began publishing a series of brochures of what he pleases to call "nonsense" literature and to which we will unhesitatingly refer to as "Classics of Philately." Some twenty in number, illustrated with actual stamps, these little gems of gentle mirth enhance our philatelic literature with a new charm and liven the way for the large number of collectors who, casually or earnestly, follow the king of hobbies for the best that there is in it—that is, for the fun of it! We recommend "Higlett for Fun" and in future issues promise a larger dose of his cheerful philately which we know you will be glad to take in quantity.

Contributions to the "Letter Box" have been unexpectedly numerous and we hope A. P. readers will give some study to the criticisms and suggestions made in the last number. The greater part of the letters we have received strongly endorse the present style of the Journal and while we are mighty glad to know that the Journal pleases so many we refrain from further tooting our horn and enjoy these missives without publication. The criticism of the A. P. by Mr. Gerhart in the October issue and that of Mr. Dyer this month aim at the preponderance of "advanced" articles in this Journal or at the lack of "beginners" material. There is no doubt in our mind that the proper forte of this publication is advanced and not elementary philately and in this we have without question the support of the greater part of the membership. A very small part of the A. P. S. membership can be classed as "beginning" collectors and it seems to us that even the small percentage of these should find plenty of instruction in articles dealing with stamps in specialized detail. In our opinion the average elementary writings, in trying to cover too much ground, convey more misinformation than otherwise and only slacken the pace of the beginners learning. We shall however be only too glad to run a series of "first aid" instructions and would appreciate hearing from some of the older collectors who are willing to co-operate in preparing articles on mounting stamps, paper varieties, watermarks, printing methods, etc. Further we would like to have some discussion of Mr. Clarke's problem, "What color is a stamp"?—in other words some practical suggestion for the standardization of color nomenclature. Won't someone tell us how this is done with inks, silks, etc.?

Mr. Delf Norona, of Beckley, W. Va., is preparing for publication in this journal, some notes on the stamps of Jamaica, and as there are several matters in connection with the postal history of this colony still to be fathomed, he will appreciate hearing from other Jamaica specialists who may have the needed material or knowledge to assist him.

Mr. Norona recently exhibited his specialized collection of Jamaica before the Cincinnati Philatelic Society, and gave a most interesting and instructive talk on his pet stamps, which converted more than one Cincinnati to the cult of the Pineapple.

We have several times asked the membership to assist the A. P. by referring to the journal whenever they replied to any of the advertisements found therein. Many have done so, and in that way assist in maintaining the high standard of the magazine, which is dependent on its advertisers to a great extent.

We had further proof of membership co-operation this month when we received an advertisement from Mr. H. E. French, Vice-President, the Jesse French & Sons Piano Company of New Castle, Indiana, who writes: "I would like to help the A. P. along, and while I hardly expect any business to result from my ad., the magazine deserves all the support members can give it."

In cases like this the spirit shown trebles the financial aid, and we hope the bread cast upon the waters by Mr. French will be returned him in the form of many hundreds of stamps.

Friday morning, August 21st, 1925, Mr. B. F. Enelow, proprietor of the Colonial Stamp Co., with offices in the Westminster Bldg., Chicago, Ill., was robbed by a lone bandit, who posed as a stamp collector. The stick-up man escaped with a very large portion of Mr. Enelow's stock of rare stamps and collectors and dealers in this country and Canada are urged to co-operate with Mr. Enelow in every possible way to capture the crook. The stamps taken consisted of one large stock book (Scott's) filled with mint U. S. postage, 1890 to date, including many blocks of four of the U. S. commemoratives, the Columbian issue for example being complete in blocks up to the \$5.00 value, also another stock book of the same kind that had badly warped covers, this containing foreign stamps of the better sort, cataloguing \$3.00 and up. There was also a red cloth "Royal" album that contained some \$6000 catalogue of mint British Colonials and a green English loose leaf album that contained only early issues of British Colonials. A number of approval books of British Colonials, Cape Triangulars, etc. were taken and some stock cards with mint sets of British Colonials, Gambia to New Brunswick. If collectors and dealers will watch for any material of this kind coming from unusual sources the crook should be located as soon as he tries to market the stock. Mr. Enelow describes the thief as being about 5 feet 9 in. tall, weight about 160 pounds, slender build, smooth clean cut face, sallow complexion, long thin fingers and with a rather low voice. A liberal reward is offered for the recovery of the stamps or information leading to arrest and conviction. Make a note of the stamps stolen and if you hear of any such material offered for sale notify Mr. Enelow immediately.

P E R U A wonderful collection now being broken up.
Approvals of 19th & 20th Century on request.

FENNELL STAMP CO., Fullerton Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

The Third Canadian Philatelic Exhibition.

Canada's big stamp show, held October 5th to 9th at Montreal under the auspices of the St. Lawrence Stamp collectors was heavily attended by collectors from all parts of Canada and the States and the most successful affair of its kind ever held in Canada. From New York came John Klemann, Hugh Clark, J. C. Morgenthau, Herman Toasperm, A. H. Liechtenstein, C. M. Ams, Theo. E. Steinway and a number of others, B. L. Drew represented Boston, Eugene Klein, Philadelphia; Dr. W. C. Hennan, Chicago; W. C. Kennett, Cincinnati, and Arthur Hind, Utica, N. Y. There were three hundred and forty-eight entries in the various classes of the Exhibition which were conservatively valued at several million of dollars. Mr. Arthur Hind, John Klemann, Eugene Klein and Charles J. Phillips exhibited some very fine collections but did not compete for any of the prizes. The show was magnificently handled and a most enjoyable time was had by all. The major exhibits were naturally mostly Canadian in character and of these the truly remarkable collection of Dr. Lewis Redford attracted the most attention. The judges awarded Dr. Redford the "Grand Gold Medal" of the exhibition and in addition to this "Grand Gold Medal" the St. Lawrence cup was also awarded to Dr. Redford as he would have won the greatest number of points had his exhibits been separately judged.

The Sefi-Pemberton Cup, given for a Canadian collector's entry showing the greatest philatelic knowledge and research was also awarded to Dr. Redford for his collection and annotation of the 15c stamp of Canada, 1868.

The Purvis Trophy given for the best collection in Class "A," British North America, was also awarded to Dr. Redford, this trophy taking the place of gold medal in that class.

The other principal awards made were as follows:—

In lieu of giving Mr. Fred Jarrett a first award in Classes "B", "B3", "B4", "B5", the jury decided to award him one gold medal for his combined exhibits in these classes.

The Winnipeg cup was awarded to John Persse for the best general collection of Canadian postage stamps.

The President's cup was awarded to R. M. Angus for his collection of British Columbia and Vancouver Island stamps.

The Canadian Philatelic Society trophy was awarded to E. H. Wilson for his general collection.

Following is a list of the awards: Class A-1, British North America—Dr. Lewis J. Redford, Purvis Cup; Fred. Jarrett, silver medal; I. C. Bricker, bronze medal; John Persse, H. M.

Class A-2, British North America—Dr. L. L. Redford, grand gold medal, with the felicitations of the jury; F. Jarrett, gold medal; R. M. Angus, silver medal; F. H. Alexander, bronze medal.

Class B-2, Canada—F. Jarrett, gold medal; John Persse, silver medal; George H. Wilson, bronze medal; T. B. Barrington, and C. A. Leeson, H. M.

Class B-2, Canada—R. M. Angus, the President's Cup; J. B. Corcoran, bronze medal.

Class B-3, Canada, or any one issue or any province—H. S. Seaman, silver medal; S. Tanner Green, H. M.

Class B-4, any one stamp of Canada or of any province—D. H. Haight, bronze medal.

Class B-5, cancellations—H. S. Seaman, silver medal; Prof. A. V. Richardson, bronze medal.

Class B-8, proofs and essays—John Persse, silver medal; F. Jarrett, bronze medal.

Class B-9a, revenues-general—B. Pelletier, Oughtred Cup; Col. E. E. Wurtele, bronze medal; E. E. Goodchild, H. M.

Class B-9b, Revenues, any province—I. Pitblado, silver medal; E. E. Goodchild, bronze medal.

Class B-10, Precancels—B. Pelletier, bronze medal; F. S. Thompson, H. M.; V. Ruggeri, H.M.; J. D. Cox, H.M.

Class C-1, Newfoundland—H. W. Purvis, silver medal; P. W. Robinson, bronze medal.

Class C-2, Newfoundland, specialized—F. W. Alexander, silver medal; I. C. Bricker, H. M.

Great Britain and Colonies, Class D-1, Great Britain, general: Dr. A. E. Whitehead, gold medal; with special commendation of the jury.

Class D-2, Colonies, general—I. C. Bricher, silver medal; W. A. Creber, bronze medal.

Class D-3, Great Britain or Colonies, specialized—C. M. Ams, gold medal, with special commendation of the jury; Dr. A. E. Whitehead, silver medal; H. W. Purvis, the Lowe medal; L. de Raay, bronze medal; W. H. Smith, H. M.

Class D-4, period collection—C. S. Laidlaw, silver medal; I. C. Bricker, bronze medal.

Class D-5, any one colony—S. G. Rich, silver medal; G. H. Wilson, bronze medal.

Class D-6, any one stamp—Dr. A. E. Whitehead, silver medal; Prof. A. V. Richardson, bronze medal; A. H. Ward, H. M.

United States, class E-1, general—Major J. A. Steinmetz, gold medal; E. F. Clark, silver medal; K. N. Woodward, bronze medal.

Class E-2, United States, Specialized—T. Horton, Jr., bronze medal; Col. J. Y. Reid, H. M.

Class E-3, Any one issue or stamp—E. S. Knapp, gold medal.

Class E-4, Precancels—No award.

France and Colonies: Class F-1, General—N. H. Meadows, bronze medal.

Class F-2, France only—Prof. A. V. Richardson, gold medal.

Class F-3, Any Colony or group of Colonies—J. C. Cartwright, silver medal; G. M. LeHain, bronze medal.

Countries not otherwise classified, Class G-2, Any group of Countries—Dr. C. W. Hennan, gold medal, with the commendation of the jury; J. C. Cartwright (172), bronze medal; J. C. Cartwright (174), H. M.

Class G-3, Any one Country—A. Odjell, gold medal; J. O. Labrecque (298), silver medal; C. F. Heyerman, bronze medal; K. N. Woodward, bronze medal.

Class G-4, Any single issue or Stamp—James Starr, silver medal, with special commendation of the jury; H. R. Oldfield, silver medal; Johan Deetz, bronze medal.

General Collections—E. H. Wilson, gold medal; T. M. Barrington, silver medal; G. Henderson, bronze medal; Col. E. F. Wurtele, bronze medal; Mrs. W. F. Day, H. M.

Class H-4, Any Period—J. R. DeL. French, silver medal.

Miscellaneous, Class I-1, War Issues—G. M. LeHain, H. M.

Class 1-2, official air mail stamps and cover—Rev. T. R. Kimball, gold medal; Prof. R. DeL. French, silver medal; G. G. Duffy, bronze medal; A. V. Berberich, bronze medal.

Class 1-3, private and semi-official air mail stamps and covers—T. M. Hinton, bronze medal.

Class 1-7, counterfeits and forgeries—R. M. Angus, H. M.

Class 1-7, rarities—Major J. A. Steinmetz, gold medal.

UNDER THE HAMMER

A Review of the Auctions



By HARRY M. KONWISER, 212 W. 82nd St., New York City.

PRECANCELS AT AUCTION.

Regular collectors who pay scant attention to precancels are entitled to the information that something in that end of Philately is going on in New York. The Hoover Brothers at 128 West 36th Street last January launched a Precancel Mail Auction. It was an honest-to-goodness affair with 512 items ranging from 50 cents up to \$100.00 in value. Since then, on an average of once a month they have brought out successive Mail Auctions. Their last was dated to close October 15.

It is quite clear that collectors who overlook U. S. precancels are passing up something that is just about arriving as an adjunct to Philately. Some values are already here today as an investment worth while—if one cares for that philatelic angle.

A review of the prices the Hoovers are getting in the eight sales that have passed tells better than any other method just how precancels are becoming stabilized.

Possibly the most valuable type of precancels as a class are the three-cent Victories. There are some recent prices on them:

Montclair, N. J. #32, \$1.00; Albuquerque, N. M. #71, \$0.90; Montpelier, Vt., #81, \$0.60; Red Bluff, Cal. #65, \$1.00; Plymouth, N. H. T IV \$0.40; Akron, Ohio, \$1.00; Tampa, Fla. #243, \$1.00; Concord Jc., Mass. #81, \$2.00; Appleton, Wis. #78, \$1.25.

The precancels that will probably develop into the aristocrats of the game are the aers, particularly the 24-center. Here are a few blocks of four prices secured at auction sales:

Stockton, Calif. #526, \$2.10; Boston, Mass. straight edge, \$1.00; Easton, Pa. #126, \$3.10; Superior, Wis. \$2.65, seven-eighths of catalog price; Globe, Ariz. \$2.00.

The two-cent Hardings are not nearly so popular today as they were last year. Ohio and Iowa towns are particularly plentiful, and the value has declined on many of these two states even in the nine months the Hoovers have been running these auctions. Here are some two-cent Harding prices they secured:

Tuscaloosa, Ala. U 56, \$.85; Wilmington, Del. #89b, \$.60; Savannah, Ga. \$.60; Concordia, Ks. \$.45; Weston, W. Va. TI \$.75; New York City #332, \$.45.

When N. R. Hoover was asked what he considered the best type of precancels to buy he said he would vote for any old ones. It sounds odd but it is a fact that the average precancel collector goes after the modern novelties and pays little attention to the earliest. It is this failure of the Precancel collector to pick up and store the early issues which makes it such a wonderful field for the man who wants to invest against the future. When a 1903 two cent Warren,

Pa. is catalogued for \$.75 in the same catalog with a New Haven, Ct. 1917 \$1.00 for \$.60, that man is foolish who doesn't corral all the 1903's he can get. The prices on the old items, dated Binghamtons, cart wheel Monclairs, R. R., Landings, oval Jacksons and arrow Hanovers will not stay at their ridiculously low prices indefinitely—according to those best informed in the precancel field.

The man who builds up a collection of U. S. precancels issued before 1914 has acquired just as much monetary value, in proportion to the amount of his investment, as has a regular collector, is the belief of the Hoover Brothers.



The Letter-Box

A. P. S. members having suggestions and ideas for any department of the Society, or any kicks or grumbles of a general nature, are invited to use this page freely. Communications should not exceed 150 words.

Editor The American Philatelist,
Dear Sir:—

I submit the following in accordance with your invitation for growls and suggestions. While my criticism is destructive in form I believe useful suggestion may be derived from it.

The growth of the American Philatelic Society has been hampered by a feeling among the younger collectors in the society that it was more or less of a closed corporation where their efforts to better organized philately would be ignored or belittled. This has caused them to knock it and to be un-enthusiastic when it came to recruiting new members.

This can be discussed under two headings:

- A. Cause of dissatisfaction by present members.
- B. Reasons advanced by non members for not joining.

A.

The closed corporation feature is illustrated by the following: The appointment and then re-appointment of so called old timers to all the important committees, without putting on the committee some youthful member who would do the actual work, (being guided by the advice and counsel of the older members). As a result these old timers, either thru indisposition to do the work or lack of time, have not devoted the effort to make their committees a real factor in the



T. Allen

"CRAIGARD"
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society. This has been particularly evidenced by the By-Laws committee who failed during the first year to prepare and present a revision of the By-Laws at the Detroit convention and who were promptly rewarded by re-appointment by the President. So well was his confidence placed that the report was not ready in another year.

The appointment of one man on more than one committee or on a committee when already an officer of the society would create the impression that the number of responsible and capable men in the society was remarkably few. "One job for one man and that done well."

The placing of the younger members of the society as junior members of the committees would train them for higher positions later and would teach them the traditions of the older men.

B.

The collectors who I have approached to join the society have refused for one of the following reasons:

1. The society does not welcome the moderate means collector no matter how earnest he may be. This belief has gotten abroad due to the fact that a few dealers who cater to wealthy collectors only are strong in the privy counsels and back chamber sessions that attend all the annual conventions.

2. There is no exchange department for collectors. The collector with duplicates must sell at a loss, but he can exchange on what he believes an even basis. He wants a society that has that feature.

3. The American Philatelist is an unsatisfactory magazine—presenting too few items of general interest to be worth the \$1.25 per year. (This objection mainly by collectors either who have been former members or by collectors of some years standing.)

GEO. C. DYER.

Forgeries of Early Germans.

Mr. W. Houtzamer, London stamp dealer and expert, reports that Berlin stamp fakers are now placing on the market rather clever forgeries of the first issue of the German Empire, Scott's Nos. 1 to 11, in unused condition. The fakers have taken unused copies of the second issue, Type A. 4, and flattened out the embossed eagle with large shield and then substituted a new embossing, a forgery of the first type with small shield. This work has been done without injuring the original gum and the stamps of the second issue which are in most values rather plentiful are thereby promoted to a Two dollar catalogue value. As a considerable number of these fakes have been sold collectors are warned to be on the lookout for them. Mr. Houtzamer will be pleased to expertize any doubtful copies.

BRITISH COLONIALS.

I make a specialty of Rare British Colonials. My stock consists of stamps only in the finest possible condition. Selections Willingly Sent on Approval. Want Lists Will Receive My Prompt Personal Attention.

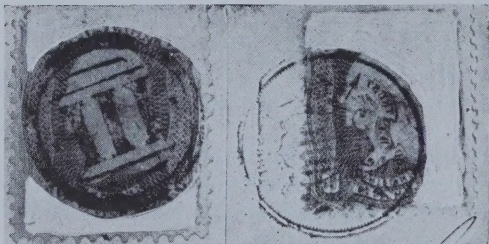
T. ALLEN,

"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG.



The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor!



"Coin Cancels"—You see two examples here. We never heard that name given them before, but it is so obvious that we dare make no claim for originality in the christening. Named or unnamed, they are a mighty nice type of cancellation to own, and the "nickel" variety at the right is a new one, as far as our memory runneth. This was submitted by Mr.

F. Howard Armer, of Ballston Spa, N. Y., and the cancel appears on a cover with a 3c 1861, which was mailed from Marshall, Mich., Feb. 4th, 1867. The coin used to cancel the same was a 5c piece of the coinage of 1865, and is impressed with the usual black cancelling ink. Perhaps as a boy you played at "store" with the necessary "cash" in the form of innocent counterfeits made by placing a dime or nickel under a piece of paper and by rubbing a lead pencil briskly over the coin, transferring the raised portions of the coin to the paper in exact duplicate. The print of the true coin cancellation is the same as these boyish "rubbings", and the best known examples hail from Eutaw, Alabama, at which place in the '50's the Postmaster used both the half-dime and 10c piece to indicate the prepayment of postage. It has been suggested that these may be provisionals.

In addition to this true coin type there are a number of cancels, such as the one illustrated at the left, which are close imitations of the reverse side of a coin. The one shown here was submitted by Mr. Clarence Durland, and comes on a very neat patriotic cover that was mailed from East Plainfield, N. H., the stamp used also being a 3c 1861.

Other types of this cancel bear a large "V" or "X" within a circle, and it is possible that some of these were made from actual coins.

Who perhaps has one of these and can show us an example from some other town than the ones mentioned?

Dr. R. C. Fisher of Buffalo, N. Y., who has a large specialized collection of 3c greens, sends us a list of such of these as he has bearing town and county cancellations, and this list considerably augments the ones heretofore mentioned. They are:

- 1879 MARSEILLES, LA SALLE CO., ILL. (violet).
- 1879 ORLANDO, COLOUSA CO., CALIF. (magenta).
- 1879 ELLENVILLE, ULSTER CO., N. Y. (black) (magenta).
- 1882 LODI, SENECA CO., N. Y. (purple).
- 1882 BELLAIRE, ANTRIM CO., MICH. (black).
- 1882 BATH, STEUBEN CO., N. Y. (black).

To this list is to be added an item reported by Mr. Roscoe Martin:—

1875 BRADFORD, MCKEAN CO., PA.

The original list given by Mr. Warner Bates in the September issue was as follows:—

1879 PRATTSBURGH, STEUBEN CO., N. Y. (violet).

1879 GALESBURGH, KALAMAZOO CO., MICH (violet).

1879 ELLENVILLE, Ulster Co., N. Y. (magenta). Used in combination with the famous Ellenville "E" within a wreath which has been erroneously described as from some other state than New York.)

1882 WALKERS, Columbiana Co., O. (purple).

1882 CAMDEN, HILLSDALE Co., Mich. (black).

1882 PEORIA, Union Co., Orgeon (black).

1882 CEDAR CREEK, Cass Co., Neb. G. S. SAYL—P. M. (black).

Is this the complete list of "Town and County" cancells to be found on the 3c green? Of course not—look them over boys and let's see if we can't add some items next month!

We are mighty well pleased with the promptness with which A. P. S. members reply to the inquiries instituted on this page. Within two days after the issuance of the October number Messrs. A. M. Davis, Paul P. Murray, Bates E. Clarke and Roscoe Martin wrote us about the "Napoleon" river mail cancell and many more letters are no doubt on the way covering this inquiry. The answer will appear in the December issue.



Mr. Robert Molitor of Cleveland, Ohio suggests that we endeavor to list all the "Year Date" cancells found on the 3c greens. The type he refers to is not the usual town cancell bearing the year date within a circle but those similar to the one here illustrated, the year date forming the cancelling device. The illustrated item, a cover from "Watkins, N. Y." is from Mr. Molitor's collection and he is of the opinion that it is a very scarce type.

Can any of the specialists of the 70 period show this form in other years and from other towns?

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Member A. P. S., A. S. D. A.



NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

BOLIVIA. Several collectors have shown us examples of the commemorative set chronicled in the September issue, and of which the lower values seem to be cornered. The designs represent the various ancient Incan gods and devices found on the famous Sun Gate of the ancient Inca Temple of Tihuanaku. Though crude, the copies shown us appear quite attractive because of their weirdness and novelty. The original report offering these for sale by the agent controlling the lower values gave ten values to the set, but Mr. Theodore Champion reports that there are nineteen different types. It is too bad that a set of this kind should be tainted.

"Stamp Collecting" reports a new 15c commemorative bearing the portrait of President B. Saavedra, with the inscription "1825-1925 Bolivia-Centenario de la Republica." These were engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., Ltd., of London; white wove paper; no watermark; perf. 14; 15c lake.

BULGARIA. A new 1 leva value has appeared in olive green bearing the portrait of King Boris in military uniform. The stamp is in tall format, shows the King's head facing to the left within an ornamental frame, the words Bulgaria appearing at the top and value below; perf. 11½.

CANAL ZONE. Messrs. Whitfield, King & Company report that the sheets of 3c stamps of the United States overprinted "Canal Zone" contain an error, in that one stamp on each sheet has the overprint as "Zone Zone" instead of "Canal Zone." This is the only error so far reported for this issue.

CHILE. The 10 peso of 1911, Scott's No. 112, is now being supplied lithographed instead of engraved.

ICELAND. From Mr. C. Lerche of Copenhagen, Denmark, we have just received five values of new postage issued account a change in the foreign postage rates. The stamps are large-sized oblong pictorials, typographed on white wove unwatermarked paper, perforated 14x14½. The 7 aur, green, pictures a fishing scene on an Icelandic bay, the 10 aur, blue and brown, a view of Reykjavik harbor, the 20 aur, carmine, the parliament buildings at Iceland's capital, the 35 aur, blue, same as the 10 aur and the 50 aur, green and dark green, the same scene as on the 7 aur.

NORWAY. A special set of postage stamps has been issued to commemorate the occupation of the city of Spitzbergen by Norway. The design is of the current lion type with the additional inscription "Svalbård 1925" in two lines

across the top; the inscription is the Norwegian name for Spitzbergen. Values overprinted are—

- 10 ore, green
- 15 ore, indigo
- 20 ore, red violet
- 45 ore, blue

PARAGUAY. A 1 peso blue has been issued bearing a portrait of Columbus in a medallion over a sea view, in which a portion of his fleet is shown. The stamps are lithographed on unwatermarked paper; rough perf. 11½.

PERU. The 20 centavos of the pictorial set issued last December appears now with a provisional surcharge in red "Dos Centavos 1925." It is reported that only 300,000 of these stamps have been so surcharged.

SALVADOR. A cute little provisional was issued on August 2nd to commemorate the founding of the city of San Salvador. It consists of a surcharge on the 60c violet of 1921, the surcharge being in five lines, and changing the value to 2 centavos. The provisional was on sale for but one week, and only 40,000 copies were placed on sale, which the local stamp speculators quickly secured.

SIAM. Two additional values in the Garuda type air mail stamps were issued August 1st.

- 10 satangs, brown and black
- 50 satangs, black and brown

SPAIN. "Stamp Collecting" reports the issuance of a 10 centimos, green and black, issued as a Charity for the benefit of the Soldiers' Widows' Fund. This stamp is probably the forerunner of other series in connection with the Moroccan war.

RUSSIA. Two handsome stamps have been issued to commemorate the second centenary of the founding of the Russian Academy of Sciences. They bear a portrait of the founder of the Academy, with inscriptions in Russian. A limited quantity of these stamps is said to have been printed; watermarked a Greek border; perf. 12½. 3 kopek, brown; 15 kopek, olive.

UNION SOUTH AFRICA. Mr. G. Van Waart of Pretoria sends the following information re the South African Air Mail service that we believe to be of general interest.

The Union South Africa Air Mail service started March 2nd, 1925, with a squad of about twelve aeroplanes. The service was divided into five landing stages along the coast, namely from Cape Town to Durban. The aeroplanes left Cape Town at 8 A. M. on Monday, arriving at Durban the same evening at about 6 P. M., the planes taking ten hours to do approximately 550 miles along the coast. The return journey started again on Thursday afternoon from Durban, stopping over at East Honder until the next morning, and arriving at Cape Town between 2 and 3 P. M. the next day, in time to catch the outgoing mail boat. This service lasted for only 3½ months; i. e., to June 15th, 1925. A special hand-stamp was used to cancel the mail, bearing the words "S. A. Air Mail—S. A. Lugpos." Letters not bearing this date stamp were carried by the quickest overland route.

The commercial houses failed to give the air mail proper support, and as it was a trial service only, it was discontinued for that reason, though there is a prospect of a private company starting in 1926 to give this same service, and also a passenger service to the towns along the coast.

REPORT of the TREASURER

October 1st, 1925.

STOCK FUND.

Balance	\$7736.66	
New Certificates	90.00	
	\$7826.66	
Warrants	\$ 1.00	\$7825.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	\$7350.00	
New Memberships	90.00	\$7440.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	\$6089.34	
Receipts—Sales Superintendent	89.89	
Interest on Bonds	63.75	
	\$6242.98	
Disbursements	\$ 16.06	\$6226.92

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Receipts		\$.70
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SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 108.05	
Dues paid in advance	16.00	
	\$ 124.05	
Transferred to General Fund	\$ 79.35	
American Philatelist account	35.75	\$ 115.10
		\$ 8.95

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts—Dues	\$1515.64	
Reinstatements	4.00	
Interest on Bonds	51.67	
Transfer from Suspense Account	79.35	
	\$1650.66	
Debit Balance	\$ 389.23	
Disbursements	578.63	\$ 967.86
		\$ 682.80

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT (See next page.)

Debit Balance	\$1287.89	
Disbursements	372.43	
		\$1660.32
Receipts—Subscriptions	\$1093.61	
Advertising	371.98	
Interest on Bonds	20.83	
Transfer from Suspense Account	35.75	\$1522.17
Debit Balance		\$ 138.15
Cash on hand	\$8571.29	
Bond Investments	13475.59	\$22046.88

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

**STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.,
REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912**

**Of The American Philatelist, published Monthly at Federalsburg, Maryland, for
October 1, 1925.**

State of Ohio }
County of Hamilton } ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the County aforesaid, personally appeared A. D. Fennel, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of The American Philatelist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 433, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, American Philatelic Society, 3421 Colfax A, Denver, Colorado.

Editor, Adolph D. Fennel, 807 Second Natl. Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Managing Editor, None. Business Managers, None.

2. That the owners are: American Philatelic Society, 3421 Colfax A, Denver, Colo.

No stockholder owns more than one share of stock.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, holders and other security owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of September, 1925.

JOHN M. RYAN,

Notary Public.

REPORT *of the*

SECRETARY

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this veil.

No. 2.

October 1, 1925.

Applications Pending.

Burg, E. S.	Dewey, Lynn J.	Molvig, A.
DeWindt, Heylinger	Floyd, Fred G.	Pearce, Wm. R.
Dupleich, Jean	Fonda, H. A.	Reichelt, O. G.
Frantz, J. G.	Gleason, Dr. G. R.	Robinette, Howard A.
Garraway, E. G.	Grant, Malcolm M.	Roth, Peter S. Jr.
Labora L, Jose	Harden, Henry C.	Shields, Foster S.
Andrews, J. W.	Hayes, Harvey J.	Thomas, Lee
Bach, Rudolph C.	Jacoby, A. H.	Trimble, Frederic
Beckwith, C. H.	Jayne, Wm. M.	Turner, Arthur B.
Bedford, Clayton W.	Lampson, Robin	Walker, A. B.
Beuter, Don F.	Mainwaring, Wm. C.	Wenzel, John
Boker, John R.	Malin, Clarence E.	Whiteside, James
Boling, Frank W. Jr.	Mills, Harry W.	Wilson, P. T.

Applications for Reinstatement Pending.

5096 Lemont, Cedric W.

5437 Jeannede, Nick

Applications Posted.

- Auderberg, August, 180 Vasquez Ave., San Francisco, Calif.; Age 48; Sheet Metal Contractor; Reference: U. S. Metal Products Co., 340 Tenth St., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by Chas. W. Arp.
- Baillargson, Paul F., 1154 St. Hubert St., Montreal, P. Q., Canada; Age 23; Lawyer; Reference: E. Daignault, 470 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal, P. Q.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- Bendheim, Edmund McD., 312 W. 126th St., New York City; Age 39; Projectionist; Reference: Percy G. Doane, Tribune Bldg., New York City; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- Bolton, Rev. Wm. W., University School, Victoria, B. C., Canada; Age 67; Headmaster; Reference: Alexis Martin, Atty., Victoria, B. C.; Proposed by R. M. Angus.
- Bull, Dr. Edward, 510 S. Madison Ave., Pasadena, Calif.; Age 53; Optometrist; Reference: B. W. H. Poole, Washington Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by W. C. Henry.
- Conley, J. H., Box 1321, St. Louis, Mo.; Age 47; Accountant, U. S. Railroad Adminst.; Reference: S. W. Saye, Ga. & Fla. R'y., Augusta, Ga.; Proposed by Ralph H. Eilers.
- Dorman, Robt. H., 125 Roberts St., Pasadena, Calif.; Age 37; Terminal Foreman, Pac. Elec. R'y.; Reference: Woodward Service Sta., 1110 N. Fair Oaks Ave., Pasadena, Calif.; Proposed by Jacob Weigel.
- Dye, Prof. Wm. S., 327 S. Atherton St., State College, Pa.; Age 45; Prof. of English; Reference: The Athletic Store, State College, Pa.; Proposed by H. Clay Musser.

- Farquhar, Sampel T., 2944 Pine Ave., Berkeley, Calif.; Age 35; Printer, The Hansen Co.; Reference: A. H. Wilhelm, 428 Capp St., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by Chas. W. Arp.
- Fitch, E. M., 142 N. 11th Ave., Phoenix, Ariz.; Age 30; Accountant, U. S. Veterans' Bureau; Reference: R. T. Mahon, 34 S. Central Ave., Phoenix, Ariz.; Proposed by Dr. R. E. Solosth.
- Gage, Arthur H., 1312 N. Fair Oaks Ave., Pasadena, Calif.; Age 33; Banker, Pasadena Natl. Bank; Reference: Carl H. W. Runde, 1245 N. Fair Oaks Ave., Pasadena, Calif.; Proposed by Jacob Weigel.
- Geesey, C. L., 35 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Age 40; Advertising; Reference: C. E. Severn, 721 Oxford Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by H. L. Lindquist.
- Graf, John, 525 Oakland Ave., Govans P. O., Baltimore, Md.; Age 38; Asst. Secy.; Reference: August Steman, 304 W. Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md.; Proposed by Henry Adams.
- Gursch, Fred, Box 743, Youngstown, Ohio; Age 37; V. P. Ohio Sav. & Loan Co.; Reference: Robt. O. Kielsing, Dollar Bank Bldg., Youngstown, Ohio; Proposed by Cornel Kmentt.
- Hackh, Ingo, W. D., 7 Aztec St., San Francisco, Calif.; Age 36; Prof. Chemistry, Col. of Phys. & Surg.; Reference: E. P. Seeböhm, 690 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by Benjamin Mitchell.
- Hall, C. L., 4420 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Age 35; Traveling Adv. Man, Armour & Co.; Reference: Ed. Luke, Armour & Co., Denver, Colo.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- Hoelzle, Chas. H., 222 E. Franklin Ave., Lansing, Mich.; Age 44; Merchant Tailor; Reference: W. C. Phillips & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.
- Hoffman, John U., 29 Main St., Chatham, N. Y.; Age 51; Cabinet Maker; Reference: Geo. McClellan, Chatham, N. Y.; Proposed by Willard C. Ashley.
- Hrivnak, August J., 4723 W. 28th St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Age 31; Electrical Engrn.; Reference: J. H. Symons, 680 Folsom St., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- Ingram, Augustus E., 7 Hermosa Ave., Long Beach, Calif.; Age 58; Am. For. Service Officer, Retired; Reference: Chas. W. Chase, Stock Exc. Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by L. M. Passmore.
- Irvin, H. Kenneth, Brighton Road, Rochester, Pa.; Age 32; Accountant; Reference: Sutter & Burns, Druggists, Beaver Falls, Pa.; Proposed by W. W. MacLaren.
- Lamer, Miss Ruby A., 828 Lee Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Age legal; Stamp Dealer, Kansas City Stamp Co.; Reference: Wilson D. Wood, 608 Huntington Rd., Kansas City, Mo.; Proposed by John H. Heffer.
- McDougall, Gilbert W., 147 Plum St., Greenville, Pa.; Age 34; Sales Engineer; Reference: John L. Thomas, Box 198, Sharon, Pa.; Proposed by John R. Dunfee.
- Melingounakis, Evang, Place de la Constitution, Athens, Greece; Age legal; Stamp Dealer; Reference: Leon Minassian, Odos Galinou 40, Athens, Greece; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- Nelson, Elmer, 305 C St. N. W., Washington, D. C.; Age 25; Letter Carrier; Reference: Marks Stamp Co., Toronto, Canada; Proposed by H. A. Davis.
- Rankin, Ronald B., 583 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.; Age 44; Sales Mgr. & V. P. Adolph Blaeck Inc.; Reference: P. B. Bekeart, 717 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by Edwin P. Seeböhm.
- Rose, Lewis S., 3370 Washington St., San Francisco, Calif.; Age 31; Investments; Reference: A. H. Wilhelm, 428 Capp St., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by Henry C. Marcus.

- Searle, Jas. J., 735 Taylor Ave., Alameda, Calif.; Age 70; V. P. The Haslett Warehouse Co.; Reference: Edwin P. Seebohm, 690 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by Theo. L. Behr.
- Smith, E. Herbert, 150 Ohio Ave., West Springfield, Mass.; Age 18; Office of Standard Oil Co.; Guaranteed by Elery D. Smith; Reference: Mr. Craig of Craig & McClintoch, 100 Ohio Ave., W. Springfield, Mass.; Proposed by P. M. Elsdon.
- Stout, Claude D., 531 13th Ave., Wauwatosa, Wis.; Age 41; Atty. at Law; Reference: Chris Steinmetz, 420 23rd Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.; Proposed by Dr. S. G. Keller.
- Wheaton, A. W. Jr., 110 Walnut St., Newark, N. J.; Age 40; Manufacturer; Reference: C. H. Imhoff, Fidelity Union Trust Co., Newark, N. J.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- Wyer, William, 1425 Forest St., Denver, Colo.; Age 30; Railroad Clerk, D. & R. G. R. R.; Reference: C. S. Dennison, Rocky Mt. Bank Note Co., Denver, Colo.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.
- Chidlaw, L. S., 3863 Greenwood Ave., Oakland, Calif.; Age 33; Salesman; Reference: Theo. L. Behr, 249 17th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by Edwin P. Seebohm.

Applications for Reinstatement Posted.

- 571 Frechie, S. M., 4028 67th St., Woodside, L. I., N. Y.; Age 56; Retired; Reference: Louis Hirshlen, 25 Broadway, New York City; Proposed by H. A. Davis.
- 5151 Livingstone, A. M., 3623 Brooklyn Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Age 34; Foreman Press Room; Reference: Bell Pumb Mfg. Co., East Fort St., Detroit, Mich.; Proposed by Karl Koslowski.
- 4377 Rumford, C. P. M., 1519 W. 14th St., Wilmington, Del.; Age 52; Salesman; Reference: P. M. Wolsieffer, 2147 N. 21 St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Eugene Klein.
- 2071 Tanguay, J. Edgar, Box 233, Woonsocket, R. I.; Age 49; Physician & Surgeon; Reference: Dr. R. G. Reed, 317 Main St., Woonsocket, R. I.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

New Stockholders.

- 8113 Barcus, Norman, 625 Josephine St., Detroit, Mich.
- 8114 Burrill, Frank W., 259 Summer St., Bridgewater, Mass.
- 8115 Collectors' Club Pinckneyville, Kenneth McMath, Secy., Pinckneyville, Ill.
- 8116 Davie, Wm. E., R. F. D. 1, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.
- J8117 Davis, Harry A., 2141 ½ S. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, Calif.
- 8118 Densmore, Louis E., 110 State St., Boston, Mass.
- J8119 Ferraro, R. L., 4312 Pilling St., Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 8120 Freimuth, C. H., 104 Midland Ave., East Orange, N. J.
- J8121 Hustmyre, F. W. Jr., 611 7th St., Orange, Tex.
- 8122 Lemert, R. J., 1042 Breckenridge St., Helena, Mont.
- 8123 Marston, Dr. James G., 2914 Allendale Rd., Baltimore, Md.
- J8124 Mathews, Otis, R. F. D. 4, Box 3, Corinth, Miss.
- 8125 McCullough, Henry, 1426 Locust St., Kansas City, Mo.
- 8126 Moore, H. G., 547 Moss Ave., Peoria, Ill.
- 8127 Oakley, Earl, 2200 Alsace Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
- 8128 Peterson, Joy R., 320 Globe Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.
- 8129 Peterson, Peter H., 1811 26th Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 8130 Pier, Henry H., Box 435, Shreveport, La.
- 8131 Razis, Constantin G., Naradon St., Vieux Phalire, Athens, Greece.
- 8132 Serrane, Fernand, 11 rue Saint Philippe, Nice, (Alpes Maritimes) France.

- 8133 Simpson, Robert C., 173 W. Longwood Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- 8134 Walton, Elliott M., 510 Manhattan Ave., New York City.
- 8135 Watson, Wm. J., 3233 University Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
- 8136 Wells, Avard W., Box 449, Glace Bay, Nova Scotia.
- 8137 White, Gene Simms, 114 ½ Bradford St., Charleston, W. Va.
- 8138 Wilhelm, W. A., 436 Capp St., San Francisco, Calif.
- 8139 Wittman, E., R. F. D. Box 32, Palms, Calif.
- 8140 Young, E. G., #1 Ta Pukai Shih Hutung, Pekin, China.

Reinstated.

- 5168 Wailly, Victor R., 140 Pleasant St., Brookline, Mass.
- 1404 Willcox, R. H., 1042 Lake St., San Francisco, Calif.

Replaced on Roll.

- 7204 Steigerwald, John M., 1037 S. Pierce St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- 2434 Wilcox, W. L., 3 Liverpool St., Dunedin, New Zealand.

Resignations Received.

- 7100 Brown, E. Herbert, Cham. Com., Dallas, Tex.
- 6305 Calderari, C. E., 18 Onslow Rd., Richmond Surrey, London, England.
- 1717 Champagne, T. J., 27 Thorndyke St., Springfield, Mass.
- 7229 Dary, M. I., 418 Grant Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
- 4933 Haberle, W. J., 2205 James St., Syracuse, N. Y.
- 3170 Hall, R. T., 7 N. Mulberry St., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
- 8049 Hill, W. H., Fort Edwards, N. Y.
- 7392 Ides, X. D., 1825 Mohegan Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
- 5730 Irion, Ernst, Millersburg, Ohio.
- 7345 John, Maurice T., Galesburg, Ill.
- 3558 Krippner, L. L., Box 3031, Jacksonville, Fla.
- 6926 Lilly, Edwin W., Eden, N. Y.
- 7491 Little, Robert, 733 W. Wayne St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 6702 Lowenheim, Fredk. A., 38 Premium River Rd., New Rochelle, N. Y.
- 6407 MacDougall, H. C., 29 Dover Rd., Wellesley, Mass.
- 7495 Maxwell, Paul S., Pepperill, Mass.
- 6438 Medding, Walter L., 29 Majestic Ave., Winchester, Mass.
- 6707 Mondonca, J. M. de Jr., Box 353, Kobe, Japan.
- 3445 Plummer, Edwin L., 409 Progress Ave., Hamilton, Ohio.
- 7792 Quine, W. V., 16 Orchard Road, Akron, Ohio.
- 6359 Schmitt, John R., 417 Reinhardt Ave., Columbus, Ohio.
- 6363 Stone, Robt. M., 67 Kingston St., Boston, Mass.
- 4560 Tremper, Lauren, 3707 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 7690 Vawter, C. D., 33 N. Sheridan Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 6718 Wright, R. C., 281 E. Center St., Pasadena, Calif.
- 6176 Fleck, J. P., Box 206, Haworth, N. J.
- 7254 Pichard, E. C., Box 1134, Bisbee, Ariz.
- 7632 Kronheim, W. A., 733 Landis Ave., Vineland, N. J.

Resignations Pending.

- 7214 Babcock, F. A., 170 E. 7th St., Oswego, N. Y.
- 6565 Bailey, J. R., Box 52, Gastonia, N. C.
- 6250 Balaban, M. S., 530 W. 145th St., New York City.
- 7327 Bryan, Edw. E., 1235 ½ E. Wash St., Portland, Ore.
- 6026 Fisher, C. C., 806 Washington Ave., Cokeville, Tenn.
- 7480 Greve, Fredk., 3735 Central Ave., Nashville, Tenn.
- 3170 Hall, R. D., 7 N. Mulberry St., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

- 7484 Harrington, F. M. Jr., 2406 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 6408 Matincheff, Ivan I., 6 Preslav St., Sofia, Bulgaria.
 6104 Mordecai, Robt. M., 850 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.
 7644 Rathborne, P. J., Scotch Plains, N. Y.
 5532 Skinner, C. D., 75 Carolina Ave., Providence, R. I.
 6986 Troendle, Eugene, 926 Wildwood Ave., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 7693 White, William M., 21 Main St., Lewiston, Me.

Resignations Accepted.

- 6245 Soltau, Samuel, 14 W. Clay Ave., Roselle Park, N. J.

Deceased.

- 2107 Barrett, Arthur J., 135 Highland Cross, Rutherford, N. J., Aug. 21, 1925.
 151 Carpenter, E. M., 4 Lafayette Pl., Salem, Mass., Sep. 14, 1925.
 1793 Chapman, Silas Jr., Hartford, Conn., Sep. 10, 1925.
 3934 Hyde, Jane B., 435 Berkley Rd., Haverford, Pa.
 7315 Wishny, Isador, 1865 University Ave., New York City.

New Life Members.

- 363—8102 Nulle, Augustus, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City.
 364—3154 Mueller, Harry S., 145 N. Main St., Wichita, Kans.
 365— 973 Saxton, W. G., First Natl. Bank, Canton, Ohio.
 366—8128 Peterson, Joy R., 320 Globe Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Dropped for Non-Payment of Dues.

- 6351 Randall, Harry E., 715 Galapago St., Denver, Colo.

Change in Branch Officers.

- 7566 Tucson Stamp Club, Branch No. 59; George Bradbury, President; E. A. Norton, Maj. R., Secretary, 647 E. 9th St., Tucson, Ariz.
 6423 Hampton Roads Philatelic Society, Branch No. 52; Frank W. Boling Jr., Secy., Box 618, Norfolk, Va.

Addresses Wanted.

Mail is returned from the following members at last known address.

- 4802 Holden, C. H., 426 Brainerd St., Detroit, Mich.
 7525 Caster, Merle, 3009 Independence Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
 7296 Kriegel, Otto, 632 E. 49th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 8070 Nelson, Warner S., 2017 Maple St., Tampa, Fla.
 5895 Oberholtzer, Jno., 2146 Olive St., Long Beach, Calif.
 4718 Rogers, Paul A., Gen. Delivery, Topeka, Kans.
 5141 Sanborn, M. Ray, 189 Leete St., West Haven, Conn.
 7721 Thomas, J. G., 25 Laurel St., Asheville, N. C.
 3037 Wilson, Clarence W., Apt. 108, 2940 Chicago Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

Warning.

Heinrich Keimel, Deisenhosen bei Munchen 76, Germany, advertises himself as an A. P. S. member. Notice is hereby given that he is not a member of this Society.

Change of Address.

- 6760 Buckey, R. C. from 712 Bowen St. to 528 Alameda Pl., Dayton, Ohio.
 7524 Butcher, Paul C., from 3929 N. Kostren Ave. to 4537 Grace St., Chicago, Ill.
 7846 Chatterton, Dr. W. A. from Los Angeles to 804 Highland Ave., Piedmont, Calif.

- 7952 Clokey, Ira W. from 1619 Fletcher Ave. to 1821 Wayne Ave., So. Pasadena, Calif.
- 5131 Cohn, P. H. from Lafayette, Colo. to 2532 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo.
- 7995 Cummings, F. W. from 2108 W. Colo. Ave. to 1818 W. Vermijo St., Colorado Springs, Colo.
- 6626 Deaver, Dr. G. G. from 1122 Hyde Park Blvd. to 5315 Drexel Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 7474 DePuy, Frederic C. from Boston, Mass. to 243 West End Ave., New York City.
- 7531 Eagleston, F. L. from 4829 Swiss St. to 4801 Live Oak St., Dallas, Texas.
- 7584 Ernst, E. J. from Los Angeles to 371 N. Alta Vista St., Monrovia, Calif.
- 7667 Filstrup, A. W. Jr. from Standish Hall to 6 Drayton Hall, Cambridge, Mass.
- 4243 Fuller, Perry W. from Ruxton to 835 University Parkway, Baltimore, Md.
- 7895 George, R. E. from 501 E. Wash. to 315 Delaware Ave., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
- 6096 Gillardon, Arthur from 99 to 57 Currie Ave., Clifton, N. J.
- 7072 Halvorsen, E. J. S. from Winchester to The Lincoln House, Salem, Mass.
- 7630 Hedrick, Henry M. from 3961 Cass Ave. to 224 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.
- 7118 Hoyt, Harry O. from Los Angeles to 509 Rodeo Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.
- 6834 Keister, H. E. from Cincinnati, O. to 508 N. Boliver St., Marshall, Tex.
- 6401 Kerr, W. H. from 489 W. 6th St. to 640 Berkeley Ave., Claremont, Calif.
- 3319 Krause, Alvin from West Allis, to 443 41st St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- 7190 McQuitty, L. F. from Macon, Ga. to Box 747, Muskogee, Okla.
- 6142 Menczer, Edw. A. from Box 208, Long Beach to Box 653, Lynwood, Calif.
- 6105 Nawrotzke, Walter from 6022 Whitewood Ave. to 8628 Ellsworth Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- 5676 Oleson, E. M. from 803 Wash. Ave. S. E. to 809 Northwestern Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 5801 Ryder, Gideon G. from Malden, Mass. to Box 2179, Boston, Mass.
- 6938 Sealey, F. C. from 220 Government St. to 552 Simcoe St., Victoria, B. C., Canada.
- 7925 Shoemaker, F. E. from South Euclid to Box 1, Mayfield Stop, Mayfield Heights, O.
- 2053 Taylor, E. M. from Alhambra, Calif. to care Diamond State Fibre Co., Bridgeport, Pa.
- 2576 Tittmann, A. O. from Linden Garden to 2 Ruvigny Mansions, Embankment, London, S. W. 15, England.
- 6808 Wiener, Henry from Oakland to 135 Stockton St., San Francisco, Calif.
- 7941 Winter, L. A. G. from 31 Norwood Ave. to 158 Laird Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 6722 Baer, H. L., from Springfield Gardens, N. Y. to East Killingly, Conn.
- 7758 Banciu, Eugene from 3221 N. 21 St. to 4779 Plover St., St. Louis, Mo.

NORWAY 1925

I am able to make you a wholesale offer in the scarce

North Pole Stamps

printed in only 200,000 sets (of 7 values), as remembrance of Amundsen-Ellsworth's attack on the North Pole, in complete sets, postally used or unused. Price per 100 sets used Kr. 260.00, unused, Kr. 240.00 (about U. S. \$50.00), per 1,000 sets unused, Kr. 2,225.00. Payment by order. Price in Norwegian Kroner. The stamps, distributed to the post offices, were sold in two hours on the day they appeared (April 1).

HARALD MUUR, Rena, Norway

(Member of Christiania Philatelic Society)

- 7401 Blumenthal, Dr. P. L. from 176 Franklin to 316 Parker Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 7025 Buskirk, Allen V. from Bloomington to 333 E. 51st St., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1144 Carstarphen, O. K. from New York to 163 23rd St., Jackson Heights, N. Y.
 5123 Delp, Francis K. from Lansdowne, Pa. to Drexel Hill, Pa.
 7478 Fellner, Victor from Highland Park to 5629 Greenway Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 8036 Fisher, Geo. F. from Atlantic City, N. J. to 440 West End Ave., New York City.
 2520 Heffer, Jno. H. from Kansas City, Mo. to Avon Park, Fla.
 6834 Keister, H. E. from Cincinnati, O. to 508 N. Bolivar St., Marshall, Tex.
 7860 Ker, W. W. from 2013 8th St. to 153 W. Grand Blvd., Detroit, Mich.
 7907 Kiernan, Hugh B. from New Dorp Lane to 4389 Matilda Ave., New York City.
 6665 Mason, T. W. from 104 W. Fairmont Ave. to Box 179, State College, Pa.
 2886 Pifer, Edw. P. A. from 541 Summit Ave. to 115 Mary St., Pasadena, Calif.
 2657 Richardson, L. E. from Putnam, Conn. to 75 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
 4718 Rogers, Paul A. from San Diego, Calif. to Tuscarawas, Ohio.
 7445 Russell, Ellis from 483 Park Ave. to 27 Berwyn St., East Orange, N. J.
 6108 Saunders, L. R. from Globe-Gazette Bldg. to 1124 First St. S. W., Mason City, Ia.
 7143 Stahle, Rev. J. P. from Davenport, Ia. to Box 323, Fort Madison, Ia.
 6858 Wheeler, Aldne M. from Los Angeles, to 1245 California St., San Francisco, Calif.
 7460 Willoughby, J. D. from 220 E. 69th Pl. to 6953 East End Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Membership Summary.

Membership September 1, 1925	3263
New Stockholders	28
Reinstated	2
Replaced on Roll	2
	3295
Resignation accepted	1
Deceased	5
Dropped N. P. D.	1
Total membership October 1, 1925	3288

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

I beg to notify my numerous Clients and Correspondents that I have moved to larger premises, and that my address is now:

(Opposite Hotel Cecil)

34, 35 Southampton Street, Strand, London, W. C. 2

W. HOUTZAMER

THE HOUSE OF RARE STAMPS

To Our Isolated Members:

Our slogan this year is "Every Member Get A Member." A little story, a true one, for your benefit. A member far from the busy marts of trade wrote me he could not get a new member as he was the only collector in his small town. A suggestion was made that he find out for sure by putting a small want ad. in his local home town paper. He did and later advised me he had located three other collectors. Results? There is in that little town today, three A. P. S. members. Help us put this 5000 membership campaign over big by living up to our slogan—EVERY MEMBER GET A MEMBER.

Sincerely yours,

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

P. S.—Have you paid your dues?

Official Notices.

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 Examiner of Sales Books—T. E. Flick, Galveston, Texas.
 Editor of the American Philatelist—A. D. Fennel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Librarian—John H. Leete, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Assistant Librarian—Dr. K. M. Day, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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Issues 1861-1890—A nearly complete Collection.

In SUPERB condition, comprising many entire sheets, blocks, pairs and singles, used and mint. Entire and Postal Fiscals also
 1sh on LAID PAPER

Numerous retouches on the 1d Litho, pairs imperf between.
 Proofs and Essays and many items ex Ferrari Collection

Will be sold by AUCTION on

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25th, 1925, by

PLUMRIDGE & CO.

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CHARLES BEAMISH RECRUITING PRIZE OF \$50.00.

The above award is offered for the largest number of new members obtained by October 1st, 1926. Officers of 1924-25 and 1925-26 are not eligible except that members of the Recruiting Committee as such are not considered officers in this competition.

Blanks and recruiting literature supplied by the Secretary. Drop him a line saying how many you wish.

NOTICE TO BRANCH SECRETARYS.

Branch Secretarys please send notice of time and place of your meetings for the next Directory. Do it now please.

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE

All Issues 1885-1898

A wonderful collection of this interesting country, nearly complete and comprising the English stamps used by the Niger Company with franks, the rare Provisionals, pairs with different colour surcharges se tenant, rare entires, strips, blocks and uncatalogued varieties.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3rd, 1925, by

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SOCIETY



ITEMS

THE MILWAUKEE PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—A hearty welcome was given the Board of Vice-Presidents of the A. P. S. at the opening meeting of the Milwaukee Philatelic Society, October 3, 1925. Dr. F. A. Kraft, Mr. W. O. Staab and Dr. S. G. Keller, all veteran collectors, and recently elevated in the national society, responded to the welcomes and congratulations echoed in their honor. Great enthusiasm was shown as each addressed the society on stamps and collecting.

Considerable trading was done besides the regular business, making the season opening a bright prediction for an interesting year.

Mr. A. W. Bloss of Los Angeles was a visitor and responded to a welcome.

Mr. Louis Burmeister exhibited two volumes of United States stamps in position and plate blocks.

The meeting was well attended with sixty members present.—ALBERT W. DRAVES, Publicity Mgr.

SAN FRANCISCO STAMP SOCIETY, LIFE BRANCH 7.—Owing to the Labor Day holiday the regular meeting of this Branch was postponed from the first Monday of the month till Monday, September 14th, when the usual large attendance was registered, 60 members and 3 visitors being present.

Great enthusiasm prevailed as a warm welcome and reception was given our President, A. H. Wilhelm, on his return from the A. P. S. Convention in Los Angeles and in honor of his being elected President of the National Society for the ensuing year.

Four new members were duly elected by a unanimous vote.

A nominating Committee announced the nominations for Officers to be elected at the Society's Annual meeting in October and various matters were discussed

VIRGIN ISLANDS

ALL ISSUES

A superb collection practically complete, comprising pairs, strips, blocks and complete sheets, Mint and in perfect condition.

Most of the Rarities, Imperforates and Proofs and Great Britain stamps used in the Islands

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pertaining to the welfare and benefit of the Society and the National Society and Philately in general.

The usual large number of stamps were on display and changed hands during the evening.

On September 21st the Social and Executive meeting was held and again a large crowd filled the Clubroom.

A competitive exhibit of General collections over 10,000 varieties and also of the stamps of Europe was held and created a great deal of pleasure and interest among those present.

Two new applications were filed and referred to the Executive Committee for investigation.—DONALD PIERCY, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE GARFIELD-PERRY STAMP CLUB, CLEVELAND, OHIO.—The present 1925-26 season opened with a bang for the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club on Friday evening, September 25th. The big event was a combined Season Opener and House Warming. The club for several years has been in cramped quarters, but recently secured a nice large roomy place at 2077 East Fourth St. The arrangements were in charge of Messrs. Good and Schneider.

Mr. Sanderson exhibited a very fine and interesting collection of Switzerland as well as his collection of British Colonies. Mr. MacLaren was also there with his matchless collection of stamps on the original which he "dug up" himself. And for good measure he also displayed his collection of Revenues all in wonderful condition. Many other members exhibited unusual items from their collection.

The members were also treated to a welcome surprise by the return of former member M. J. Lloyd to Cleveland, who has spent the past three years in London. Mr. Lloyd was always a faithful and hard-working member in the club, and we are glad to have him with us again.

Forty members and visitors were in attendance. From the large number of visitors present it would indicate increasing interest in stamp collecting in Cleveland.

The Garfield-Perry Stamp Club meets every Friday evening at room 700, 2077 East Fourth St., where local philatelists as well as those from out of the city are always welcome.—P. A. FINLAYSON, Secretary.

TURKS ISLANDS

A SUPERB COLLECTION OF THIS COUNTRY

Comprising the issues 1867-1921 nearly complete

and containing double surcharges, pairs, strips and blocks, of the scarce provisionals and others

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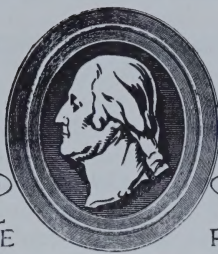
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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Entered as second class matter, December 31st, 1917, at the post office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under the Act of March 3rd, 1879.

Vol. 39.

DECEMBER, 1925.

No. 3.

The Five-Cent "Norse-American."

By DR. S. G. KELLER.

To the collector who disdains "Specialism" and has never searched for "extra lines" and "dots" claiming he has no interest in such fine varieties I would suggest that sometime he acquire a sheet of stamps of some modern issue and examine it minutely to see if he can locate some of these varieties. I promise him that if he is fortunate enough to find one or more of what he may now term "flyspeck" differences, he will learn a new stampic thrill and be very proud of his discovery.

The Five cent value of the Norse American commemoratives recently issued lends itself very nicely to such a study as it has so many extra lines, distinct and easily recognized, that your interest will not lag in the search for them. In my opinion the twentieth century stamp that abounds in varieties will in no far distant day achieve as great a popularity as have the "classics" of the 19th. century and perhaps attain, relatively, as high a market value. In looking over some sheets of the 5c Norse-American I found so many distinct plate marks that it occurred to me that the listing of these might prove of some interest and value. I am indebted to Messrs. L. A. Burmeister, Jr., C. C. Christensen, Dr. C. Marcan and W. O. Staab for the loan of their sheets of this value and to Mr. R. L. Hustis for the drawing of the accompanying illustration.

In the following list the first number given is the "plate position" of the stamp on which the variety is found. Stamps are numbered for this purpose in the usual way, that is, the upper left corner stamp is No. 1, the one adjoining to the right No. 2 and so on.

PLATE # 16928—# 16963.

- 1 Dot and short line in upper left corner.
- 2 Dot under frame line near right corner.
- 3 Dot same as 2. Line thru bottom of left 5 running thru FIVE and C.
- 6 Dot same as 2 and 3.
- 8 Dot above AM outside of frame line. This dot is quite common.
- 11 Dot as in 8.
- 14 Dot as in 8.
- 16 Dot to the right of 1925.
- 20 Vertical line outside of frame line near top and bottom.

- 22 Dot in upper left corner outside of frame line. Dot in upper right corner outside of frame line.
- 24 Dot right of 1925.
- 27 Line right of right frame line.
- 28 Black line commences at NOR se at left passes thru front of boat tip of ornament that sticks up at the rear of tent and ends in lines at right that represents horizon.
29. A similar black line not so long thru top of ornament on tent.
- 30 As in 28 and 29, but above horizon, thru top of left flag.
- 31 Lines upper right corner between frame line and stamp.
- 32 Upper left corner similar to 31.
- 34 Line in sky just above horizon.
- 36 Vertical line continuing thru top of frame line at right. Black line in lower right cor. of NOR sh running into water. Black line across NOR shield near bottom.
- 37 Parallel line to right frame line from top to opposite 1925.
- 38 Line to right of stamp.
- 40 Line thru MER. Line thru TAGE. Line at right of right frame line opposite 1925. Line thru US sh. Line in 5 of 1925 and beyond frame line.
- 41 Dot in right 5. Line in right 5.
- 44 Line in M of AMERICAN.
- 46 Black vertical line below N in CENTENNIAL.
- 50 Line to right opposite 1925 running into 5. Dot right of 1925 touching the right side of frame line.
- 51 Line ORS.
- 52 Line ORSE and A.
- 53 Dot to left at top.
- 61 Line thru 5 of 1925. 62 Line thru CENTS and right 5.
- 65 Line NORSE and AMERICAN. Slanting upward in RI.
- 69 Dot left of upper label outside. Line across top of NORS.
- 70 Line across white space above left 5 and tip of shield.
- 71 Line NORSE and AME and N. Dot and line opposite 1925. Line thru US shield. Line thru NOR shield extending left.
- 72 Line NORSE. 73 A number of lines in top label.
- 74 Heavy slanting line in lower label to left paralleled by finer line.
- 75 Black line starts below horizon from NOR se to center of tent.
- 78 Line in NOR. 85 Dot in sky below E of CENTENNIAL. Short vertical line above lower left point of US shield.
- 88 Dot in middle of left rope. 90 Line thru N of AMERICAN & to frame line.
- 91 Two vertical lines in sky below second N of CENTENNIAL.
- 100 Line in RIC and N.

PLATE # 16929—# 16961.

- 1 Diagonal blue line in American shield. Line outside of stamp on left. Slanting line in NOR shield.
- 3 Dot on upper frame line near right corner. 4 Dot in same place as in 3. Line in white border between the upper frame line and the stamp at right.
- 5 Two lines starting in border above I of AMERICAN crossing upper frame line and continuing above next stamp to right. Blue dot upper right corner of frame line.
- 6 Lines in upper border and above frame line at left.
- 7 Lines above frame line and in border.

- 8 Line thru top of N of AMERICAN continuing into 9. Diagonal blue line in middle stripes of US sh. Horizontal line in right stripes at right tip.
- 9 Line thru top of NORSE. 16 Line thru bottom of 8 of 1825.
- 21 Black line running from 21 into 22. Line thru top of right 5 extending beyond frame line.
- 22 Blue line running thru 1 and bottom of 8 of 1825.
- 23 Line in ME. Diagonal line from E of CENTEN up thru E & R of AMERICAN.
- 25 Diagonal line in sky to right of boat and also showing in left sail.
- 26 Extra large dot right of 1925.
- 30 Line thru N of NORSE extending left beyond frame lines. Line commencing above E of CENTENNIAL up to second N. Line thru 5 of 1925. Line in border below left 5. Dot in NOR sh. Faint black line in sky right of NOR shield.
- 32 Slanting black line thru ropes. 35 Line below lower frame line.
- 36 Slanting line from upper border of 1825 to the left. Slanting line between 36 and 37.
- 37 Line in I of FIVE.
- 39 Line starts at second E of CENTEN and ends above A. Line in second A of AMERICAN. Line thru US shield near top. Line thru NOR shield. Black line right of sail almost to US shield.
- 40 Line thru 5 of 1925 extending right beyond frame line. Line across US shield. Line across NOR sh near bottom and in upper half.
- 42 Line in NORSE. Line thru NOR shield.
- 43 Line thru left 5 and PO. Slanting line thru ropes.
- 44 Diagonal line thru SE of NORSE.
- 45 Line thru US shield. Black line from NOR shield to rope.
- 46 Crooked line in P of POSTAGE.
- 48 Line thru OS of POSTAGE.
- 50 Line thru OR of NORSE. Line thru 5 of 1925.
- 51 Line thru TS of CENTS.
- 52 Line thru top of left 5.
- 53 Line thru lower end of upper stripes of NOR sh. Small horizontal line in right 5.
- 54 Line thru CAN. 55 At the crossing of the center lines are two dots one above and one below. Dot at crossing of center lines.
- 58 Line in IC of AMERICAN. Line thru upper part of NOR shield.
- 59 Lines below 59. Line in TS of CENTS. Line from NOR shield to sail.
- 60 Heavy line in upper left corner. Lines below stamp.
- 63 Slanting line in right 5. Line from border of right 5 thru left 5 to 64.
- 64 Slanting line near top of E of NORSE thru AM of AMERICAN. Line in E and RICAN of AMERICAN. Line in upper part of right 5. Line in lower left group of stripes of NOR shield.
- 66 Line thru left upper group of stripes in NOR shield. Black line on large sail running across sky to right. Black line from tip of American flag to American shield. Dot no rope. Line thru both sails near bottom very heavy in large sail.
- 67 Line below lower frame line.
- 68 Line across top of C in AMERICAN. Line across US shield.
- 70 Short line right of 1925. Line thru top of NORSE & lower another line.
- 71 Line above upper frame line. Line thru right top of 1825 label continuing above C and thru ENTEN. Heavy line thru top of left 5.

- 72 Line above stamp.
- 73 Line thru NOSE of NORSE. Line near bottom of G.
- 74 Line in N of NORSE. Line in M of AMERICAN.
- 75 Two lines in right 5. Line thru AGE. Two lines in NOR shield one running into sky and the other into water.
- 76 Dot left of upper corner of US shield. Line thru right 5 extending to right frame line. Line in CE of CENTS. Line left of left 5 outside of frame line.
- 77 Line thru STAGE and right 5. Diagonal wavy line upper left part of sky.
- 78 Diagonal line above upper right corner outside of frame line. Dot right of US shield. Line in TAGE.
- 79 Line in NOR. Line in US shield near top and at tip. Line thru right 5. Line thru lower part of NOR shield.
- 80 Line in 5 of 1925 extending right and left.
- 82 Black line thru R of NORSE. Line below lower frame line.
- 83 Line below right 5 in white border. Line thru US shield. Line at upper right corner. Line from US shield into NOR shield in 84. Line at right.
- 84 Line at upper left corner. Two lines in NOR shield.
- 85 Line in lower part of E in NORSE. Line starting at the left rope continuing thru large sail and into sky at right. Dot above NOR flag.
- 87 Lower right corner of upper left quarter of NOR shield has a diagonal line.
- 92 Upper right corner of 92 and upper left corner of 93 are connected by a line.
- 93 Line thru ORSE and A. Line near top of ME. Line slanting downward at upper right corner. Line thru US shield.
- 94 Line thru STATES. Double line thru left 5.
- 96 Line thru US shield extending a little to the left and extending to 97 on the right.
- 97 Line thru ITED STATES.
- 99 Black line thru C of CENTENNIAL.

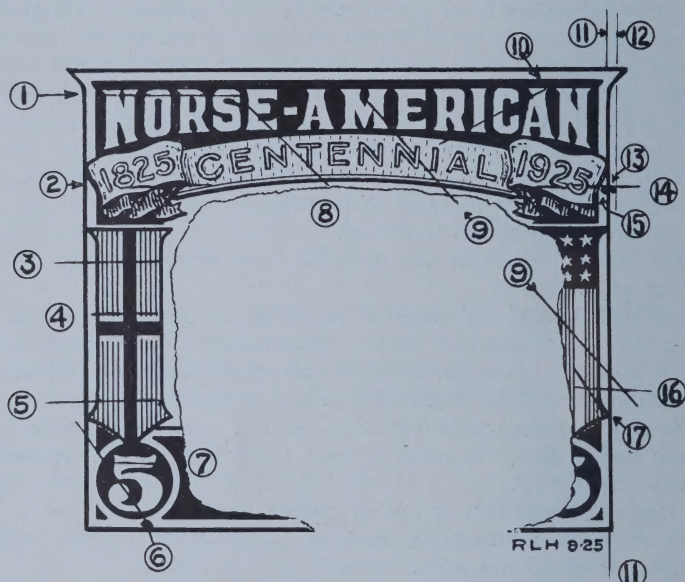
PLATE #16929—#16925.

- 1 Brush line thru RICAN. Faint line across top of CENTENNIAL.
- 2 Continuation of line in number one across top of label. Short diagonal line in left one-half of NOR shield. Three light lines in US shield.
- 3 Diagonal curved line in M running thru CENTENNIAL label. Four lines in US shield. Five lines continue into number four.
- 4 Line thru bottom of TAGE and thru right 5. Line in N of CENT. Two lines in NOR shield running into water. Line thru left 5 thru FIVE and C.
- 5 Fine broken lines in MER.
- 6 Fine broken lines in S.
- 7 Line thru SE and AM. Black line in US shield running into sea to bow of boat.
- 9 Top label full of lines.
- 10 Top label full of lines. Vertical line outside of left frame line.
- 12 Dot right of 1925.
- 13 Line running thru US shield and running thru NOR shield in 14.
- 14 Line in NOR shield.
- 15 Black line commencing between I and A of CENTENNIAL diagonally thru sky to sail.
- 16 Heavy line in NORS.
- 18 Short heavy blue line in US shield.

- 19 Line in AN to upper right corner. Line in right 5 extending right. Vertical line on outside of right frame line.
- 20 Line in US shield. Diagonal line in I of FIVE. Vertical line in I of FIVE. Horizontal line in V of FIVE. Line in left 5 extending left.
- 21 Line in upper part of right 5 extending right. Line thru NITED.
- 22 Line commencing a little above NOR shield and continuing left towards 21.
- 25 Black horizontal line between sail and US flag. Black diagonal line above horizontal line.
- 28 Diagonal line in E and N of CENTS. Short line between left frame line and NOR shield. Short line extending from above NORSE left thru frame line.
- 29 Double line extending from lower part of 1925 label to 1825 label in 30.
- 30 Line thru CA. Line in lower border at right. Diagonal line in T of CENTS. Diagonal line thru F and I and O. Double line extending left of 1825 label. Vertical line thru 1 of 1825 extending into N of NORSE. Black line extending from NOR shield thru rope. Black line paralleling left rope.
- 31 Line entering upper border at left. Line running thru upper part of CENTENNIAL label to I. Short diagonal line at lower end of left rope. Vertical line thru left 5 to right of NOR shield.
- 32 Black diagonal line left of large sail.
- 34 Line thru AME. Diagonal line thru ER. Dot right of 1925.
- 36 Dot right of 1925.
- 39 Diagonal line thru M and CENTENNIAL label. Diagonal line thru ICA extending into CENTENNIAL label. Diagonal line thru US shield continued thru left 5 of 40. This line seems to be an extension of first diagonal line.
- 40 Slanting line thru G of POSTAGE and T of CENTS. Line in C of CENTS. Vertical line in lower right corner in border. Diagonal line in left 5.
- 41 Diagonal line in IC. Dot right of 1925 towards outside of frame line.
- 44 Diagonal line thru M.
- 45 Black line very faint left of sail in middle of sky.
- 46 Black line below figure head on boat to US shield. Black line at left a little lower than the preceding running to NOR shield.
- 47 Double line in E of CENTS. Diagonal line in G. Line in I of FIVE.
- 50 Diagonal line thru E of NORSE and CENTENNIAL label into sky to top of mast. Line thru IVE CENTS and right 5. Vertical line in sky above front sail. Diagonal line to right.
- 53 Black line passing thru tip of US flag.
- 55 Line thru NOR shield.
- 61 Line in lower part of CENTENNIAL label.
- 63 Slanting line in left 5.
- 64 Line left of NOR shield.
- 65 Line in M.
- 66 Line in TA. Line in IVE and CE.
- 68 Line commencing with V and running thru right 5 up to right frame line.
- 69 Line in US shield near bottom. Line in O of POSTAGE.
- 72 Line in US shield. Line in right 5 slanting upward thru S and into sea.
- 77 Crooked line in left part of sky.
- 78 Line in RSE and CAN. Line in A of STATES. Line in sky as in 77.
- 79 Line in NORSE extending thru left border.
- 80 Line in NO extending left to 79.
- 83 Line in I and V.
- 85 Dot above NOR flag.
- 89 Diagonal line thru RI.

- 90 Diagonal line commencing at top of T and going down thru AG and T in lower label.
 91 Two lines in left 5—one running thru POS and the other into F.
 93 Line in E of NORSE. 96 Black line thru US sh continues to 97.
 97 Vertical line left of US shield.
 99 Line in E of FIVE. Line in E of CENTS. Black line thru C of CENTENNIAL.

To aid in the easy finding of these varieties I have indicated the position of 17 of them on the following drawing and below will be found the number of the plate and the position of the stamp on which each of these marks may be found.



The number in the first column refers to the numbers on the illustration, then follows the two plate numbers and in the last column, the plate position.

#	1	Plate #	16929—16925	stamp #	16
2	"	"	16929—16961	"	16
3	"	"	16929—16961	"	58
4	"	"	16929—16961	"	53
5	"	"	16929—16961	"	42
6	"	"	16929—16925	"	40
7	"	"	16929—16961	"	71
8	"	"	16925—16925	"	50
9	"	"	16929—16925	"	39
10	"	"	16929—16925	"	39
11	"	"	16928—16963	"	10-20-30-40
12	"	"	16928—16963	"	37
13	"	"	16928—16963	"	50
14	"	"	16929—16961	"	80
15	"	"	16928—16963	"	24
16	"	"	16929—16925	"	13
17	"	"	16929—16961	"	1

The 3c Stamp of the United States 1851-1857 Issue.

By CARROLL CHASE.

WAY AND STEAM CANCELLATIONS.

I regret that I am unable to give anything official regarding the use of these two terms in cancellations. A WAY letter is undoubtedly one which originates between two postoffices and is picked up on route by some mail carrier, be it a postman on foot or in a stage, or a postal clerk on a railroad train or a steamboat. For gathering and carrying such mail the carrier was paid for such WAY letters as he handled. I think there is no doubt but that the cancellation WAY means that the letter is of this class. The amount, which is often stated in the same handstamp, was evidently the sum due the carrier.

Unless I am mistaken the word STEAM, which evidently was used in many cases exactly as was the word WAY, means the same thing excepting that the carrying agent was either on a steam train or steam boat. In other words STEAM cancellations are merely a subdivision of WAY cancellations, the latter including the former.

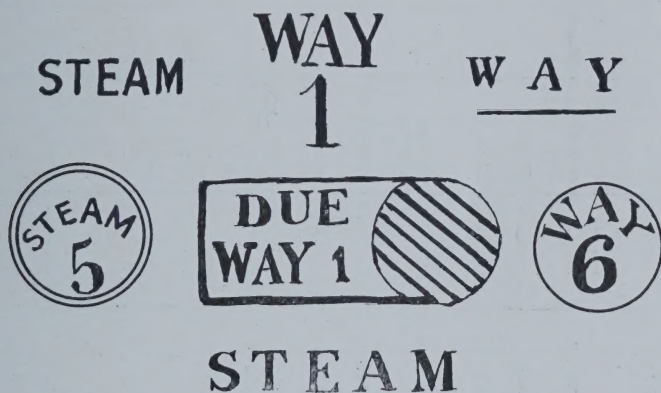


FIGURE 168.

These date back to a time well before stamps were current and continued in use even after the 1857 issue was demonetized, although they were undoubtedly used more while the 1851 issue was current, gradually becoming scarcer after the perforated stamps appeared. They were used though to a very limited extent on the 1861 and even on later issues. I have attempted to list those which I have seen although undoubtedly many more exist. These cancellations were used most commonly on the Mississippi River and its branches, though also in other parts of the country; having been seen used on the Alabama River as well as on Long Island Sound and on letters which were sent, probably by boat, from Baltimore, Maryland. A few typical examples are illustrated in Fig. 168.

Certain postmarks which should have become obsolete with the 1847 issue were undoubtedly used to some extent by error on the 1851s. It is hardly reasonable to suppose that the carrier received 6c, for example, for handling a letter—the postage on which was only 3c. As was stated previously these cancellations are often found on covers bearing Mississippi River packet postmarks and other similar cancellations. Both WAY and STEAM cancellations are to be found in manuscript as well as handstamped. The Maysville, Ky. cancellation including STEAM is the only postmark of this type seen. The lists follow:

Name	Size in mm.	1847	1851	1857	Remarks
WAY	16½x4	Blue	Black Blue	.....	In straight line. Sans-serif letters. No frame.
WAY	20x5	.....	Black Red	.....	In straight line. Letters have serifs. No frame.
WAY	18x5½	.....	Blue	.....	In straight line.
WAY	18	.....	Blue	.....	Circular. Framed.
WAY	19	.....	Blue	.....	Circular. Framed.
WAY	20x8	.....	Black Red	Black	Straight line with line under. No frame.
WAY 1	18x18	.....	Black Red	.....	In two lines. No frame.
DUE WAY 1c	40x17	.....	Blue	.....	Rectangular with one end rounded. In two lines. Gridiron with 7 bars at right end. Framed.
WAY 5	16½x13	Red	Black Brown Blue	.....	In two lines. No frame.
WAY 5	18x15	.....	Black	.....	In two lines. No frame.
WAY 5	21x15	.....	Black	.....	In two lines. No frame.
WAY 6	18½x5	.....	Blue	.....	In straight line. No frame.
WAY 6	21x12½	Red	Black Red	.....	In two lines. No frame.
WAY 6	26	Black	.....	.....	Circular. Double-lined frame.
WAY 6	24	Blue	Blue	.....	Circular. Double-lined circle. Flourishes each side of the "6".
WAY 6	17	.....	Blue	.....	Circular. Framed.
WAY 6	33	Red	.....	.....	One circle inside of another.
WAY 6	26	Black Red	.....	.....	Circular. Thick frame.
WAY 6	38x12	.....	Red	.....	Rectangular. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
WAY 6	17x13	.....	Blue	.....	In two lines. Seen only on 1853 stamped envelopes.
WAY 6 CENTS	21½	.....	Blue	.....	Circular. Framed.
WAY 6 CENTS	23	Blue	.....	.....	Circular. No frame.
WAY 11	24	Blue Red Black	.....	.....	Circular. Double-lined frame. Curved line over WAY.

Name	Size in mm.	Before 1847	1847	1851	1857	Remarks
WAY 11	26	.....	Red	.....	.....	Circular.
WAY 11 CENTS	23x23	.....	Red Black	Red	.....	In three lines. No frame. WAY & CENTS curved. This evidently had a single line frame in early state.
STEAM	32x4	Blue	.....	.....	.....	Straight line.
STEAM	22x4	Blue	.....	Black	.....	Straight line.
STEAM	32x5	Black Blue	Red Black	Black Red	Black	Straight line.
STEAM	15x2½	.....	.....	Red Black	.....	Straight line.
STEAM	23½x4	.....	.....	Black	.....	Straight line.
STEAM	23x5½	.....	.....	Blue Black	.....	Straight line.
STEAM	34x6	.....	.....	Black	Black	Straight line.
STEAM	27x4	.....	.....	.....	Black	Straight line.
STEAM	28x4	.....	Red	Red	.....	Straight line.
STEAM	23x3	.....	.....	.....	Black	Straight line.
STEAM	31x5	.....	.....	.....	Black	Straight line.
STEAM	25x4	.....	.....	.....	Black	Straight line.
STEAM	23x3½	.....	Red	.....	.....	Straight line.
STEAM	32x4½	.....	Blue	.....	.....	Straight line.
STEAM 5	? x5	.....	.....	Black Brown	.....	Straight line.
STEAM 5	19	.....	Red	Black Red	.....	Circle. Double-lined.
STEAM 5	21x18	.....	Blue	Black	.....	Oval. Double-lined.
STEAM 5	21x17	.....	.....	Dark Blue	.....	Double-lined oval.
STEAM 10	19	.....	Red	.....	.....	Double-lined circle. Inner circle slightly notched.
STEAM 10	25x21	.....	Blue	.....	.....	Double-lined oval.
MAYSVILLE KY. STEAM	32	.....	.....	Black	.....	Circular. Includes date (month and day) in center.

UNDER THE HAMMER

A Review of the Auctions



By HARRY M. KONWISER, 212 W. 82nd St., New York City.

MAX OHLMAN

New York City—Sept. 26 and 30, 1925

United States, 1851-7, 5c No. 34, perfection, New Orleans dated cancel. (\$35)	\$ 42.50
Bahamas, 1903, 5p, 2sh, 3sh, Nos. 41-43, superb, o. g. (\$6.50)	4.10
— 1912-18, ½p-5sh, Nos. 49-55, superb o. g. (\$3.97)	3.10
Barbadoes, 1912, ¼p-1sh #116-124, superb o. g. (\$8.52)	5.10
— 2sh #125 superb o. g. (\$10)	4.85
— 3sh #126, superb o. g. (\$12)	7.10
— 1916-17, ¼p-2sh #127-136, 138, superb o. g. (\$6.34)	4.10
— 3sh #138, superb o. g. (\$5)	5.10
Cayman Islands, 1907, 4d No. 25, superb o. g. (\$6)	4.00
— 10sh No. 30, superb (\$12.50)	6.80
Cyprus, 1904, 45pi No. 57, v. f. o. g. (\$4.50)	3.25
Jamaica, 1897, 5sh No. 30, v. f. o. g. (\$6)	4.50
Leeward Isl., 1890, 5sh No. 8, v. f. o. g. (\$9)	4.50
Malta, 1921-22, 5sh No. 61, fine, used (\$12.50)	7.50
— 1921-22, 5sh No. 84, very fine, o. g. (\$7)	6.60
Montserrat, 1913, 5sh No. 41, v. f. o. g. (\$10)	6.60
St. Vincent, 1904-11, 5sh No. 88, v. f. o. g. (\$7.50)	4.80
Seychelles, 1890, 96c No. 8, v. f. o. g. (\$7.50)	4.50

Sept. 30, 1925, Session

Austria, 1908, 10kr, No. 126, superb, o. g. (\$6)	3.90
Bavaria, 1849, 6kr No. 4, broken circle, v. f. margins (\$7.50)	4.60
Dutch Indies, 1865, 10c No. 2, v. f. (\$10)	5.50
Poland, 1860, No. 1, fine, used, on cover (\$10)	8.00

J. M. BARTELS CO.

New York City—Oct. 3, 1925

Specialized Mexico Collection.

1856, 2r yellow green, left vert. half used at Leon, nicely cancelled, very fine (3b—\$25)	\$ 15.50
1856, 8r red lilac, upper right quarter, district Zac, canc. Fresnillo, v. f. .	11.50
1861, 4r yellow, upper right quarter adjacent to 8r red brown, lower right quarter, each with part district Zac, both cancelled Zac, the first one unlisted (9 var., 10b)	19.50

1856, ½r blue, strip of six, dist. Chiapas, canc. Dichulcalco in double lined oval, cut into at T, face of letter	29.00
1856, 8r red lilac, with 1r, district Morellia, canc. Colima, both v. f., cover	22.00
1861, 1r green, canc. Og, dist. O, fine pair (7—\$35)	20.00

1864 (Eagles)

NO SURCHARGE, 1r ultramarine, c. OJOCALIENTE, close at sides, cover (22d—\$7.50)	10.75
DISTRICT NAME ONLY, ½r brown, two copies on one cover, d. ZAC., c. OJOCALIENTE, one has slight defect in extreme corner barely touching design, each close at one side, cover (19b—\$30)	24.00

1866 Maximilian.

(d—district; c—cancellations)

13c indigo with pair of 25c orange red, ZAC. s. 59 on 19, used at Carro, cover	18.00
25c dull yellow, pair, ZAC. s. 71 on 68, used at Carro, 25c buff, d. and c. S. L. P., d. 12, cover	16.00
25c orange red, very fine strip of three, d. ZAC., s. 58 on 19, pm. CARRO, splendid cover (29)	28.50
25c dull yellow, ZAC.-68, s. 71, used at Carro, very fine strip of four with margins except stamp at R	31.00
1868, Thin Figures, 100c brown on brown, perf., vert. pair with full upper L sheet margins, and showing part of both adjoining stamps at R, on face of original letter, d. and c. S. L. P.-5, a very fine and remarkable piece, cover (57—\$30)	68.00
Guadalajara, 1867, Un r blue, fine pair on wove paper, canc. GUAD., cover (2—\$40)	25.00
— 2r green, circle touched all sides, but very good, wreath canc. and GUAD., cover	10.50
— 4r blue, perf., superb well centered copy, canc. monogram loops, pm. GUAD., exceptional piece, cover (40—\$35)	25.00

Mexico, Not on Covers.

1856, ½r blue, pair, dist. Chiapas, canc. Dichucalco	17.50
— ½r blue, plate 3, pair from lower R corner of sheet, dist. Hermosillo, neat red fancy canc. Alamo, fine	43.00
— 1r yellow, dist. C. Bravos, very good	29.50
— 1r orange, dist. in blue Chiapas, on large piece with 2r deep green, dist. in black Chiapas, can. over both Tuxtla, also fancy large pmk.	11.50
— 4r red, superb copy on piece, dist. Chiapas in black, canc. San Bartomele	17.00
— 4r red, superb copy on piece, dist. in blue Chiapas, canc. C. De Comitán	17.00
1861, ½r grayish black, superb pair with sheet margin at R, CHIAPAS, in blue, c. FRANCO in frame, splendid piece	17.00
— ½r grayish black, fine pair, CHIAPAS in blue, used at San Bartoleme	18.00
— 1r black, Chiapas in blue, canc. C. De Comitán in blue, fine	10.00
— 1r grayish black, on green, strip of three on piece, Chiapas in blue, canc. Franco, first stamp slightly clipped	19.00
— 1r black, dist. Victoria de Tampus, v. good copy	17.00

— 4r brownish black on yellow, CHIAPAS in blue, v. C. DE COMITAN, on piece, grand copy with full lower R corner sheet margin	22.00
— 4r black, with 2r on piece, CHIAPAS in blue, v. TAPACHULA	24.00
— 4r brownish black, splendid copy on piece with very fine 2r, CHIAPAS, both plainly c. in blue fancy over TAPACHULA with FRANCO.....	17.00
— 4r, splendid copy, CHIAPAS, plainly c. in black as last, on piece and flanked at each side by 1r green, no surcharge, but each c. with large fancy "T", a great combination	20.00
— 4r brownish black, CHIAPAS, superb pair on piece with grand margins, c. FRANCO in frame	27.00
— 4r greenish black on yellow, fine strip of three, on piece, CHIAPAS and black canc. TAPACHULA-FRANCO	36.00
— 4r brownish black on yellow, CHIAPAS, magnificent pair with full lower L corner sheet margins, also a single resembling strip of three, c. FRANCO, a grand piece	40.00
— 8r red brown, very fine pair on piece, partial sheet margin at B, d. CHIAPAS, used at Tapachula, unlisted and extremely rare (10—\$24) ..	30.00
— 8r red brown, very fine vert. pair with excellent margins, CHIAPAS and blue c. TUXTLA, another great rarity (10)	26.00
— 8r, as last, a magnificent strip of three with extremely wide margins all sides and sheet margin at R, d. CHIAPAS, c. twice in blue C. DE COMITAN, one of the gems of the sale	85.00
— 8r, as last, fine copy with very small margins, on piece with 1 and 2r, all CHIAPAS, blue c. SAN CRISTOBAL, another very fine and rare piece (7, 8, 12)	33.00
— 8r, green on red brown, magnificent strip of three, large margins, canc. twice in blue Tuxtla (12b—\$67.50)	71.00
1864, Eagle issue, 4r green, dist. Pachuca, fine (24c)	15.50
— With Subconsignment Number, ½r gray, TEPIC, 6 on 20-66, vert. pair and three singles, rejoined to a block of five, on piece, very fine and rare (20a—\$20)	19.00
1872, Small Head, 12c, dist. 18-73, v. fine pair (82—\$6)	13.50
— 12c, perf. dist. 1-74 wmkd La Croix, v. f. (88—\$15)	15.50
Guadalajara, 1867-68, Wove paper, 1r blue on piece with 4r rose, canc. Guad in oval, large margins, v. f. (2, 12)	25.00
— 1r white, superb pair on piece, each dist. C. Guzman, loop canc., probably unique (5—\$50)	30.50

H. R. HARMER

London, England—Oct. 5, 1925

Cape of Good Hope, Specialized.

Sept. 1853, 1d brick red, beautiful, large margins, light postmark	£5/15/-
— Block of 4, margins, v. f.	£11/11/-
— Unused block of 4, 1d deep red, part o. g., cut into one side, otherwise fine color, margins	£70

On Slightly Blued Paper.

A block of 4, one stamp has margin and small portion of frame cut off and replaced, large margins other sides, lightly cancelled and of superb appearance, three stamps being in immaculate condition.... £6/6/-

Another lightly pmkd. block of 4, one stamp has tiny nick just touching frame and a trifle creased, otherwise with very large margins and superb	£8
Block of six, magnificent, light cancel, large margins, superb	£17

1855-58 White Paper.

1d, brick-red, magnificent block of six, large margins, beautiful	£16
— Block of four with large margins, all around and lightly pmkd, but one stamp has minute tear and slight ink stain at back	£18/10/-
1sh yellow green, magnificent marginal copy with light pmk, superb	£5/5/-
— Beautiful pair, light pmk, with large margins, superb	£31

Woodblocks.

1d, vermilion, very slight paper flaw otherwise even margins, light pmk., brilliant color	£25/10/-
— 4d pale blue, beautiful copy on cover, with large margins showing portions adjoining stamps	£32
— 4d deep blue, full color, large margins, light cancel, minute thin spot in extreme left corner margin but clear of frame	£46
— 4d, pale blue, the rare retouch at RL corner, small margins all around, light cancel (clear of retouch), slight imperceptible crease, otherwise fine	£43
— 4d, pale blue, pair, one retouch variety, somewhat cut into, light cancel (Mr. Harmer, in his sales cat. says "only another pair exists and not so fine"	£53

CHAS. S. THOMPSON

Los Angeles, Cal.—Oct. 14th, 1925

U. S. 3c 1857 on patriotic cover with 1861 year date	\$ 4.75
3c Pink, on cover, "Banks Division" canc.	17.85
Tasmania, 6d No. 27, two copies on cover	6.85
U. S. 1c 1857, Type 4, "Paid" cancel.	20.00
2c Black Jack, #103, superb and USED	10.80
3c, No. 147 with St. Louis Shield cancell.	3.20
7c, 1873, No. 160, unused, o. g.	10.00
12c, 1871, No. 151, superb mint copy	12.00
24c Agriculture, superb mint copy	5.00
7c State, No. 1560, superb with red cancell.	12.00
Cayman Islands, 4d, No. 25, Mint, scarce stamp	6.10
Morocco, 2 francs, No. 30, very fine used copy	8.20

THE ANDERSON GALLERIES

New York City—Oct. 12, 1925

(This was the first sale "held in ten years" by the Anderson Galleries and it was well attended. Walter Scott conducted the sale. This was the collection of the late William Whitney Valen, for many years a teacher in Harvard College. The total realized was around the ten thousand dollar mark.—H. M. K.)

United States.

1861, 24c steel blue (70b), black "PAID" on stamp, "Boston Br. Pkt. 19 Paid" in red on envelope (a cover)	\$100.00
Local, City Dispatch Post, 2c on green glazed paper, tied to cover with "New York 10 cts" canc. in red, fine, sold to Burger Bros.	28.00
Local, Eagle City Post, "Paid 80 Chestnut St. Adams Express," pen cancell. cover, sold to Burger Bros.	14.00
Local, Squier & Co.'s City Letter Dispatch, cancelled Jordan's Penny Post, Saint Louis also on same cover 3c 1857 with Saint Louis postmark; the cover is addressed to Wheeling, Va. The local stamp is cut rather close, rare, sold to Burger Bros.	26.00
1870, 15c orange (141) horiz. pair (\$20)	17.50
1879, 15c red orange (189) unused block of eight with imprint and lower sheet margin, o. g., sold to A. Krassa (\$10)	12.00
1890, 2c carmine, imperf, block of six; 1895, 1c blue, imperf. horiz pair, both unused, fine, sold to Krassa	9.00
Executive, 6c carmine (1512) unused o. g. fine (\$25)	15.50

U. S. Revenues.

Imp. \$20 Probate of Will, fine margins except at bottom, but design not cut into, an acceptable copy, went to M. J. Fenster (\$50)	19.50
Second Issue, \$20 blue and black, average, went to Dean (\$17.50)	9.00
Second, \$50, blue & black, nice (\$20)	12.00
Second, \$200, blue, black and red, pen cancell, strong colors, nice centre, exceptionally fine, went to Dean (\$300)	207.50
Second, Inverted Medallion 10c blue and black, light cancel, went to Krassa (\$60)	64.00
Prop., \$5 green and black on violet paper, pen cancelled, Dec. 26-78, nicely centered. The specimen has been thoroughly soaked and no thin spots or reparations are discernible; it is slightly soiled at top which is scarcely noticeable. One of the Revenue rarities. Went to Fenster (\$250)	137.00
Local, D. O. Blood & Co., City Dispatch, Man stepping over City Hall, on orig. piece, red cancel, went to Burger	18.00
Local—Floyd's Penny Post, used on part of cover with 3c 1857, fine, went to Burger	27.00

NORWAY 1925

I am able to make you a wholesale offer in the scarce

North Pole Stamps

printed in only 200,000 sets (of 7 values), as remembrance of Amundsen-Ellsworth's attack on the North Pole, in complete sets, postally used or unused. Price per 100 sets used Kr. 260.00, unused, Kr. 240.00 (about U. S. \$50.00), per 1,000 sets unused, Kr. 2,225.00. Payment by order. Price in Norwegian Kroner. The stamps, distributed to the post offices, were sold in two hours on the day they appeared (April 1).

HARALD MUUR, Rena, Norway

(Member of Christiania Philatelic Society)

Local—Floyd's Penny Post, canc. on piece of cover, Hartford Mail, black on yellow, good copies, went to Knapp (\$10)	10.00
Local—Langton & Co. Humboldt Express brown; Wells, Fargo & Co. blue, both used, fair copies, went to Krassa (\$12.50)	15.00

Foreign Stamps.

Bavaria, 1849, 6kr brown (broken circle) fine horiz. pair, went to James Hoffman (\$15)	15.00
Brazil 1891, 100r blue and red (109, 109b) unused block of four, the lower right stamp tete beche, fine, went to Burger (\$36.05)	34.00
British Honduras, 1865 Issue, 1p blue (1), strip of four used on original cover. The envelope is a U. S. 1864 issue 3c, which bears post marks A06, Belize, New Orleans and Eteamship. One stamp is torn and the cover somewhat soiled; rare and interesting (\$16)	21.00
Canada, 1855 Issue, 10p blue (7), superb margins on all sides, at the right the adjoining stamp is visible, nicely cancelled; a very beautiful copy and very rare in this condition. Mr. Scott announced sold to A. F. Lichtenstein (\$45)	62.50
Canada, 1857, 7½p, deep green, (9a), large margins all sides, lightly used on piece of original cover, sold to Burger (\$75)	68.00
Cyprus, 1880, 30 paras on 1p red (7), plate 218, unlisted in 1925 Scott, unused, o. g.	16.50

Great Britain.

1840 Issue, 1p black (2), horizontal pair, black cancellation, slight crease between stamps, scarce	7.00
1847 Issue, 1sh green (6), fine horizontal pair on original cover, scarce . .	6.25
1854 Issue, 6p violet (8), horizontal pair on cover, slight crease at fold, scarce	7.00
Hawaiian, 5c on blue (21), large margins, used on orig. cover in combination with 5c brown, U. S. 1862, rather interesting cover, went to the famous Knapp	52.50
New Brunswick, 1851 issue, 1sh bright red violet (3), dot cancellation, margins clear on all sides, bright color; unfortunately a few of the dots of the cancellation have pierced the paper, which does not detract from the brilliancy of this very much sought after rarity, went to Jas. Hoffman (\$300)	165.00

AUCTION SALES

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Terms for Selling on Application.

GEORGE B. SLOANE

116 Nassau Street

New York City

Member A. P. S., A. S. D. A.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER

Philadelphia—October 14, 1925

United States.

1847, 10c, No. 29, red grid canc., right stamp of pair cut into separation about $\frac{1}{2}$ mil, looks like fine (\$175)	\$ 51.00
1851, 10c, No. 35b, fine pair (\$27.50)	20.20
1861, 1c, No. 63, strip of 3, used	1.70
1917, 5c Error, No. 505, perf. 11, perfs just touch L, o. g. fine, horiz. strip of three (\$9.10)	5.30
Interior Dept., 1c, Wash. D. C. can, fine cover front	5.30
— 1c & 2c Wash. can official env. cover front	5.60
— 3c official dept. env. Wash can. cover front	1.60
— 3c, 6c, Wash. can., official env. cover front	7.80
— 6c, official env., Wash. can. cover front	6.90
— Another, different character, can., cover front	6.90
— Another, still different can., cover front	6.90
— Another, different from last 3 cans., cover front	6.90
— Another, still different can., cover front	6.90
— 12c, Wash. can., official env. cover front	8.90

Foreign.

Armenia, 100r, No. 162, inverted surcharge, not cat.	2.00
Belgium, 1863, 1c, No. 13, block of six with retouched variety	10.80
Brit. Guiana, 1898, 15c No. 151, horiz. pair, left stamp has comma between "T & S" and right has bar "O & C", varieties	3.50
Greece, 1876, 10L No. 36, half O on back of both stamps of Horiz. Pair..	1.80
— 1891, 1 No. 100, Athens print perf 9, imperf horiz in fine vert. pair..	1.60
— 5L No. 102, fine, unpriced	5.60
— Nos. 107b pair; 109 strip of 4; 112d pair; 142c unused pair, all part perf.	4.10
— Nos. 107b pair; 108b pair; 143c pair; also single 111b, all part perf.	2.10
— 10L No. 110c with rare 9 perf, fine horiz. pair	2.30
— 20L No. 111, imperf. between, very fine (est. \$5) horiz. pair	3.00
— 1900, 20 No. 129e, o. g. fine horiz. pair (\$5)	1.90
— 5d No. 138, in perfection horiz. pair (\$7)	3.80
Guatemala, 1c, No. 151, double surch.	2.50
Honduras, 1c No. 184d printed both sides; this is the stamp Scott catalog listed it from; only 1 sheet of 20 found; it is fine and very rare (est. at least \$25 but this XX Cent. brought	7.50
— 2c No. 194c, o. g. fine "Horiz. Pair," perfs touch at B; this also was shown to Scotts for listing (est. \$10 and yet it went for	3.50
— 1865-20, 133 var. (38 unused) inc. Nos. 1-2 etc.	24.30

INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION.
New York—Oct. 1926

The AMERICAN PHILATELIST

Published by and in the Interest of the AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Vol. 39.

DECEMBER, 1925.

No. 3.

Published the First of Each Month at Federalsburg, Maryland.

Subscription Rates.

Per year, in advance	\$1.25
Single copies	.15
Membership list	5.00
Convention Proceedings	.25

Advertising Rates.

	1 Insertion.	6 Insertions.	12 Insertions.
1 Page	\$15.00	\$13.50	\$12.00
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1/4 Page	\$ 5.00	\$ 4.50	\$ 4.00
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Copy should be in Editor's hands not later than the first of each month preceding month of publication.
Right is reserved to reject any advertisements offered.

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Address all communications to

ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor The American Philatelist,
807 Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

EDITOR'S COLUMN

Mr. J. E. Guest, who has just been re-appointed as the head of the A. P. S. Sales Department because of his remarkably successful work in building up the department to a point where its sales exceed that of any similar organization in the world, desires to enlist the co-operation of all the membership to further improve the department and bring the sales up to the \$100,000.00 goal the Superintendent has in mind for 1926. Non-users of the sales circuits can help by taking a look at what Mr. Guest has to offer and the present host of buyers from this department can best aid by a strict observance of the rules. One rule in particular, which if not strictly obeyed, causes a great deal of harm is the one requiring the receivers of circuits to forward them to the next in line within three days. By holding circuits beyond the specified time the whole department is slowed down, some members are burdened with several circuits at one time while others have to wait an unnecessary period for the books they are perhaps anxious to see and buy from. Both buyer and seller are harmed by arbitrarily holding up the circulation of the books according to schedule and Mr. Guest hopes that this year all will follow the Golden Rule and help him attain his sales goal.

This month we start a new department which we are certain will be favorably received by A. P. members. It will seek to authoritatively and interestingly record the happenings of the "Air Mail" and will be edited by Mr. George W. Angers of Springfield, Mass. Mr. Angers is the Secretary-Treasurer of The Aero Philatelic Society of America, Editor of the "Aero-Newsletter" and a master of this important section of the hobby. We trust that members and readers in

foreign countries will give him every aid possible and send him all news concerning the aerial mail in their respective countries.

Mr. Frank B. Eldredge who has for a number of years faithfully and ably conducted the "Precancels" department has account the pressure of other work been forced to give up his listings in this journal and Mr. L. R. Saunders of Mason City, Iowa has consented to take charge of the department as long as his health will permit. Mr. Saunders, who is prominent in the pre-cancel field, has been in poor health for some time but counts on the co-operation of the precancel fans to lighten the burden of his new undertaking. Will precancel collectors please note his requests and suggestions in this issue?

Mr. F. G. Browne of Oak Park, Ill. says he can't understand why American journals and catalogues cannot get Government permission to illustrate United States postage stamps seeing that the "movies" and newspapers do so freely. He sends us a piece of a film that was recently exhibited throughout the country and which reflected from the silver screen a very lifelike picture of George Washington as depicted on the 2c stamp of 1895. Looks like a case of Scott can't do what McAdoo!

The first program, a tentative one, of the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held at New York, October 16, 1926, has been issued by the Exhibition Committee, and copies mailed to prominent collectors and Philatelic Societies have been accompanied by a request for constructive criticism and suggestions. The program carries a floor plan of the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Ave. and 46th St., where the Exhibition will be held, a list of the various competitive classes, and detailed information as to the rules governing the exhibition, with shipping and customs information. The Exhibition Committee has not been lag-gard in getting at the great task before it, and though the opening day is still a full ten months off, every individual and society interested in philately should immediately give their united support and co-operation towards the success of this great project. Here are a few suggestions as to how you can help in making this the greatest stamp exhibition ever held, and we hope every A. P. S. member will immediately adopt one or more of them.

1—FINANCIAL AND MORAL SUPPORT: Give this by joining the "Association for Stamp Exhibitions, Inc." This incorporated Society was formed in 1912 for the purpose of administering the business affairs of the exhibition held thirteen years ago, and has been kept alive by a few members with the idea in view of having an association ready to function whenever another exhibition might be contemplated. The dues are only \$2.00 per year, and this modest contribution, if given by all A. P. S. members, will go quite a ways toward the operating expense and do much toward strengthening the morale of the men doing the hard work. All you have to do to join is to write Mr. Theodore E. Steinway, Treasurer, 109 West 57th St., New York City, asking to be enrolled as a member, with your check for \$2.00.

2—EXHIBIT YOUR COLLECTION. Classes have been arranged for every class of stamp collection, and a list of the various divisions with the rules and regulations will be mailed you on application to Mr. Charles M. Ams, 101 Park Avenue, New York City. A great deal of the success of the Exhibition will naturally hinge on the number and quality of the collections exhibited. If you have something fine or unusual in the form of a specialized or general collection, you ought to enter it. Money value alone will not be stressed at this exhibition, and philatelic knowledge will be given prime consideration.

3—ATTEND THE EXHIBITION: The A. P. S. Convention will be held in New York City a few days prior to the opening of the Exhibition on October 16. Plan your next year's vacation to take in both events. Stamp collectors and dealers from all parts of the world will be in attendance, a fine entertainment will be offered, and you will see and hear more of stamps than you ever did in your life. Concentrated philatelic pleasure will be no tap for two weeks, and we hope at least 3,000 A. P. S. members will get their share of the "kick" this big meeting will afford to all.

4—SUGGESTIONS: Many who have attended other exhibitions or similar affairs have noted little details that either added or subtracted from the pleasure of the event. Your suggestions or ideas as to things well to do or to avoid will be appreciated by the Exhibition Committee. Write Mr. Charles M. Ams, Secretary to the Committee, and offer any idea which you think will contribute to the success of the enterprise.

To date all the plans and arrangements of the Committee, with two exceptions, have won unanimous approval, and it might be well to outline the differences of opinion with the view of having as many disinterested collectors as possible, express their thought on these. The general arrangement of the competitive classes in which stamp collections may be shown is similar to that followed in other international exhibitions, with the elimination of the so-called "Championship" and "Rarities" classes, and the substitution of a new class "Classic Stamps Before 1870", and a new award, tentatively designated as twelve "Palms of Honor." These changes have met with some opposition, and we feel that the subject is of sufficient importance to the complete success of the Exhibition to merit a wide discussion. The Committee in charge of the rules and regulations of the show has asked for constructive criticism, and will surely appreciate suggestions tending to a harmonious plan.

It has been the custom in the past to have a special class, known as the "Championship", in which all collections that had been awarded gold medals in other exhibitions, were forced to exhibit. There was excellent reason for this class, as the constantly recurring exhibit of a major collection (a gold medal winner in some particular class) tended to discourage collectors showing an obviously lesser collection against it. In other words, if a collection had won premier honors in one show it was felt that it would be fairer to all if, in future shows, that collection be required to compete against other gold medal winners and not against new aspirants to philatelic honors. The Championship class necessarily became one of the (if not the most) interesting classes at every large show, but as philatelic exhibitions became more numerous it soon became obvious that every important collection in the world would soon be excluded from any class but the "Championship". In the last few years there have been many exhibitions abroad, and the Committee in charge of the 1926 New York Exhibition recognized that if they followed the old arrangement, one of two unfortunate situations would arise. The first—that owners of collections winning gold medals in the smaller shows, and owners of medal winning collections made up of the stamps of small countries or such as have no great rarities, would not exhibit as they would be forced into the Championship class, there to compete with the great collections made up of stamps of the countries that have long lists in the catalog, contain famous rarities, and on which great sums of money can be expended in philatelic research and completeness. The other situation, equally unfortunate, that confronted the Committee was that if all the desired and hoped for exhibits were made, the majority necessarily would be forced into the Championship class; in other words, the exhibition would be one-sided and everything

but this one class, a minor affair. Wisely seeking to avoid either, or perhaps both, of these situations, it was decided to do away with the Championship class and so that the great collections be suitably recognized they added the innovation of "Twelve Palms of Honor" which, as special prizes, were to go to the twelve best collections shown. To this new arrangement there has been serious objection made, for two reasons. The first is that owners of internationally famous collections will be hesitant of exhibiting these in the general classes. It doesn't look sporting to enter the well known, indisputably best collection in the world, of say Spain, Great Britain, Peru, United States, Netherlands or France, in the regular classes provided for these, and if that is done will very likely lead to the same situation that originally caused the "championship" class to be created; that is, the owners of lesser collections in these countries will not exhibit account the very hopelessness of the contest. Second, the owners of these great collections may see no fun for them in a "sure thing" and stay out or exhibit "hors concours". The last is small consolation for the man that has put years of effort and thousands of dollars into his pet country! He is just the same as the chap with the small collection; he wants to win; wants the philatelic body to know that the judges have said his collection is the best of them all and moreover, he doesn't want his prize winning slurred in any way by competing only against minor exhibits. It's much like entering a Derby winner in a cheap selling race. It's an empty victory, and recognizing this fact the Committee created the "Twelve Palms of Honor". This new honor is, unfortunately, meaningless and while it will, no doubt, be some inducement to the winner of many Grand Gold Medals to show his collection so that he may add a "Palm" to his trophies, he will undoubtedly feel that he was awarded one-twelfth, or at least only a part, of the glory due him. It won't be much satisfaction to be one of the first twelve, as we rather think any fairly experienced collector will be able to select the first twelve collections of philatelic merit and value. What everyone will want to know is, who won? We rather agree with the opposition to the "Palms of Honor" and, though there may be some complications we are unaware of, it does seem to us that there are at least two ways that the awards could be made to please all. The first method, rather obvious, is to number the palms: First Palm of Honor, Second Palm of Honor, and so forth. That provides a championship struggle and gives a real winner to the contest, but is open to the objection that the competitive interest in any one or more of the classes will be seriously endangered by the entrance of some of the famous major collections. And we do know that that is a serious objection. It is double edged and may mean both that some very nice minor collections will not be exhibited, and also some very great exhibits will not be entered. We believe all objections can be removed by having the "Championship Class" re-instated under a new set of simple rules. How's this:

CHAMPIONSHIP CLASS

(usual divisions)

1—For all collections which have won first prizes in the Championship class of former exhibitions.

2—For collections which have won Gold or Grand Gold Medals in other Exhibitions that the owners DESIRE to enter in this class alone. (Entirely optional).

3—All winners of the "Palms of Honor" in the New York Exhibition to automatically become entrants in this class.

Under these rules we remove all objections to the "Championship" class, as first—no collection is forced into this class **alone** except the few that have won Championships in other shows, and we believe every one will agree that such collections belong there, as they are not fair or equal competitors in the regular classes; second—any owner of an unusually large and fine collection that has won gold medals in other shows but no championship, may or may not, as he pleases, enter this class. This provision will avoid crowding this class to exclusion of others, and at the same time avoid the unnecessary "hors concours" exhibits by owners of collections who feel their gatherings too well known and too extensive for the regular classes. Third—by forcing all the leading collections in this class, that is, the collections winning special awards at the New York show, we make the Championship contest actually what its title implies. Only a limited number, twelve at the most, will be forced into this premier contest, and those that are forced in will have been exhibited in the class the owner desired and won a principal award. We truly believe the success of the New York show hinges on it being a "big" show, with decisive honors for the major exhibits, and sincerely hope that this suggestion for a Championship class will prove of value and remove the possibility of any dissension.

Next let us discuss the elimination of the so-called "Rarities" class. It was taken out because it does not reflect philatelic knowledge, but goes only to the man with the longest purse. In its place we have "Classic Stamps Before 1870". We don't believe there is much difference. We don't think anyone is going to get very excited one way or another about either the new or old way of doing it, except a party that has absolutely nothing to say—the dear old public, the NON-COLLECTING public! At every stamp exhibition many thousands of the lay public attend out of curiosity, and nine out of ten gather around and stay glued to the spot where the rarities are exhibited. They block the aisles and make all sorts of foolish remarks about the silliness of some people in paying thousands of dollars for tiny bits of paper. Imagine that any business man from Utica, N. Y., would pay \$37,500. for an old torn stamp. How silly! And yet, there they stand, eyes glued upon it, and having come to see it and similar bits of paper they must get some idea of the hobby. Perhaps they become a bit enthused over it; perhaps they like the pretty pictures; perhaps they remember the trunk in the attic down at the old homestead, and perhaps they feel more kindly to their son's play, and perhaps—they actually start a collection themselves! Don't you think so? That's PUBLICITY. The newspapers eat it alive and thousands will come to see the rarities—perhaps some of these will be collectors too, don't you think so? What's the difference? Let's have another class. It can't do much harm, and suppose the poor boobs do clog up the aisles—that's what they are for, wot?

We shall be glad to hear from collectors, with their views on this subject, as naturally the Exhibition Committee will want to be guided by as general expression as possible.

REVIEWS.

THE NEW CATALOGUES.

The 40,000 or so of postage stamps, with their additional thousands of minor varieties, that make up the modern philatelic field, not alone test the optimistic and enthusiastic ambition of the general collector but also severely tax the ingenuity and skill of those that make a business of listing and pricing them. It is

amazing testimony to the solidity and quality of the hobby to view an array of the leading stamp catalogues that each and every year list the new stamps with the old and endeavor to fix fair market values on them to guide the collector. We take much for granted, we are quick to criticise and few, outside the novice, look upon their favorite guides as much other than the commonplace price list. If we were more thoughtful it would perhaps occur to us that no other hobby has its objects d'art so thoroly listed and we would be a bit more appreciative of the efforts made by the catalogue publishers to accurately digest the intricacies of all postage stamps from 1840 to date. No single Government has listed its own stamp issues as carefully and accurately as any catalogue does for all and few priced lists of merchandise achieve a closer approximation of the general market than that offered for stamps. For this specific reason with the added consideration of the general principles of fair play we cannot bring ourselves to join in the seemingly popular method of greeting the new catalogues, a method that consists in the main of a minute search for error and a loud and blatant voicing of a difference of opinion on the pricing. We find in looking over the new lists mighty little of what can be termed real error and not such a very extensive difference of opinion on stamp values. Each catalogue has however its own style of listing, its own class of highly valued stamps and its own innovations and conveniences for the collector. A study of these is highly instructive and we can recommend to the collector who seeks to advance his knowledge of the hobby no better method than buying two or more of the leading catalogues and studying the differences in them. The following are, in our opinion, the four best general catalogues offered the collector this year.

GIBBONS' CATALOGUE. (Published by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, England. Three editions, Part One, (British only) Price \$2.00; Part Two, Foreign, Price \$3.00, and the "Whole World", Price \$4.50, Post free.)

The 1926 edition of "Gibbons'" appears this year in addition to the usual two volume edition, one for Britain and Colonies and one for Foreign countries, in a one volume edition titled "Stamps of the Whole World." This pleasing innovation has been made practical through the use of a special thin India paper which reduces the bulk so greatly that the one volume affair is but slightly thicker than either of the parts of the former editions and the two divided volumes are each brought down to a handy pocket type. The one volume comprising the whole world of stamps is certain to receive a warm welcome and the enterprise of the Gibbons' firm in adopting for a stamp catalogue a type of paper usually employed only for high priced encyclopedias, etc. that have a wide distribution is indeed very creditable. The Gibbons catalogue is highly specialized in style and due to the firm's policy of availing themselves whenever possible of the aid of collector specialists the lists always represent the very latest in stampic research. This year the revisions are of a general nature and none of the lists is completely rewritten though valuable additions and changes are to be found under Gt. Britain, Australia, Brunei, Irish Free State, South Africa, Hejaz, Tasmania, Victoria and West Australia. Mr. E. D. Bacon has provided a correct list of the transfer varieties of the 4d. blue, 1854 of West Australia, that adds much to the "handbook" value of the catalogue and Lt. Col. L. J. Worthington has ably assisted in a detailed list of the difficult surcharged issues of Hejaz. The pricing is in conformity to the steady spread of the interest in the hobby and is naturally, for the greater part, upwards. A few countries, particularly those whose national currencies are at a low ebb in the money exchange mart, like France and Italy, show numerous decreases and money stabilization, when it comes, will

surely, as in the case of the German issues, find these going back to "par" in future editions. The illustrations and typography are of fine grade and only the captious critic will be able to find fault with any part of this truly remarkable catalogue, which, though it does not profess or claim to be, is really a philatelic handbook of the highest order.

SCOTT'S "STANDARD" CATALOGUE. (Published by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., 33 West 44th St., New York City, Price \$2.00, postage extra).

The eighty-second edition of this work attains some 1574 pages exclusive of the introduction, explanatory sections and advertising, a substantial book both physically and philatelically. The form of listing is the same as in previous editions and only slight changes will be found except in the prices. These have been subject to an extensive revision and show a marked improvement over former editions. The first list in the catalogue, that of the "United States," naturally arouses our deepest interest and nowadays we often receive the impression that for most collectors in this country the remaining 1500 pages are merely excess baggage. The United States postmasters stamps, with the exception of the 5c New York remain unchanged in price and this stamp is only higher in unused condition. Beginning with the "General" issues the 5c 1847 takes its annual jump up and now is \$30 unused and \$7 used while its running mate keeps the same used price and advances slightly in unused state. In the popular 51's we have tentative values placed on the rare Types of the One Cent unused, Type One being estimated at \$2000., a price we predict it will never reach at auction (except as part of an unusual piece) and Type 1a at \$500., which though relatively high is more likely to be paid. The common types of this stamp go up a bit and the scarce 5c jumps \$5 to a small matter of \$40.00 in used state for an average copy. A welcome improvement follows in the listing of the ten cent which is now given in four types that correspond closely to the types of the one cent, a form of specialized listing that was suggested some years ago by Stanley Ashbrook and other U. S. specialists. The common type, known as Type 2 is valued at \$4.59 while the variety usually known as the "full shells", now listed as Type 1 is priced \$100 unused and \$12 used. In the 1857 issue both Type 1 and 1a of the one cent show considerable advance, going to \$12 and \$125 respectively in used condition while the other types remain the same as last year. The 5c brown, Type 1 goes to \$12.50 and the orange brown, another uncommon stamp, jumps \$15 to the half century mark in used form though only \$9 unused. Correct but an unfortunate bait for the cancellation fakers. The new style listing of the ten cent naturally follows for this issue with the common variety as Type 5 and priced \$1.75, the former "recut", now Type 4 at \$70 at which price the well centered copy is cheap. The remaining values of this issue are not advanced except the 24c lilac, now \$13.50 either way. Several stiff advances are given the August's 1861, notably the twelve cent which goes up a \$1000 to \$2500. Among the September issue both the 3c pink and the popular buff are on the up grade, the latter being priced at \$25. Black Jacks and Lincolns remain unchanged but when cut in two are now valued at \$100. Don't let this fact however lead you to cut yours in two, it won't work that way. The "grills" are now listed in a different style out of deference to those that can't measure but are good at counting. The points are now counted and the measurements given approximately. We doubt if this innovation will do much towards simplifying these stamps or add to their popularity.

In the 1869 issue the 1c, 2c, 15c Type 1 and the 24c have been slightly increased and the reissues are practically unchanged. The 7c Stanton and the 24

and 30 cent values in the grilled 70's are advanced and all the high values without grill are assigned better values. The balance of the 70's are unchanged with few exceptions. Both the two and five dollar values of 94 take smart jumps but their watermarked replica's of 95 are no higher. From this point on there is no material change in the listing or prices only minor varieties such as imperfs, coils, etc. showing advances. We note the 5c Norse American with which the postage list ends is more highly regarded than either of the same value in the preceding commemoratives and we run no risk in prophesying a greater disparity in future years.

There are but slight changes in the list of department stamps but the Franklin Carrier jumps a full \$100 to \$250 in used condition. The listing of semi-officials has been somewhat revised but the envelope stamps and revenues are almost unchanged. The list of Confederate provisionals has been improved by the dropping of several doubtful or spurious items and the few price changes are slightly upwards. In the general issues the listing and pricing remains the same though the "outer line" goes up a bit closer to the price it has been bringing at auction the last few years. The balance of the catalogue though for the greater part the same as to listing and with only a moderate tendency upwards in prices reveals a careful study of the market and many of the "hard to get" items are materially advanced. The sharpest advances will be found in the 20th century British Colonials which through changes of color, watermark and odd commemoratives abound with stamps that had a very short life and were to a great extent overlooked by the trade because of the large number of new stamps that came out during the past few years. Some of these stamps will very likely in future editions taken the same proportionate phenomenal jump as did the Multiple 10 shilling Malta which in 5 years has come from \$5 to \$150. and a comparative study of several catalogues should provide the student of philatelic finances with much interesting data in that line. At the end of the catalogue has been added a 17 page section devoted to a photographic reproduction of the various watermarks, a very fine improvement over the old method of showing these from drawings. We hope some method may be found for placing these with the stamp illustrations where they cannot now be placed as a special paper is required for clear reproduction. In other respects, the typography, illustrations, paper and binding, the catalogue is the same as in former years, that is, unusually high grade and forming a book that it is a pleasure to use as a daily guide and one that the publishers can be properly proud of.

YVERT & TELLIER-CHAMPION CATALOGUE. (Published by Yvert & Tellier, 37 Rue des Jacobins, Amiens, France, Price Francs 32, post free.)

The 1926 "Champion" as it is popularly called is issued for the second time in an English as well as a French edition. The pricing remains as last year in French Francs which are based on an exchange into U. S. currency at 5c per franc. The translation of the French currency values into U. S. dollars and cents is easy and constitutes no handicap in the use of the catalogue. The English edition is considerably improved over the first attempt and abounds with the same instructive notes that are to be found in the French edition. The values placed on the listed stamps are generally considered of a high degree of accuracy and reliability as they are based on the movement of the tremendous wholesale and retail business of the famous French stamp dealer, Theodore Champion. The lists are of the simplified sort and easily followed though most of the standard minor varieties are given. The indication by parallel lines of the margins

that may be expected on fine copies and the notes of warning as to forgeries continue as helpful and instructive features. The pricing appears to be considerably higher as compared with the other standards and reflects the firmness that this year characterized the philatelic market on the European Continent after several years of near demoralization. As a guide for stamp values, particularly those of France, her Colonies and New Europe, the Champion catalogue is indispensable and specially for the cheaper stamps because these are given in centimes, thus affording a comparison between values not possible when listed in high standard currency. Many stamps are priced at 5 centimes or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent which makes possible a comparison between the common or wholesale stamps of the various countries which in most catalogues can not be done because the lowest value used, 2 cents, tends to equalize all the common stamps. For this reason and because the lists generally accurately reflect European stamp markets this catalogue is widely used by dealers in all parts of the world which should be sufficient reason for the general collector to add this work to his catalogue library.

ZUMSTEIN CATALOG. (Published by Zumstein & Cie, Marktgasse 50, Berne, Switzerland, Price 5 Francs, (Swiss), post free.)

Only the stamps of European countries and their offices abroad are listed in this standard work of Switzerland which has a large following on the Continent as it is bi-lingual, the text appearing in both French and German, and because its shorter list allows the inclusion of many informative notes not to be found in other catalogues. The pricing is in Swiss francs, a stable gold currency which for this reason has been generally adopted by Central European dealers and collectors in international exchanges. Though the listings lean to simplification rather than specialization there is included by way of notes much of interesting and specialized detail as to dates of issues, paper varieties, reprints, forgeries, etc. The pricing in most of the modern issues gives in addition to the individual valuations a "set" price, a method of pricing that is eminently practical and not to be found in any other catalogue. The ninth edition has been extensively revised and the results of specialized study are readily apparent in the changes made in the lists of the so-called "Neurope", the stamps of which, as they become better understood and prices stabilized, are each year increasing in popularity. The catalogue is handsomely printed and will be found a valuable addition to any library and at the issued price a bargain that no collector of European issues should overlook. The publishers again include one of their curious philatelic puzzles the correct solution of which is generously rewarded by some 50 prizes, the first of which is an unused copy of the beautiful No. 1 of Switzerland, the Basel Dove.

LES PREMIERES SURCHARGES DE LA SARRE, by Louis Lutz (Yvert & Teller, Amiens, France, Publishers, Price 3 Francs.)

A pamphlet of 36 pages treating on the surcharges of the first issue of this interesting district. The various types, varieties, numbers issued are fully dealt with and plate positions of the major varieties are given in the several make ups. A sound study that will be appreciated by followers of modern European issues.

ERRORS & VARIETIES OF BRITISH STAMPS by W. Ward (Published by W. Ward, 37 Lorne St., Lytham, England, Price 1 sh.)

A condensed resume of the errors and varieties to be found on the "surface printed" issues of Great Britain. Well illustrated by diagrams and sketches

and though making no claim for new discoveries will be found a valuable book by those having any number of the surface printed stamps of Britain. We recommend it as the basis of a study that will surely be interesting and mayhap very profitable.

STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL. Edited by F. J. Melville (Published by Harris Publications, Ltd., 46 Victoria St., London, England, Price 3sh6d. American agent, Eugene Klein, Philadelphia.)

The 17th. edition of this annual resume of the season starts out with two portraits of American collectors and devotes no little space to American Philately. As usual it is crowded with facts and figures of interest that constitute a permanent record of the years philatelic activities. The totals of the Ferrari sales are given, great public stamp collections listed, alphabetical lists of the many stamp journals published, lists of stamp societies, lists of recent forgeries and in addition to a number of good articles by Mr. Fulcher and others there is given a philatelic index of the principal stamp literature of 1923 and 1924. A valuable booklet for every collector that desires to keep abreast of the times!

RUSSLAND. (Arranged by Oscar Riep, Berlin and published by "Universum", Kleistr. 34, Berlin W. 62, Germany.)

This is a magnificently prepared and printed specialized list of the stamps of Russia, 1857 to date, that has been assembled by Oscar Riep of Berlin on the basis of the wonderful collection of Baron Carl von Scharfenberg. The extensive list of all Russian varieties which includes the little understood Revolution and Soviet issues is handsomely illustrated with over 600 cuts, mostly half tones and though no valuations are given the book is a valuable reference work.

U. S. Departments in the Miller Collection.

By HARRY M. KONWISER.

The B. K. Miller collection of United States stamps, which has recently been presented to the New York Public Library, contains many items of interest to the students of the Departmental stamps of our country.

The Departmental section of the very excellent Miller collection is one of the best groups existent, as far as is known and contains the hard-to-locate 3c Justice Specimen error, as well as the 10c Post Office Specimen error. This collection has all the Specimen stamps imperforate—not proofs, if you please but imperfs.

Mr. Miller tells me that the Specimen plates were numbered as follows: Post Office: 1c—No. 43; 3c—Nos. 30, 41, 140, 141. Treasury: 1c—Uo. 44; 2c—No. 42; 3c—Nos. 29, 33. War: 2c—No. 35. (The plate numbers on the stamps were listed in the American Philatelist, March, 1925.)

Among the interesting items, many being extremely rare, in the Miller collection, are the following:

Agriculture. 2c—Green cancellation, for which Mr. Miller paid \$2.50, as was paid for the 2c Magenta cancellation; 6c—On cover, the price being \$9., quite a few years back.

Executive. 1c—Violet cancellation.

Interior. 90c—Blue cancellation.

Justice. 30c—Red cancellation; 30c—Purple cancellation; 30c—Light blue cancellation; 90c—Blue cancellation.

Navy. 3c—Purple cancellation; 24c—Magenta cancellation; 30c—Red cancellation; 30c—Double transfer in "3" of "30"; 2c Error—Imperf. Block of four, acquired in 1922 for \$200; 15c—No lines in star.

Post Office. 1c—Purple town cancellation; 6c—Split on cover, from the Worthington collection, cost \$29.50 at an auction sale; two additional copies cost \$50. each; 6c—Purple Fort cancellation; 10c—Violet cancellation; 12c—Split on cover, two copies, cost \$50. each; 24c—Red cancellation.

State. \$10. and \$20. in mint sheets, the cost of these being noted as \$2000, having been purchased June, 1924.

Treasury. 7c—Blue town cancellation; 24c—Blue town cancellation; 24c—Brown cancellation; 24c—Red lilac or magenta cancellation; 90c—Green cancellation.

War. 1c—Purple Fort cancellation; 2c—Dated 1-12-81 cancellation; 6c—Kicking Mule cancellation, on Double Paper; 6c—Green cancellation; 6c—Dated 10-19-79 cancellation; 30c—Magenta cancellation.

On Soft Papers these are worthy of special mention: 1c Justice Sepcimen error, which cost \$30., in 1920; the 2c Justice Sepcimen error, which cost \$35. in 1923, and 3c Justice, Violet cancellation. Other Soft Paper items are:

Post Office: 3c—Green cancellation; 3c—Brown cancellation.

Treasury: 10c—Blue cancellation.

War: 3c—Imperf. Block from Worthington collection.

In the Specimen and Sepcimen errors Mr. Miller's collection boasts of many interesting items. A few are recorded, as follows:

Agriculture. 1c—Sepcimen error, cost \$35.; 2c—Specimen block of 41; 2c—Sepcimen error; 12c—Sepcimen error.

Executive. 1c—Specimen, Soft Paper; 1c—Specimen, with dotted "1"; 2c—Specimen, Hard Paper, Block 4.

Post Office. 1c—Specimen, Inverted Surcharge, cost \$75.; 2c—Specimen, Block of 4, cost \$8. in 1923; 2c—Sepcimen error, cost \$57.75 in 1923.

State. 1c—Sepcimen error, cost \$30. in 1923; 1c—Specimen, with large "e" in surcharge, from the Crawford collection, cost \$15.; 3c—Sepcimen error, cost \$50., in 1921; 7c—Sepcimen error, cost \$40. in 1922.

War. 2c—Sepcimen error, cost \$30. in 1922.

Editorial Note: Readers who have items not previously listed in this paper, in connection with the series of articles that have appeared herein upon the departmental issues are asked to send such data as they may have to Mr. Harry M. Konwiser, 1133 Broadway, New York, to the end that these various items may be contained in a resume of "discoveries" to appear in this paper at some later date. The series by Mr. Konwiser, on the U. S. Department stamps, have been well received, to judge from the letters had by Mr. Konwiser.—A. D. F.

Protect Your Stamps.

By W. D. PIERSON.

The following suggestion is offered to collectors who find that their unused stamps become rubbed and disfigured, and also as a means of protection to valuable used specimens, covers, etc.

The writer has been making and using these protection covers for over three years and found them entirely satisfactory and much more convenient than the transparent envelopes sold by dealers, as well as infinitely cheaper. Consider-

able experimenting was done to find the simplest form which could be adapted to any size piece; also the kind of paper which would resist changes of temperature, moisture, etc.

The paper finally selected from a number of samples measures about .00125" thick; that is, about 750 to 800 thicknesses placed together will equal an inch. A sheet measures 20"x24" and will make about 250 covers for current United States stamps. A thinner paper such as comes around candy boxes, etc. was tried but did not prove satisfactory owing to its tendency to shrink and curl the stamp, particularly if large size.

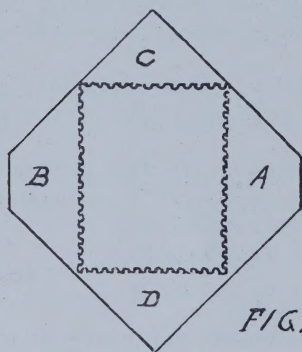


FIG. 1.

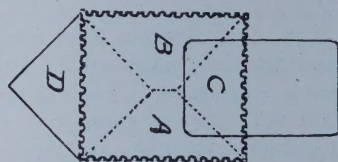


FIG. 2.

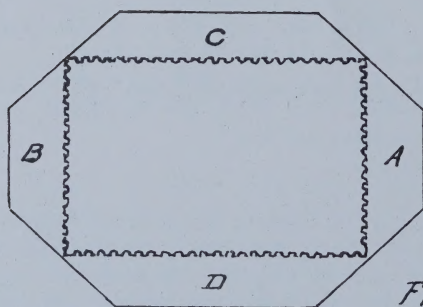


FIG. 3.

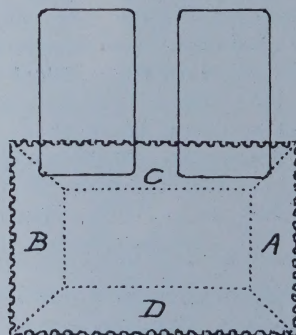


FIG. 4.

The procedure is as follows, and clearly shown in the outlines. The rectangle in full line Fig. 1 is the size of the cover before folding and should be of such a size that the corners of the stamp shown in zig-zag line meet all four sides, otherwise you will not obtain a first class evenly fitting cover. Hold the stamp face downwards and symmetrical against the paper with the thumb and first finger of the left hand. Then bend over the right hand triangular projection or flap A. Next bend over the left hand flap B and finally the top flap C. If the paper has been cut accurately and the folding carefully performed, the three flaps will meet exactly as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 2. Next attach the lower half of a hinge so that it will cover the two joints of the flaps, see Fig. 2. Lastly, bend over the bottom flap D, and the work is done except mounting in the album by the projecting upper half of the hinge. You now have a perfect hinged cover without injury to the gum, and permitting removal of the stamp by bending back the bottom flap D.

Warning! Do not attempt to bend and crease this paper in a room lower than 68° F., otherwise the paper will surely crack.

Figs. 3 and 4 show this same method applied to large stamps, pairs, blocks, covers, etc. The flap should be $\frac{1}{4}$ " or more wide, depending on the size, using either two hinges to hold the joints or else two small pieces of a hinge at the joints, and one or more hinges attached to the top flap.

A further suggestion which makes a very handsome mounting. Cut a piece of black glazed paper a little larger than the stamp all around. Mount the stamp symmetrically on this paper with a small hinge to hold it in place and fold the cover around the black paper as previously described.

At first it may be somewhat difficult to bend the paper against the perforations without injuring them, and it is advisable to try out on a cardboard form the exact size of the stamp. Fold the cover around this form, then remove it and substitute the stamp before bending flap D.

It will be found that about eight thicknesses of paper can be cut at one time, and ordinary wire clips are very convenient to hold the slippery pieces together. Keep a supply of various size rectangles in envelopes properly labeled, and with practice the mounting will take but little time.

Philately vs. Dictionary.

If a man leaves his tailor after having ordered a pair of pants, that man, stampist or not, will expect a thing severed in the center—sorto' hoping the holes will fit nice and neat around the legs. Even the things some of the females appear to wear above their rouged knees, (yes, quite a ways above, old dears), even those "pairs" are severed.

It appears that Bertrand L. Drew, in one of his sales described one lot as "pair imperforate revenues." The winning bidder complained that the description was in error, because the pair had been plainly severed before being placed on the paper that required the revenue stamps. And the dealer, admitting the error, made proper adjustment.

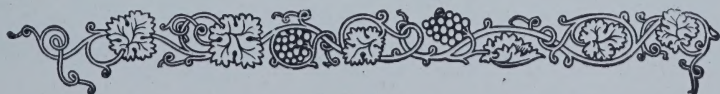
That being settled, let us inquire whether really, the dealer did err in his catalog. Is a pair not a pair when severed? Is a pair of trousers one thing for two legs? If a one-legged man needs trousers what does he order—a leg or a pair of trousers?

A pair of boots or gloves—yes, quite obvious. A pair of horses may not even be hitched or coupled together. A pair of humans, married and everything, yet not always are they united.

Must the stamp pair stand out—in the meaning of the word "pair" as not like other pairs?

Some one ought to take the time to write upon this subject—say, for instance, Ellis Parker Butler. He could write a peach of a philatelic pair story on the subject, wot?

NOTE: (The Editor hastens to remark, lest he be dubbed an incipient humorist, that Harry Konwiser is sponsor for the above, but that gentleman asserts the idea and most of the words emanate from a note received from Bertrand Drew.)





The Air Mail



Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to George W. Angers, P. O. Box 412, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

The systematic collecting and study of Air Mail stamps and covers is, comparatively speaking, still in its infancy. Indeed it is only some fifteen years or so since the first regular postal flight was made; and during the immediately succeeding years there were few flights, and less interest taken in them by Philatelists at large. But the Great War gave a tremendous impetus to aerial navigation, and owing to the remarkable developments of the flying machine for purposes of warfare, the commercial use of all manner of air-craft was also correspondingly increased.

It seems only a few years ago since Santos-Dumont flew over our home city of Toronto. What excitement there was! How we all looked and gazed in almost awe-struck wonder at the first air-plane that had ever been seen! Now all has changed; every year at our world-famous Exhibition we look at the hair-raising feats of skill and daring there shown, but little moved out of our ordinary, every-day phlegm.

The Philatelic world has also witnessed a change which, in its way, is even more noticeable than this; for where before there was ignorance, indifference, or contempt, now is evidenced a thirst for knowledge, unremitting pursuit, and a deeply sustained and indomitable earnestness in the search for covers. In proof of which I need only mention the rush after the "Los Angeles" flights, the spectacular increase in the value of many early covers, and the flood of mail matter which simply poured into Los Angeles, in expectation of being carried on the Honolulu flight.

So it is quite fitting and in consequence with the great interest now shown, that the A. P. S. should recognize what promises to be one of the most important and influential departments of scientific Philately.

It will be our aim and purpose to give through this section of our magazine, the result of research work in the history of the older flights; and also up-to-date information regarding the latest developments of this branch of our hobby. To this end, notes and articles from all of our members are requested, and if used, full credit will be given in this column.

THE NEW AIR MAIL CONTRACTS.

The assurance of further extension of the Air Mail Service of the United States is conceded as a result of the action of Postmaster General New in awarding the contracts to private corporations to operate air mail service on five of the eight commercial routes for which bids were recently opened at the Post-office Department.

The five routes to be established in the near future are as follows:

1. Boston to New York via Hartford.

2. Chicago to St. Louis via Springfield, Illinois.
3. Chicago to Dallas and Ft. Worth, Texas.
4. Salt Lake City to Los Angeles.
5. Elko to Pasco.

It was announced recently that the Salt Lake City to Los Angeles route will begin operations on January 1, 1926.

There was no award on the proposed routes from Seattle to Los Angeles; Chicago to Birmingham and Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The Department, therefore is readvertising, and bids for these routes will be accepted up to December 8th.

ITALY.

Milan-Zurich First Airmail Flight.

The first flight from Italy to Switzerland, Milan to Zurich, took place on Sept. 9th, 1925.

Mr. S. Bayer informs us that by an unfortunate error on the part of the Italian Postal Officials at Milan, the majority of covers destined for this flight were carelessly sent by rail. Only a very small quantity were actually carried by air, and the rarity of these covers is evident.

Genuine flown covers must bear the following cachets:

1. Milano-Ferrovia Posta Aerea. 9-9-25.
2. Zurich Flugpost O. 1X 25-17.

A very small number of covers were dated in error, 7.9.25. These are exceedingly rare.

Milan—Geneva.

This service was inaugurated October 3rd. Covers bear the following cachets:

1. Milano-Ferrovia. Posta Aerea. 3 Ott. 25.
2. Geneve-Poste Aerienne-Suisse. 2x25-18.

SWITZERLAND.

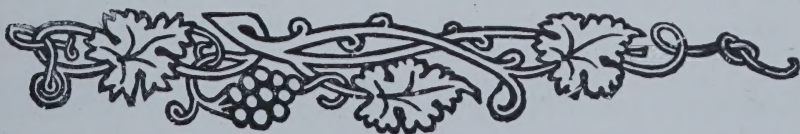
Geneva—Milan.

In connection with the opening of the Italian-Swiss airmail service, the flight from Geneva to Milan took place on Oct. 3rd, 1925.

A special cachet was used reading:

lere Poste Aerienne
Geneve—Milan.
3 Oct. 1925.

Covers also bear the Italian special cachet, "Posta Aerea 3.10.24. Milano."





The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor!



The "Memphis & Napoleon River Mail" cancellation illustrated in the October issue and about which we sought information, appears for the present, at least, to belong in the "unique" class, as to date we have received no word of a duplicate existing among A. P. readers, for, though it may be a rather vain idea, we believe that the A. P. S. membership knows as a whole about all there is to be known about U. S. philatelic items. Be that as it may, many A. P. readers did promptly advise us all about the town of Napoleon which features this newly discovered Mississippi River steamboat cancellation. Generally, we were advised to read again that remarkable narrative of Mark Twain's "Life on the Mississippi", and having done so we found, as stated by Mr. Clemens, that "the Mississippi is well worth reading about—it is not a commonplace River", and in a sense, the town of Napoleon, Ark., was not a commonplace community. Its importance in the annals of American history lies not so much in itself, as in the ground upon which it stood; it was distinguished clay and sand, that had an equally distinguished fate—it was completely extinguished!

De Soto, the first white man to glimpse the noble river, saw it in 1542 at the point where the waters of the Arkansas mingled with the mightier flood of the Mississippi. When in 1673 Joliet, the merchant, and Marquette, the priest, drove their canoes down the Mississippi they came bye and bye to the mouth of the Arkansas, and having proved to their own satisfaction that the greater river did not empty into the Gulf of California, they turned back to carry the important news to Canada. Their belief, however, was not proof, and in 1681 the expedition of the explorer, La Salle, sought to plat the curves of the Father of Waters. After a time La Salle arrived at the mouth of the Arkansas, and upon the same spot on which De Soto and Marquette had stood in the years before, he set up a great cross bearing the royal arms of France, and took possession of the whole country around in the name of his King, Louis XIV of France. It was on that very spot in 1833 the town of Napoleon was founded, and with "curious distinction" as Mark Twain says, attaching to it, as three of the memorable incidents in the discovery and exploration of the Mississippi took place on the site of the town. It is curious too, that this spot, which marked the acquisition of Louisiana to France, should be identified by the name of the Emperor who, in turn, sold the territory back to its white American heirs. The town grew into a mighty shipping center, and the United States Government established a large marine hospital there. During the early fifties and sixties it was a thriving community, that with the strength of its heroic background promised to become a noted metropolis. Alas! Though the background was strong, the underground was weak, and the River, which has a mulish obstinancy for picking its own

course, decided to run through Napoleon. The river bank began falling off into the stream in chunks and in 1876 the town site was completely engulfed and the swirling, relentless waters extinguished the distinguished county seat of Desha County, Arkansas.

We believe the town of Napoleon to which the foregoing historical description attaches is the one identified by the cancellation but Mr. Joseph Pullen, who resided in the Mississippi country for many years suggests that the word Napoleon in the cancell is an abbreviation of Napoleonville. About this place he writes: "Napoleonville is in Assumption Parish, Louisiana, quite a thriving city of 3000, situate on the Bayou Lafourche which stream in the 50's, 60's and 70's was alive with river packets as it tapped the immense sugar business of Southern Louisiana. The Bayou Lafourche flowed out into the Mississippi at Donaldsonville and on it was located Napoleonville, Thibodeaux and you might say, Houma, my former home. All the freight from Ferrebonne, Lafourche, Assumption and Ascension Parishes (Counties) reached New Orleans over this river but on the advent of the Southern Pacific R. R. line from New Orleans west the river traffic gradually dwindled and finally died out almost entirely. A few years ago, to avoid periodic overflows and the great expense of keeping the levee system intact on both sides the Bayou Lafourche the U. S. Government on petition of the sugar planters built an immense dam across the Bayou Lafourche at Donaldsonville thus closing this river forever as an artery of traffic."

We are greatly indebted to the no inconsiderable number of A. P. readers who sought to aid with this problem and hope that all will keep their eyes open for a similar cancell as the next one found may have other marks or contain a letter that will positively identify the town.

Mr. Harry J. Stirn of Milwaukee has shown us a cheerful and unusual form of cancellation on a 3c 1851 that you won't find listed anywhere. It's on an original cover addressed to Mr. Edward Pollard, New Athens, Ohio, who must have been a friend of the postmaster at the point of mailing for this worthy cancelled the stamp by writing across the face of it "Good Morning, Edward"!

Mr. Stirn also shows us a curious looking item, a 3c 1861 on cover, the stamp perforated diagonally across.

In the early days, before stamps came into use and just up to that time, no such thing as a "blotter" was known and it was the custom to have a box of sand or a device like a salt shaker on hand to scatter dry sand on the moist ink to hasten the drying process. Mr. Howard Armer shows us a cover used before stamps bearing a town cancellation and "Paid 3" that the postmaster evidently stamped on when his ink pad was good and fresh and being a careful man, not desiring to soil the other mail, he sprinkled heavily with sand. The sand stuck tight and the cover has been so carefully preserved all these years that the heavy incrustation of sand is still intact. By the way, who invented blotting paper and when?

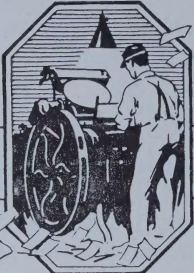
P E R U

A wonderful collection now being broken up.
Approvals of 19th & 20th Century on request.

FENNELL STAMP CO.,

Fullerton Bldg.,

St. Louis, Mo.



NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE. Mr. W. T. Wilson shows us the current 1d. red of Great Britain, Waterlow print, with the usual two line overprint for this colony.

BULGARIA. The Economist Stamp Co. report the issue of a new pictorial, 4 Levas red and yellow, perf. 11½. The stamp is in large oblong format showing an agricultural scene.

DANTZIG. The 15 pfennig of the current Arms type, formerly printed in grey is now reported in red.

FRANCE. Mr. W. T. Kiepura states that he has found on current mail a copy of the one franc value without the olive background. We fail to note any mention of this variety for this value though it is listed for the 40 and 50 centimes of the same series.

GERMANY. Mr. Walter Brink shows us the final value to the pictorial series, a five mark green, perforated 14. The stamp is as with the former value printed from engraved copper plates, the design is a view of the famous cathedral at Speyer.

ITALY. The current 10 Lire Parcel post, lilac, has been provisionally overprinted with a new value, "Lire 3", the figure 3 being placed to obliterate the former value.

LICHTENSTEIN. On October 5th. there were issued three values of postage with portrait of the ruling prince to commemorate his 85th. birthday. The stamps were sold with a surtax of 5 rappen for each value, this amount being devoted to charitable purposes. The stamps are engraved on copper by Joseph Sprenger after a drawing by Eugen Verling. Stamps will not be good for postage after Jan. 1st., 1926. Perforated 11½, wmk. multiple crosses. 10 rappen yellow green, 20 rappen red and 30 rappen blue.

MOROCCO AGENCIES. Mr. W. T. Wilson of Birmingham kindly sends us a copy of the 2½d. blue of Gt. Britain, Waterlow print, with the usual two line overprint in two lines in sans serif capitals in black.

POLAND. Nine values of the same design, an airplane flying above the city of Warsaw, have been issued for the air mail service. Perf. 12½. 1gr.

light blue, 2gr. orange, 3gr. light brown, 5gr. dark brown, 10gr. green, 15gr. red lilac, 20gr. olive green, 30gr. carmine and 45gr. violet.

RUSSIA. In addition to the commemorative chronicled last month there has been issued two stamps in honor of Dr. A. S. Popoff, who it is claimed was the inventor of the radio. The stamps are handsome copper plate engravings and bear a portrait of the inventor with an inscription in Esperanto, "Inventor of Radio—Popoff". Evidently another bit of international propaganda. Stamps are printed on the new watermarked paper and perforated 13½. 7 kopeck blue and 14 kopeck green.

SWEDEN. Current stamps with portrait of King Gustav and the Lion type are with a change of postage rates appearing in new colors and additional values have appeared in the crown posthorn type.

King Gustav. Coil stamps, perf. 10 x imperf.

15 ore rose; 20 ore orange; 25 ore blue; 30 ore yellow brown.

Lion type. Coil stamps, perf. 10 x imperf.

5 ore green, (wmk. wavy lines).

10 ore violet, (no wmk.).

Crown type. 90 ore light blue. 120 ore black.

SWITZERLAND. The 25c current, William Tell type, is now printed in brown on buff instead of orange on buff.

TUNIS. "Stamp Collecting" reports the receipt of the current 20 cent brown surcharged "30" in black.

PRECANCELS.

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to L. R. Saunders, Precancel Editor, 1124 First St. S. W., Mason City, Iowa.

With this issue another Specialists' department is inaugurated. This PRE-CANCEL section will be a regular feature from now on. It is YOURS—please consider it so and present your questions, give what reliable information you know and make suggestions for the betterment of the Precancelist in particular and Philately in general. We all will be the gainers in the end. Address all communications direct to me at 1124 First St. S. W., Mason City, Iowa. If specimens are sent and are to be returned a self-addressed and stamped envelope must accompany them—otherwise the return is not to be expected. New types and all Commemorative precancels must be seen to be chronicled. When possible send one stamp showing the type if it be one not of the recognized Universal types. Use Rotnem's Universal Type Chart when reporting. In addition to the type, position, denomination and ink if colored, give any other information you know. List with N for normal, I for invert, up with U, down by D, normal and down on one stamp should be (ND), and doubles are designated by a 2 after the position—N2. Diagonals are shown by Di preceding the position—DiU. After compiling several lists and receiving many lists I have found that these abbreviations are more generally accepted than any others and certainly are most

simple to use. I sincerely hope this part of the A. P. will develop into what YOU MEMBERS want and co-operation will do a great deal to bring that about.

"LR" Saunders—6108.

The listing of general new issues will start as soon as the reports warrant and all will be sent to Rotnem Stamp Co. to be included in the new Precancel Standard Catalog which will appear in April 1926. Right now there is such keen interest being shown in the Frax. p. c. (fractional precancels—p. c. being the accepted abbreviation) I'll make my opening address in terms of the $\frac{1}{2}$ c Hale and the $1\frac{1}{2}$ Harding.

BP means Bureau Print.

C means Coil.

RP means rotary press—perf. 10.

ALL BP are on RP except coils.

BPC means Bureau print coils.

Figures following name of city are Universal type numbers.

Where a type is similar to an electro but of the handstamp variety I have used "hs. 4"—handstamp like U4.

ALABAMA—

Birmingham: $1\frac{1}{2}$ —BP—BPC.

Selma—52—N $1\frac{1}{2}$.

ARIZONA—

Globe: 55— $1\frac{1}{2}$ N— $\frac{1}{2}$ N.

Nogales: 51— $1\frac{1}{2}$ —N—I. $\frac{1}{2}$ —N; 75 with bars— $\frac{1}{2}$ —N—I.

Phoenix: 2—N—I.

Peoria: hs. 4— $1\frac{1}{2}$ N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.

Tucson: 51— $1\frac{1}{2}$ U.

ARKANSAS—

Ft. Smith: 10— $1\frac{1}{2}$ N.; 53— $1\frac{1}{2}$ N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.

CALIFORNIA—

Alameda: U7— $1\frac{1}{2}$ N.; hs. 7 "Calif"— $\frac{1}{2}$ N.

Berkely: 51— $1\frac{1}{2}$ N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N, I, U. On RP—I.

Big Creek: 72— $1\frac{1}{2}$ N, 53 on Coil N, I. 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ N, I.—53— $1\frac{1}{2}$ I.

Burbank: 53— $1\frac{1}{2}$ N.

Burlingame: $1\frac{1}{2}$ N.

Chico: 75— $\frac{1}{2}$ I.

Claremont: $1\frac{1}{2}$ N, N purple. $\frac{1}{2}$ N, U; N and N2 purp. All U53; 71— $\frac{1}{2}$ N.

Delano: 51— $1\frac{1}{2}$ N.

Fresno: 53— $1\frac{1}{2}$ n, i, N2. N on C. N, I, N2, on RP. $\frac{1}{2}$ N, I, 62, 12; 56— $1\frac{1}{2}$ N; 51— $1\frac{1}{2}$ N.

Glendale: 51— $1\frac{1}{2}$ N.

Inglewood: 53— $1\frac{1}{2}$ N, I. $\frac{1}{2}$ N, I, D.

Los Angeles: El. III— $1\frac{1}{2}$ N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. $1\frac{1}{2}$ BP. BPC.

Madera: 73— $1\frac{1}{2}$ N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N, N2.

Marysville: 80— $1\frac{1}{2}$ D. $\frac{1}{2}$ U, D.

Modesto: $\frac{1}{2}$ N.

Oakland: 1— $1\frac{1}{2}$ N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N; 76— $1\frac{1}{2}$ N. $\frac{1}{2}$ I.

Pasadena: 51— $1\frac{1}{2}$ N; 53— $1\frac{1}{2}$ N, I, N2, I2, $\frac{1}{2}$ N, I, U, D, N2, I2.

Palo Alto: 51— $1\frac{1}{2}$ N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N, D.

Petaluma: 53— $1\frac{1}{2}$ N, U. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.

Sacramento: 3— $1\frac{1}{2}$ N, I. 91 on C.

San Diego: 7—1½ N. ½ N.

San Francisco: III—1½ N. BP. BPC.

San Jose: Linotype—l. c.—(lower case) 1½ N.

Santa Barbara: Lino. l. c. 1½ N.

Santa Rosa: 53—1½ N. ½ N.

Santa Cruz: 57—1½ N. ½ N.

Sanger: 54—1½ I purp.

Sebastopol: 53—1½ N. ½ N.

Stockton: 53—1½ N.

Suisun City: Medium size serif l. c. type—red—no lines or bars—Di. D.

This is a new one to the precancel fold. My copy was received on cover and there is no doubt about its being a pre-cancel.

Vallejo: 51—1½ N. ½ N.

Watsonville: 53—½ N.

COLORADO—

Denver: 1—1½ N. BP. ½ N.

Colorado Springs: El. I—1½ N, I. ½ N, I.

Ft. Collins: 53—1½ N, I. ½ N, I.

Greeley: 51—1½ N.

Grand Junction—I—1½ D.

Loma: ? —1½ D.

Paonia: 52—½ N.

Pueblo: 1—½ N.

Walsenburg: 58—1½ N. ½ N.

CONNECTICUT—

Bridgeport: 10—1½ N; 53—1½ N. ½ I. Coil 97D.

Danbury: El. 73—1½ N.

Derby: 51 fancy—½ N, I.

East Hampton: 78—½ N.

Hartford: 1—1½ N, I. Coil 97D.

Meriden: 10—1½ N, I.

Middleton: 58—1½ N.

New Britain: 79—1½ U.

New Haven: Coil 97U. BP. BPC.

Norwich: 56—1½ N.

Torrington: Roller, double lines—1½ I. Received on cover—OK.

Willimantic: 79—1½ N, I. ½ N, I.

DELAWARE—

Clayton: Lino. l. c. 1½ N, many variations of Del under Clayton.

Milford: 10—1½ N. ½ N.

Wilmington: 10—1½ N, I. N on RP. ½ I.

D. OF CO.—

Washington: II 1½ N. ½ N. BP. BPC. 97 N on horizontal coil 1½.

FLORIDA—

De Land: 53 larger—1½ N.

Tampa: IU4—1½ N, I. ½ N.; III small 79—1½ N.

Orlando: 51—1½ N. ½ N.

Quincy: 53—1½ N, N purp.

Stuart: Various spacings of Lino. l. c. and various positions of lines above, below and in between words. 1½ N, N2 on RP, ½ N.

Jacksonville: 3—1½ N.

REPORT *of the*

TREASURER

November 1st, 1925.

STOCK FUND.

Balance	\$7825.66	
New Certificates	28.00	\$7853.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	\$7440.00	
New Memberships	210.00	\$7650.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	\$6226.92	
Receipts—Sales Supt.	129.70	
	\$6356.62	
Disbursements	2.04	\$6354.58

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$.70	
Receipts	.05	\$.75

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 8.95	
Dues paid in advance	7.00	\$ 15.95

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	\$ 682.80	
Receipts—Dues	1328.48	
Reinstatements	2.00	
	\$2013.28	
Disbursements	\$1040.79	\$ 972.49

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Debit Balance	\$ 138.15	
Disbursements	1107.07	
	\$1245.22	
Receipts—Subscriptions	\$ 949.77	
Advertising	426.25	\$1376.02
		\$22978.23
Cash on hand	\$7455.75	
Bond Investments	15522.48	\$22978.23

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

REPORT *of the*

SECRETARY

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this veil.

No. 3.

November 1, 1925.

Applications Pending.

Anderberg, Augustus	Gursch, Fred	Rose, Lewis S.
Baillargson, Paul F.	Hackh, Ingo W. D.	Searle, Jas. J.
Bendheim, Edmund McD.	Hall, C. L.	Smith, E. Herbert
Bolton, Rev. Wm. W.	Hoelzle, Chas. H.	Stout, Claude D.
Bull, Dr. Edw.	Hoffman, John U.	Wheaton, A. W. Jr.
Conley, J. H.	Hrivnak, August J.	Wyer, William
Dorman, Robt. H.	Ingram, Augustus E.	Chidlaw, L. S.
Dye, Prof. Wm. S.	Irvin, H. Kenneth	Burg, E. S.
Farquhar, Saml. T.	Lamer, Miss Ruby A.	Dupleich, Jean
Fitch, E. M.	McDougall, Gilbert W.	Fonda, H. A.
Gage, Arthur H.	Melingounakis, Evang	Labora L, Jose
Geesey, C. L.	Nelson, Elmer	Wenzel, John
Graf, John	Rankin, Ronald B.	

Applications for Reinstatement Pending.

571 Frechie, S. M.	5151 Livingstone, A. M.	2071 Tanguay, J. Edgar
5437 Jeannede, Nick	4377 Rumford, C. P. M.	

Applications Posted.

Brackett, Calvin C., Box 251, Brookline, Mass.; Age 55; Real Estate; Reference: Frank Marquis, 15 Park Row, New York City; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer.

Buell, D. C., 5201 Cass St., Omaha, Neb.; Age 44; With R'y. Educational Bureau; Reference: Dr. W. P. Wherry, 620 B. R. L. Bldg., Omaha, Neb.; Proposed by Archibald A. Wood.

Carter, Rev. E. Loring, Box 207, Auburn, Ill.; Age 37; Pastor of Church; Reference: J. Q. Flaten, Fertile, Minn.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer.

Curham, Robert, 12 E. 78th St., New York City; Age 38; Auto Mechanic; Reference: S. M. Sternbach, 12 E. 78th St., New York City; Proposed by Vahan Mozian.

Dodds, George, Box 405, Homestead, Pa.; Age 44; Salesman; Reference: Cawley Suffly Co., 518 Ferguson Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Foth, Louis H., 435 Hackensack St., Carlstadt, N. J.; Age 34; Telegrapher; Reference: Dr. E. Sickenberger, Carlstadt, N. J.; Proposed by Werner O. Staeb.

Galloway, Alfred G., 4614 Oregon St., San Diego, Calif.; Age 30; Insurance Salesman & Agt.; Reference: Stevens & Hartley, 2944 University Ave., San Diego, Calif.; Proposed by P. A. Coppard.

Gansho, Harry M., 7715 Marshfield Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Age 33; Dept. Mgr. Rand McNally Co.; Reference: Scott Stamp & Coin Co., 33 W. 44th St., New York City; Proposed by F. G. Browne.

- Greenaway, Wm. E., Box 2353, Louisville, Ky.; Age 63; P. O. Inspector; Reference: Frank J. Schweitzer, 26th & Bank Sts., Louisville, Ky.; Proposed by Leo P. Kaufman.
- Hackbarth, Karl, 65 W. 97th St., New York City; Age 33; Salesman; Reference: J. C. Morgenthau & Co., 87 Nassau St., New York City; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- Harris, H. C. M., Madison, Neb.; Age 26; Linotypist; Reference: Fred H. Davis, Madison, Neb.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- Johnston, Sydney Douglas, Box 1632, Prince Rupert, B. C., Canada; Age 29; Mgr. Ins. Office; Reference: C. V. Evitt, Box 676, Prince Rupert, B. C.; Proposed by the Secretary.
- Knowles, Dr. H. P., Randall Bldg., Newton, Kans.; Age 42; Physician & Surgeon; Reference: Cashier, Midland National Bank, Newton, Kans.; Proposed by H. S. Dickey.
- Koenig, Herbert G., Box 164, Lindenhurst, N. Y.; Age 25; Accountant; Reference: T. A. Isert, 250 W. 57th St., New York City; Proposed by Werner O. Staeb.
- Larson, Howard Alfred, 467 Arlington Ave., Elmhurst, Ill.; Age 17; Student; Guaranteed by Charles A. Larson; Reference: F. Harrison, Arlington Ave., Elmhurst, Ill.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- Lempert, William, 99 Home Ave., Rutherford, N. J.; Age 42; Surveyor; Reference: W. Black, Hardware, Rutherford, N. J.; Proposed by F. A. Stedman.
- Maisonville, Francis H., 2324 Edison Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Age 39; Pur. Agt.; Reference: John Kay, 7711 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Proposed by Ervn E. Rutter.
- Michaels, Morris, 230 12th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.; Age 18; Student; Guaranteed by Mannie Michaels; Reference: Joseph Silver, 309 27th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by Earl Hamilton.
- Mitchell, Alex. M., Box 592, Edmonton, Alb., Canada; Age 37; Auditor; Reference: C. W. Boon, 10123 118th St., Edmonton, Alb., Canada; Proposed by S. J. Haskell.
- Morrill, Alfred B., 816 Myrick Bldg., Springfield, Mass.; Age 67; Mgr. Am. Teachers Agcy.; Reference: Herbert P. Atherton, 318 Main St., Springfield, Mass.; Proposed by Everett E. Thompson.
- Paolo, Paggi rag., Viale Romana 63, Milan, Italy; Age 30; Stamp Dealer; Reference: S. Grossman Co., 120 Madison Sq., New York City; Proposed by Gordon Dahlberg.
- Peacock, Rusk, Lyndhurst Lodge, The Hale, London N. W. 7, England; Age legal; Reference: Harmer Rooke & Co., 69 Fleet St., London, Eng.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- Phillips, J. D. M., Engineers Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio; Age legal; Trade Executive; Natl. Assn. Steel Furniture Mfgs.; Reference: W. W. MacLaren, Cleveland Press, Cleveland, Ohio; Proposed by H. C. Crowell.
- Phillips, Wade H., 425 S. Main St., Lexington, N. C.; Age 46; Atty. at Law; Reference: Lexington Drug Co., Lexington, N. C.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

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- Quackenbush, Timothy A., Box 31, Harriman, N. Y.; Age 44; Accountant; Reference: Edmund Seaman, Harriman, N. Y.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- Roos, Frank H., 8 N. Jackson St., Mobile, Ala.; Age 38; Secy.-Treas. Mobile Base Ball Corp.; Reference: Asked for; Proposed by Edw. J. Smyth.
- Saunders, Percy W., 1349 Lakeland Ave., Lakewood, Ohio; Age 26; Food Controller; Reference: Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio; Proposed by Joseph Maraud.
- Waterhouse, Sir Nicholas K. B. Esq., 2 Swan Walk, Chelsea S. W. 3, London, Eng.; Age legal; Chartered Accountant, Price Waterhouse & Co.; Reference: A. F. Lichtenstein, 134 Cedar St., New York City; Proposed by Frank Godden.
- Wittmer, Mrs. Emma B., 921 Market St. So., Canton, Ohio; Age legal; Restaurant Prop.; Reference: A. B. Flory Co., Canton, Ohio; Proposed by E. J. S. Halvorsen.

Applications for Reinstatement.

- 3007 Harmer, Henry Revell, F.R.G.S., F.R.C.I., 6-7-8 Old Bond St., W. 1, London, England; Age legal; Philatelic Auctioneer; Reference: P. M. Wolsieffler, 2147 S. 22 St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by the Secretary.
- 1567 Pick, D., Box 44, Sta. J., New York City; Age 66; Retired; Reference: Percy G. Doane, Tribune Bldg., New York City; Proposed by Eugene Klein.

New Stockholders.

- 8141 Andrews, J. W., 5026 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
- 8142 Bach, Rudolph C., 82 Nassau St., New York City.
- 8143 Beckwith, C. H., 12 Shady Ave., Geneva, Ill.
- 8144 Bedford, Clayton W., 319 Vaniman St., Akron, Ohio.
- 8145 Beuter, Don F., 3112 Walton Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
- 8146 Boker, John R., 390 West End Ave., New York City.
- 8147 Boling, Frank W. Jr., Box 618, Norfolk, Va.
- 8148 Dewey, Lynn J., Jeffers, Minn.
- 8149 DeWindt, Heylinger, Great Barrington, Mass.
- 8150 Floyd, Fred G., 52 Farquhar St., Roslindale, Mass.
- 8151 Garraway, E. G., Box 167, Castries, St. Lucia, B. W. I.
- 8152 Gleason, G. R., Lopez Cotilla 312, Guadalajara, Jal., Mexico.
- 8153 Grant, Malcolm M., 21 Schussler Rd., Worcester, Mass.
- 8154 Harden, Henry C., Box J, Somersworth, N. H.
- 8155 Hayes, Harvey J., 200 S. Madison Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
- 8156 Jacoby, A. H., Mason, N. H.
- 8157 Jayne, William M., Spring St., Southington, Conn.
- 8158 Lampson, Robin, 433 Rowell Bldg., Fresno, Calif.
- 8159 Mainwaring, William C., 4777 Osler Ave., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
- 8160 Malin, Clarence E., 1548 W. 69th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
- 8161 Mills, Harry W., Box 538, Lexington, Ky.
- 8162 Molvig, A., Sundholmsvej 5, Copenhagen, Denmark.

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Address WANSTEAD, E. 11., LONDON, ENG.

- 8163 Pearce, Wm. R., 69 Kline St., Halifax, N. S.
 8164 Reichelt, O. G., 11310 Rockaway Blvd., Ozone Park, L. I., N. Y.
 8165 Robinette, Howard A., 509 7th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
 8166 Roth, Peter S. Jr., 25 Maple St., Bloomfield, N. J.
 8167 Shields, Foster S., 1326 Brush St., Detroit, Mich.
 J8168 Thomas, Lee, 1109 N. Jefferson Ave., Springfield, Mo.
 J8169 Trimble, Frederic, Box 149, Orange, Tex.
 8170 Turner, Arthur B., 64 Charles St., Quincy 69, Mass.
 8171 Walker, A. B., 805 Grand Ave., DeDs Moines, Ia.
 8172 Whiteside, James, 2841 S. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 8173 Wilson, P. T., Box 842, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Reinstated.

- 5098 Lemont, Cedric W., 49 Oak Hill Ave., Delaware, Ohio.

Resignations Received.

- 5989 Arnold, R. F., 33 Ames Ave., Mittineague, Mass.
 7699 Barr, Jas. A. Jr., 1110 N. Eldorado St., Stockton, Calif.
 7219 Bleecker, Winthrop G., 860 A Ave., Coronado, Calif.
 7406 Camp, Joan J., 727 Forest Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 6594 De Stoppelaar, L. P., 495 Hoerengracht, Amsterdam, Holland.
 7520 Duryee, Al. C., c/o Y. M. C. A., Grand Island, Neb.
 7235 Frank, Roy C., 809 Northwestern Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
 7589 Harrington, F. B., State Teachers' College, Weatherford, Okla.
 6266 Heidel, E. J., Box 1044, Memphis, Tenn.
 5701 Henman, A. R., Sunbury, Ont., Canada.
 6546 Holdcroft, Gordon, 1605 Douglas St., Victoria, B. C., Canada.
 6704 Macpherson, James E., 909 N. "M" St., Tacoma, Wash.
 4512 Meyer, H. Henry, 1439 University Ave., New York City.
 6585 Palmer, Harold S., Dept. of Geology, Univ. of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii.
 2190 Plympton, K., Laguna Beach, Calif.
 8080 Schulz, Otto, 1832 Balboa St., San Francisco, Calif.
 7648 Selander, Carl O., Harvey House, Rincon, N. M.
 6360 Sharp, R. Edw., 167 ½ Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.
 4171 Shelley, H. O. H., Cupertino, Calif.
 7653 Wood, Grace A., 1301 Henry St., Berkeley, Calif.

Deceased.

- 7278 Brown, George W., Point Loma, Calif. April 1, 1925.

New Life Members.

- 367—7222 Bradbury, Geo. L., Univ. P. O. Box 272, Tucson, Ariz.
 368—7323 Brink, Walter C., Brook Hill Farm, Genesee Depot, Wis.
 369—7660 Brooks, H. C., Marshall, Mich.
 370—8028 Brown, Sydney B., 902 Storey Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
 371—4920 Hutter, A. E., Box 447, Beaver Dam, Wis.
 372—7088 Thompson, G. H., 255 Kenmore Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Application Returned.

- J. G. Frantz, 50 N. 93rd St., Harrisburg, Pa.

New Branch Society Chartered.

- 8115 Pinckneyville Collectors' Club, Branch No. 67, Chas. J. Bischof, President;
Kenneth McMath, Secy., Pinckneyville, Ill.

Change of Number.

- 4689 Kettlewell, G. P., St. Helena, Calif., number has been changed to
2786 Kettlewell, G. P., St. Helena, Calif.

Addresses Wanted.

Mail is returned from the following members at last known address:

- 7518 Bacarat, Rev. Dr. Geo. J., 753 Adams Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
7296 Kriegl, Otto, 632 E. 49th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
7357 Mallast, Reinhardt, 209 Robertson St., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Change of Address.

- 7656 Barger, Arthur, from Toronto, Canada to Barger Bldg., Framingham, Mass.
5311 Bealer, Lewis W., from DeBeque, Colo. to 1199 E. 2nd South St., Salt Lake City, Utah.
7325 Bowers, H. N. from 3119 N. 13th Ave. to 1405 N. 34th St., Birmingham, Ala.
3311 Day, Chas. R. from North Providence, R. I. to 626 7th Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.
6652 Ernest, C. S. from 616 Pine St. to 1014 3rd St., Seattle, Wash.
7852 Fry, R. B. from Pauls Valley to 411 E. Mauser St., Guthrie, Okla.
7591 Holbrook, A. P. from Montclair, N. J. to 215 Linden Ave., Glen Ridge, N. J.
1549 Houtzamer, W. from 368 Strand to 34-35 Southampton St., Strand, London, W. C. 2, England.
8096 Johnson, Lt. J. J. from Fort Mills, P. I. to Fort Totten, N. Y.
2952 Marimian, H. O. from 14 rue du sig to 5 Quai du Calan, Marseille, France.
5837 Molitor, R. F. from 10609 Fairmount Ave. to 2050 E. 100th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
4579 Dillingham, M. C. from San Francisco to 5050 Santa Fe Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
4698 Preston, W. D. from 14108 Northfield Ave. to 1647 Delmont Ave., East Cleveland, Ohio.
7448 Setre, K. T. from 2008 to 4008 Grafield Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
4313 Wunderly, L. S. from Huron to 215 Harding Way W., Galion, Ohio.
7946 Berkson, Carl H. from Utica, N. Y. to 825 7th Ave. N., Washington, D. C.
7525 Caster, Merle J. from Kansas City to R. 6, Box 756, Mt. Washington, Mo.
6626 Deaver, Dr. G. G. from 5315 Drexel Ave. to 7304 Oglesby Ave., Windsor Pk. Sta., Chicago, Ill.
7574 Kerkow, H. A. from 430 31st St. to 126½ Locust St., Wilwaukee, Wis.
4145 Larsen, H. J. from Cleveland to 2647 Idlewood Rd., Cleveland Heights, O.
7485 Himan, Paul W., from 7340 Champlain to 7603 Langley Ave., Chicago, Ill.
444 Voetter, Thos. W. from Ft. Wayne, Ind. to c/o American Consulate, Curacao, W. I.
Wenzel, John from 6220 Harper Ave. to 6228 Blackstone Ave., Chicago, Ill.
8027 Brown, R. D. from 3817 Oak Rd. to 548 Ellis St., Mt. Airy Sta., Phila., Pa.
6175 Campbell, John from 3412 to 3400 West Ave., Newport News, Va.
4897 Carson, H. R. from Pensacola, Fla. to U. S. S. West Virginia, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.

- 251 Dunning, A. W. from Wilton, N. H. to Cedar Landing, Wilmington, N. C.
 7239 Johnsen, Carl A. from 4122 Vallejo to Apt. 18, 1475 Humboldt St., Denver, Colo.
 7631 Krauer, J. J. from 50 W. Bethune to 1540 Pallister St., Detroit, Mich.
 7121 Konwiser, H. M. from 1132 Bwdy. to 212 W. 82nd St., New York City.
 6924 Ladson, Thos. A. from Box 6 to R. F. D. 5, Box 77, Tampa, Fla.
 8125 McCullough, Henry from Kansas City, Mo. to Goady Hotel, Fulton, Mo.
 4779 Missbach, L. A. from 110 Cornelia St. to 1637 E. 49th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 487 Norton, E. A. from 832 E. 7th St. to 647 E. 9th St., Tucson, Ariz.
 5678 Rasis, Constantine, from 5452 to 3145 2nd Blvd., Detroit, Mich.
 6107 Sadleir, Jno. A., from 115 Dorchester St. to 13 Brunswick St., St. John, N. B., Canada.
 8081 Seal, Lloyd B. from 1530 Healey Bldg. to 509 Hunt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
 7616 Walker, A. H. from 147 Delaware Ave. to 511 Christie St., Toronto 10, Ont., Canada.
 8134 Walton, Elliott M. from 510 Manhattan Ave. to 20 Morningside Ave., New York City.
 7090 Woodward, K. N. from Blairstown, N. J. to Chappaqua, N. Y.

Membership Summary.

Membership Oct. 1, 1925	3288
New Stockholders	33
Reinstated	1
	3322
Deceased	1
Total Membership Nov. 1, 1925	3321

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Official Notices.

Believing that the Chairman of the Recruiting Committee should give his whole spare time to the work, the Secretary has asked President Wilhelm to relieve him of the Chairmanship of this Committee.

The President has appointed Mr. R. L. Hustis, 757 Marshall St., Milwaukee, Wis. as Chairman and Mr. Hustis has accepted. Mr. Hustis is desirous of volunteers to be added to the Recruiting Committee. Beside the interesting work there is the \$50.00 prize offered by Mr. Charles Beamish for the largest number of new members, as well as the Silver Loving Cup now held by Mr. Saunders. This should stimulate workers on this committee and it is hoped some of our younger members will find it interesting and time well spent. Please communicate with President Wilhelm if you are willing to get actively into A. P. S. work.

Some of the committee members appointed by the Board have declined to serve. Here is another chance to get into active A. P. S. work. Members who have some spare time evenings and wish to assist the Society and have its well being at heart please communicate with President Wilhelm. There are openings on the Publicity, Recruiting, By-Laws and Intl. or Look-out Committees etc.

Past President PM writes—"I am not competing for the prizes in the Recruiting, but I am going to try to beat the prize winner."

Mr. Guest offers some free advertising in the Sales Department News to every member proposing one or more new members before Jan. 1st and also free adv. to the new member.

We are going to have a list of our Library books printed so our members will know what is available for study, research work or merely pleasurable reading in Philately. Before we do this however it is suggested that any of our members who have books or magazines who wish to donate to the Library, that they send them promptly to Philatelic Dept., Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa. Do it now please.

Have you paid your dues? If so you know about the little booklet "Suggestion" which is sent out only with membership cards. If you have not paid your dues, please communicate with the Treasurer, do not put the Society to the expense of sending you a second notice.

OUR SLOGAN for 1925-26

EVERY MEMBER GET A MEMBER.

An Application blank and Recruiting Folder is sent with each membership card. If you need more, address the Secretary. I want to send every member a postal card notice acknowledging receipt of an application for membership thru his or her efforts. Will you make it possible?

EVERY MEMBER GET A MEMBER.

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

SECOND AND FINAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE FOR THE SALE OF THE ABBOTT COLLECTION.

(First Report under date of June 12th, 1925, pg. 697, July number.)

Denver, Colo., Nov. 5, 1925.

To the Board of Vice-Presidents:

Your Committee for the Sale of the Abbott Collection submit the following final report.

This accumulation was divided into two parts. Part 1 consisting of unused U. S. issued since 1917 including current issues and consisting of single stamps, blocks and sheets. Arrangements were made with the Denver Stamp Club to sell these at auction at their meetings. The Club charging no commission. The last sale taking place October 29th.

Part 2 consisting of all other tiems, which was sold by Frank Marquis of New York in his 16th sale under date of Aug. 12th to 15th, 1925.

The Committee felt that if part 1 was sold at a regular auction, on account of its being mostly current issues, they would bring very little over face if any, and that after the commission was deducted, there would be a loss to the Estate of our deceased member. This part of the collection was sold at the D. S. C. in two sales which netted \$93.05 with no expense attached and which proved to be about 10 % over face value.

Part 2 sold at auction by Frank Marquis amounted to gross \$685.15 less the expense of 15%, the Conductor's commission of \$102.75 netted \$582.40.

Following is financial statement:

The Marquis Sale	\$ 685.15	
First D. S. C. Sale	65.15	
Second D. S. C. Sale	27.90	
Gross sales		\$ 778.20
Two lots returned as counterfeits	\$ 8.75	
Postage and registration	.90	
Advertising	5.00	
Com. on Marquis Sale	102.75	
Total Expense	\$ 117.40	\$ 117.40
Total amount remitted to the Estate		\$ 660.80

Yours very truly,

CHAS. A. NAST,
ROBT. A. TURNER,
H. A. DAVIS, Chairman,
Committee for the Sale of the Arthur T. Abbott Collection.

Arthur J. Barrett

Arthur J. Barrett, who resided at 135 Highland Cross, Rutherford, N. J. died at his home, August 21st, 1925. Mr. Barrett was a member of the Society of many years standing, his number was 2107 and hundreds of friends throughout the country mourn his loss. Another of the "old timers" who has closed the album forever.

Silas Chapman, Jr.

Mr. Chapman, A. P. S. No. 1793, one of the old time members of the Society who passed away Sept. 10, 1925, was a prominent and popular insurance agent of Hartford, Conn. He was probably the best known stamp collector in the State of Connecticut and it was often said of him that he preferred his hobby above his business. Under his will, which made many provisions for charity, his general stamp collection and his specialized collection of Match & Medicine, known to be one of the best in existence, were left to the Wadsworth Atheneum of Hartford together with a fund of \$3000.00 which is to be expended in providing suitable exhibition cases for the stamps. Though a millionaire, Mr. Chapman never failed to let the public know of the fun he derived from his stamps and the pride he took in them is well evidenced by the careful wording of his will which provides for their future care. The hobby has lost another beloved friend whose place will be hard to fill.

SOCIETY



ITEMS

SAN FRANCISCO STAMP SOCIETY, Life Branch No. 7.—The 129th regular meeting and 11th Annual meeting was held at the Clubroom in the City Hall on October 5th with 55 members and 3 visitors present.

Two new members were elected and six applications filed.

This being the annual meeting President Wilhelm gave a brief resume of the activities of the Society during the past twelve months while the Secretary's Annual report showed that the Society was in a very flourishing condition with 206 members in good standing, 73 new members having been admitted during the year.

The Treasurer's report showed the Society to be in a firm financial condition.

The Sales and Auction Managers report showed an increase of sales throughout the year of 324% over last year, the total sales being \$1178.98 out of a total value entered of \$4720.91.

The report of the Editor of the Society's monthly Bulletin showed that the paper had been self-supporting with a small balance in hand.

A rising vote of thanks and utmost confidence in the Officers of the Society was given by the entire membership present.

Nominations for Officers for the ensuing year were presented by the Nominating Committee and the following slate as nominated was elected as a whole by a rising vote:

For President: A. H. Wilhelm.

Vice President: A. F. Merrell.

Secretary-Treasurer: Donald Piercy.

Asst. Sec.-Treasurer: H. J. Seiler.

Auction & Sales Manager: L. C. Muller.

Librarian: C. B. Turrill.

Sergeant at Arms: J. Silver.

Executive Committee: E. B. McPherson, R. H. Willcox and S. Hertzmann.

Exhibits of the stamps of Portugal, Italy, Spain and Colonies and also Asia and Africa were shown and judged for the medals to be awarded at the end of the series.

"Early IMPERFS to King George"

U.S. A Large Accumulation of U. S. and Br. Colonies early and late issues is being priced for quick sale. Your want lists along these lines will be given prompt attention. Our stock is one of the "FINEST IN THE WEST."

Br.Col.

R. H. MOWER

12 Geary St., Room 303

San Francisco, Calif.

On October 19th the Social and Executive meeting was held with 43 members and six visitors present.

President G. B. Brown of the Los Angeles Society and Mr. "Bill" Bloss also of Los Angeles were among the honored guests.

An exhibit of Great Britain and Colonies was shown and greatly enjoyed.—DONALD PIERCY, Life A. P. S. 318, Secretary-Treasurer.

HUNTINGTON STAMP CLUB, Huntington, W. Va.—The members of the Huntington Stamp Club were intensely entertained at their club room on the evening of Oct. 14th, 1925, by an exposition and lecture on the postage stamps of Jamaica, by Mr. Delf Norona of Beckley, W. Va.

Mr. Norona is to be heartily congratulated on the care and study which is apparent in the assembling of his collection, not only of the stamps but the Philatelic history as well.—HARRY E. BRYAN, President.

GARFIELD PERRY STAMP CLUB, Cleveland, Ohio.—The annual "donation" auction of the club was held October 30th, with twenty members and eight visitors present. 84 lots were disposed of and the treasury was enriched some \$75.00 out of the proceeds. At the meeting of Nov. 6th, an article on the 3c green, written by Mr. Warner Bates, was read by Mr. Whittaker. This was much appreciated as many of the Garfield Perry members are specialists in the U. S. '70 issues. The Club has now acquired new quarters at Room 700, #2077 East Fourth St. and meets every Friday evening at 8 P. M. Visiting collectors to Cleveland are cordially invited to attend all meetings and are assured a real philatelic entertainment.—P. A. FINLAYSON, Secretary.

U. S. FIRST DAY COVERS

I will send you each new U. S. stamp on day of issue, on cover addressed to you, with unused single or block of four. Send for particulars.
Price lists of FIRST DAY COVERS and unused U. S. stamps sent free.

C. E. NICKLES,

3008 Rodman St., Washington, D. C.

THE Rutherford Stamp Club

Has a well organized sales Dept.
Have you any material to dispose of?
Then why not try our circuits.

SETTLEMENTS MONTHLY

We are also looking for sales managers to handle our circuit in the district. Our members have entered U. S. Precancels, U. S. Cut squares, and the following countries almost complete, Nicaragua, Salvador, Bosnia and Belgium. For information apply to,

W. O. STAEB

89 Feronia Way, Rutherford, N. J.

When a Stamp Collector

begins to investigate this auction proposition THE WOLSIEFFER AUCTION SALES secures another client. Hints to auction buyers free. Patented approval cards 30c per dozen.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER

Inventor of the "Approval Card"

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My specialty: Jugoslavian issues per 100, 1000 or more of one kind.

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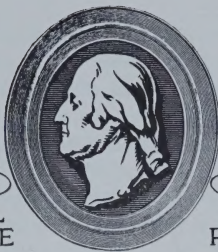
H. OSWALD

(Bank Director)

PREVALJE, JUGO-SLAVIA, EUROPE.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

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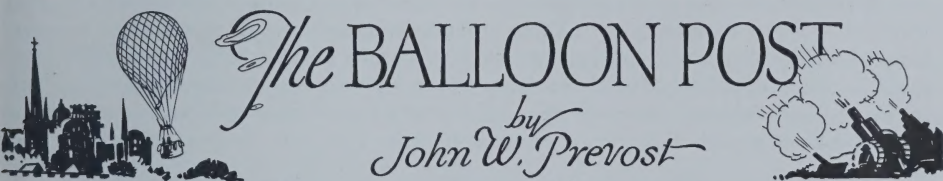


Entered as second class matter, December 31st, 1917, at the post office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under the Act of March 3rd, 1879.

Vol. 39.

JANUARY, 1926.

No. 4.



The First Air Mail—The Siege of Paris, 1870-71.

In these later days, as we look at our catalogues and read our philatelic journals, we are struck with the increasing number of Air Mail stamps and references to the Air Mail Service. Almost every paper we read chronicles a new issue of air stamps, and we are led to consider the Air Mail Service as a new development. Yet here again is shown the truth of the old saying, "There is nothing new under the sun", for the Air Service is NOT new. It is over a half century old. It was born of dire necessity, and at its creation, there was no thought of draining the pockets of stamp collectors, or of any profit to the Government. It was born of a great need and it developed till it nearly filled the need that caused its birth.

The FIRST postal Air Service was established in 1870 during the Siege of Paris in the Franco-Prussian war. There is no time to go into the history of this war. We will start with the war on. The Germans are advancing by every road in France, (just as they did in the late war) driving the French troops before them, and are everywhere victorious.

On September 18th, 1870, they have reached Paris and have entirely surrounded the city. The investment is complete. Not a living thing can enter or leave the city.

The French had anticipated the investment of the city and had laid a telegraph cable at the bottom of the Seine, but no message was ever destined to go over this line. The Germans knew of the laying of the cable, knew its exact location, and the first thing done on their arrival was to cut the wire.

Thus was Paris, the head of the French Nation, cut off from all communication with the provinces, the body. The situation was intolerable and the genius of the Nation went to work to overcome the difficulty.

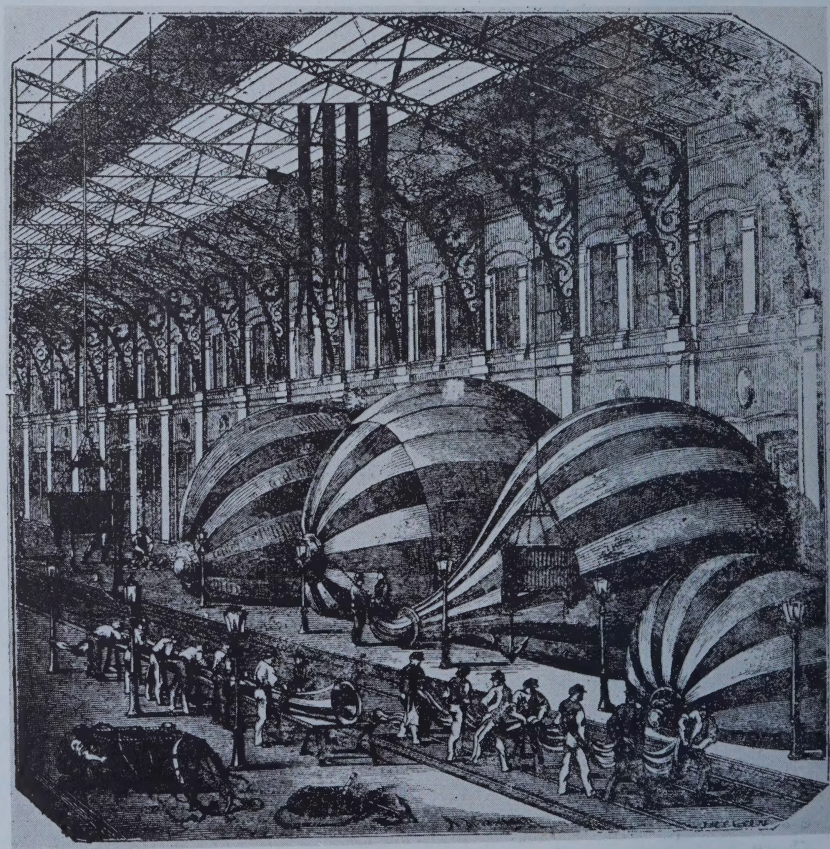
In the first few days of the Siege, brave members of the Postal Service volunteered to take despatches and attempt to go through the German lines. While a very small number of these heroes succeeded in their hazardous undertaking, the greater number failed and lost their lives. It was so costly in lives that the

administration abandoned this method and refused to allow any more men to thus sacrifice themselves uselessly. The names of all these are inscribed on the Honor Roll of the Nation, and they will live in French history forever.

The next thought was of balloons. On Sept. 21st, the third day of the Siege, the first attempt at a balloon ascension was made. This was a failure, as the balloon was badly torn during the inflation.

On Sept. 23rd, the fifth day of the Siege, another attempt was made, and this time the ascension was a success. The balloon was called the Neptune. It had a cubic capacity of 1200 meters. It ascended from the Place Saint-Pierre at 7.45 A. M. piloted by Jules Durouf and carrying one passenger, Mr. Lutz, besides 125 kilograms (about 300 pounds) of letters. The landing took place at Cracouville, near Evreux, at 11 A. M., making the elapsed time for this first ascension, three hours and fifteen minutes, and the distance traversed 104 kilometers (about 65 miles).

This success put courage into the hearts of the besieged Parisians and they went to work with a will to restore communications as far as possible. Ascension followed ascension, Sept. 25th, 29th, and two on the 30th, when there was a lull. All the balloons in Paris were gone. The Administration started a factory for their manufacture in the Gare d'Orleans. (Railway stations were of little use at this time.)

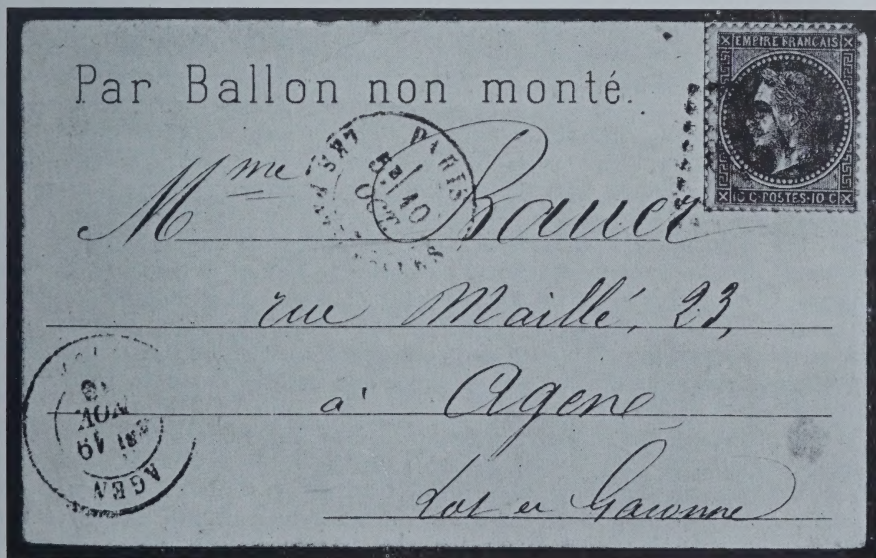


Balloon Factory in the "Gare d'Orleans" (From an old print).

It was surprising how quickly the balloons were made, for on Oct. 7th, two were sent up at practically the same time, 11 and 11.05 A. M., again from the Place Saint-Pierre. Balloons ascended from eight different sections of the City, during the Siege, but these places were in nearly all cases chosen on account of their proximity to a gas plant. And now the manufacture was standardized. The balloons were much larger and generally of 2000 meters capacity.

The Administration, on Sept. 26th, issued a decree promulgating rules for the Balloon Service. The weight of letters was **strictly limited** to four grams, and the postage was fixed at 20 centimes for domestic letters. This included letters to Algeria and Corsica. Foreign letters were to pay the prevailing rates previous to the Siege and prepayment of postage was obligatory. Postal cards of a fixed size were also admitted, on which the postage was fixed at 10 centimes. As the weight of letters was strictly limited, covers with high denominations of stamps can only be found on letters addressed to foreign countries, and are therefore much scarcer. No letter could be registered. All had to take the same chance of arriving at their destination.

Mention has been made of two ascensions on Sept. 30th. One of these was an experiment. The balloon was made of oiled paper and filled with hydrogen gas. It had a cubic capacity of 125 meters. It was sent up free, that is to say, without an aeronaut, and was termed a "ballon libre" or "non monte". This balloon carried four kilograms of cards only. It was rigged with an automatic arrangement which was intended to release the mail sacks at certain periods along the route.



Type of Official Postal Card.

Great was the disappointment and chagrin of the besieged Parisians to see this balloon fall within the enemy lines at a distance of only two kilometers (a mile and a quarter) from the City. Great hopes had been entertained of the usefulness and cheapness of the free balloons, but the authorities decided that in the future all ascensions should be made under the care and guidance of an aeronaut.

These first flights caused great excitement. The besieged watched the balloons take the air with bated breath, while outside, the besiegers watched just as

eagerly with loaded guns. While none of the balloons were brought down by the German fire, nevertheless, it was deemed wise to make no more ascensions by daylight, the time of leaving henceforth being the darkness before the dawn, which permitted the aeronaut to land at his discretion in semi-daylight, or in full daylight, if he recognized friendly territory.

The balloon service functioned during the entire Siege, that is from Sept. 23rd, the date of the first successful ascension, to Jan. 28th, the last day of the Siege. The great majority of the ascensions were successful.

In all there were 65 ascensions. The list of these has been published many times in French philatelic journals, and is a copy of the Government compilation, which now hangs on the wall in the reception room of the Under Secretary of Posts in Paris.

I will mention here only a few of the more important and interesting ascensions. (A complete list in English will be found in the "Champion" Air Mail Catalogue.)

Balloon No. 1, the paper balloon before mentioned, came down within the German lines. The mail, of course, was lost.

The heaviest laden, the Garibaldi, arose from the Jardin des Tuilleries, on Oct. 22nd, carrying 550 kilograms of mail (about 1320 pounds) and alighted safely at Quincy-Segy after a short voyage of two hours.

L'Archimede left Nov. 21st from the Gare d'Orleans with 528 pounds of mail and landed safely in Holland after a voyage of 6¾ hours. She also brought out 21 pigeons.

The Jules Favre No. 1 ascended Oct. 16th, with 450 pounds and after a voyage of five hours, alighted at noon at Foix-Chapelle, Belgium.

La Ville d'Orleans arose at midnight on Nov. 24th, with 600 pounds of mail and six pigeons. Ordinarily, the prevailing winds over France in winter are from the north or northeast, so that most balloons were driven south or southwest over French territory. Tonight, conditions were different. The aeronaut Rolier and his passenger Mr. Beziers were hoping to be driven towards Tours, but after rising to a height of 6000 feet, the balloon took a northerly course, and entered a thick fog. From then on, the two men could not tell where they were going. Finally, the balloon began to descend and the passengers saw themselves above the water. As the balloon continued to descend, Rolier was obliged to throw overboard 125 kilograms (about 300 pounds) of mail. Thus lightened, the balloon ascended again, attaining a height of 15000 feet and going east for many hours in the dense fog. The balloon again began to descend but it was impossible to see anything as the fog was so thick that nothing could be distinguished a yard away.

All of a sudden the guide rope began to drag and the top of a spruce tree was seen beneath the car. Rolier pulled open the valve and prepared to jump. Both men landed in the snow, more dead than alive, while the balloon, again lightened, arose carrying away with it the mail, instruments and provisions. This occurred at 2.20 in the afternoon. The "shipwrecked" airmen began to walk. The snow was two feet deep. After three hours, they discovered a deserted cabin in which they passed the night. In the morning they arose, and without food prepared to resume their walk. It was impossible to tell where they were, as there was no trace of human life. They finally perceived the trace of a sled and the footprints of a horse shod with steel. This they followed, almost dead with hunger and fatigue and at the close of the day came up to another cabin in which was the remains of a fire, some coffee and baked potatoes, which they were not long in devouring.

Suddenly two men appeared, leading a horse. Rolier saluted, and they returned his salute, but our unfortunates were unable to make themselves understood. In spite of their repetitions of the words "France", "balloons" and "Paris," the countrymen understood nothing. By signs, the Frenchmen made known that they were hungry. The sign language is good all over the world. The countrymen started to relight the fire, and drew from the cupboard some bacon and potatoes. Here, Rolier had a happy thought. He seized the box of matches from the hand of the countryman, and in astonishment read these words:

"NITIDALS TAENDS TICKKER
IL SUND
CHRISTIANIA"

They were in Norway, near Fifjeld, nearly 300 kilometers (185 miles) from Christiania. They had made a journey of 1950 miles in fourteen hours and forty minutes, and with the loss of only one sack of mail. The balloon and its contents were recovered near Lid, about 60 miles from where the airmen jumped, loaded on a sled, and our airmen began their journey to Christiania, which became a veritable triumphal march as their story became known to the inhabitants.

It may be of interest to say here, that the balloon never went back to France, but is preserved as a relic in the Museum of the University of Christiania.

The Jacquard, on Nov. 28th, ascended with 600 pounds of mail at 11 P. M. In the morning the balloon was sighted by the English three masted schooner North, outside of Plymouth, England. It was then lost to view. Later, a bag of mail was found by an English ship. The sack was carried to Plymouth where the letters were backstamped, and from there despatched to France. These letters show the traces of their immersion in the water and are nearly all without stamps. They are very rare. No trace of the aeronaut Prince was ever found.

La Ville de Paris arose on Dec. 15th, piloted by Delamarre, with 150 pounds of mail, three passengers and twelve pigeons. The balloon descended at Wertz-lur, Prussia, and the aeronaut and passengers narrowly escaped being shot, but were made prisoners.

Le General Chanzy, left on Dec. 20th, at 2.30 A. M., piloted by Varreche with three passengers, 60 pounds of mail and four pigeons. They landed at Rosemberg, Bavaria, and the crew shared the fate of the crew of the Ville de Paris.

Others landed in Belgium and Holland and, always the mail was forwarded from the place of landing.

On Jan. 27th, the day before the ending of the Siege, arose the ill-fated Richard Wallace at 3.30 A. M., piloted by Lacaze. Near Niort, the balloon nearly dragged on the earth. Shouts from below, to the aeronaut to descend, either were not heard or not understood. He threw out a sack of mail. The balloon then ascended to a great height, passing over La Rochelle, and going out to sea. It is believed that the balloon was lost in the Bay of Arcachon. The pilot was never heard from more.

Nearly all of the mail carried by the Richard Wallace was found. On Feb. 3rd, 1871, a sack was found by a fisherman outside of Cordouan. On the 12th, the prefect of La Rochelle announced that another packet was found near La Tremblade and other sacks were found at different points along the coast on Feb. 13th, and delivered to the offices of La Tremblade, St. Denis-d'Oleron, St. Pierre-d'Oleron and La Flotte. A despatch to the Government states that, "In spite of their long sojourn in the water, all of the letters, after being dried and ironed, were still in good enough condition to be despatched to their destinations."

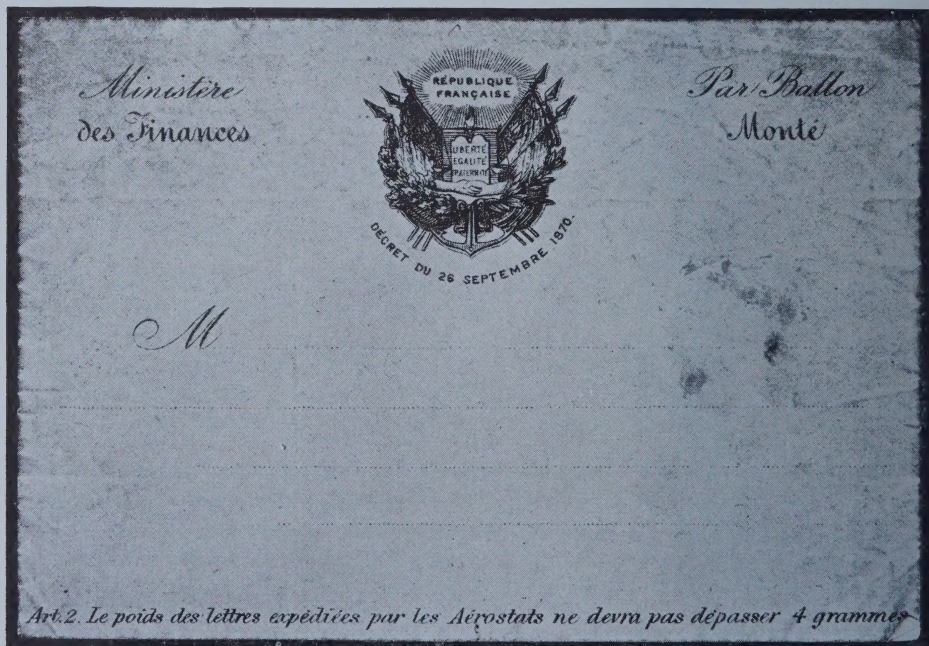
While practically all were without stamps, they were delivered to the addressees without postage due.

The balloons carried out during the Siege 238 passengers and aeronauts, 10,000 kilograms of mail (12 tons). It is estimated that there were about 4,000,000 letters. There were also carried out 384 pigeons and six dogs.

At first though, it might seem that the system of transporting mail by balloon was very costly, yet when the financial end is analyzed, it will be found that the service was a source of considerable revenue to the Government. The balloons, inflated, cost the administration about 5,000 or 6,000 francs each. The weight of the mail pieces was strictly limited to four grams, but as a matter of fact, the pieces averaged only two grams, and this two grams paid a postal charge of 20 centimes. Thus a kilogram produced 100 francs, and as many of the balloons carried 400 to 500 kilograms, a little arithmetic will show that these balloons netted the Government from 40,000 to 50,000 francs per trip. Not so bad for a provisional service, you must admit.

And about the mail itself. Not a word has been said about it so far. A balloon letter differs in no way from ordinary mail of the period so far as postmarks and cancellations are concerned. The inscription "Par ballon monte" either printed or in manuscript, is generally what calls our attention to the fact that we are looking at a siege piece, and yet this inscription may be absent and the letter may still be a siege piece. It is very necessary to remember the dates September 18, 1870 and January 28, 1871, for to be a siege piece and to be genuine, it **must** be postmarked with the Paris mark of this period, and it is well for the collector to be familiar with the postmarks and cancellations of Paris, for it will help him to discover any faked cover, and there are some.

It is not possible to tell by any mark on the cover, in which balloon a letter was carried out. There is only the logic of the postmark to guide us in assign-



Official Letter-Envelope (Very rare).

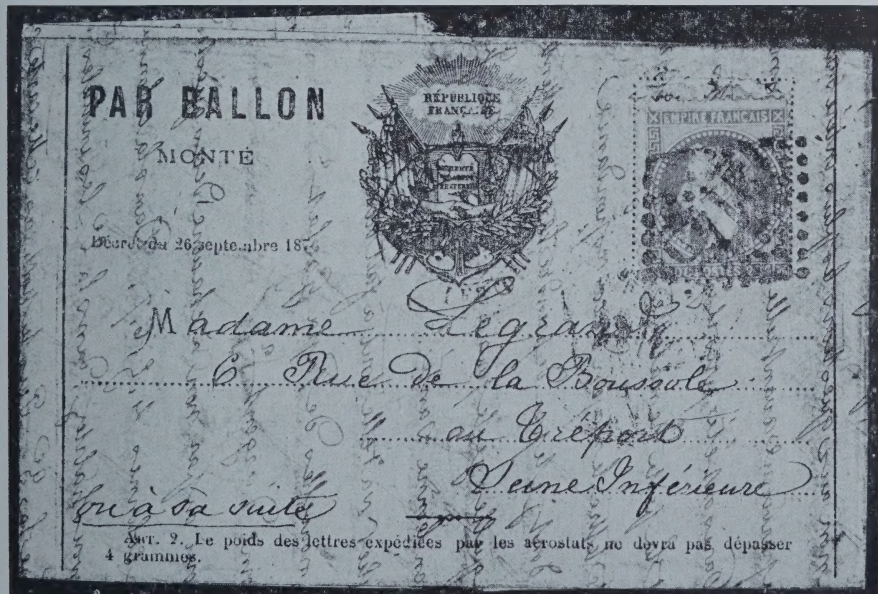
ing a certain letter to a certain balloon. Let us illustrate. We have before us a letter postmarked Paris, 3e (meaning 3rd, collection) 18 Oct. 1870. Rue St. Lazare. On looking at the list of balloon ascensions, we find an ascension on Oct. 18th, at 11.45 A. M. Now the letter before us was picked up in the third collection. We do not know the time of the collections, but we do know that there were seven during the day, and it is logical for us to assume that the third collection was the last in the forenoon. As the ascension of Oct. 18th took place as before stated at 11.45 A. M., we reason that this letter before us could not have gone up in this balloon, but in the next ascension, that of Oct. 19th.

This may not seem to be a satisfactory solution, but it appears to be as near as we can get to assigning a certain letter to a certain balloon. Why didn't they use a rubber stamp and plainly mark each letter with the name of its balloon? Oh! why didn't they? What a fine side line this would have made for a collection!

Early in the Siege, the administration issued an official letter-envelope for the balloon post, but the public did not know about it or did not take kindly to it. It was prettily engraved. (Illustration on preceding page.)

None are known to have been used and even unused it is very rare. Yvert-Tellier's catalogue in a note on this letter-envelope says that only three are known to exist. My good friend Mr. Angers says that Mr. S. of Philadelphia owns one. That makes two in America. Are there five of them or is there only one left in France? The chances are that there are five.

Private enterprise began to print stationery for the balloon post.



"Balloon Post" Letter Sheet (Unofficial Type) Authentically Used.

These also were not popular. They would not sell, and are therefore rather rare in used condition. The unused are without value except historically.

Another reason for the refusal of the public to buy the Siege stationery was the early appearance of the so-called letter journals. A printer named Jouast, editor of "Le Petit Journal," conceived the idea of condensing in small space,

N° 21, Samedi 31 Décembre 1870

PARAIT
les Mercredi et Samedi
à 10 h. du matin
D. JOUAUST, RÉDACTEUR

LETTRE-JOURNAL

DE PARIS

Gazette des Absents

EN VENTE À PARIS
Rue Saint-Honoré, 338
et au bureau du Figaro
RUE ROSSINI, 3

Prix : 15 centimes

MERCREDI, 28 décembre 1870. — RAPPORTS MILITAIRES. 27 décembre matin. L'ennemi vient de démasquer des batteries de siège contre les forts de l'est, de Noisy à Nogent, et contre le plateau d'Avron. A 11 heures le feu était très-vif. Cette attaque pouvant être le prélude d'un bombardement général des forts, toutes les dispositions sont prises pour repousser les attaques et protéger les défenseurs. — 27 décembre soir. Les batteries ennemies sont au nombre de 12 : 3 au Raincy, 3 à Gagny, 3 à Noisy, 3 au pont de Gournay; elles ont tiré sur les forts de Noisy, Rosny, Nogent, et sur le plateau d'Avron. Ce combat d'artillerie a duré jusqu'à 5 heures. Nos pertes s'élevaient à environ 8 tués et 50 blessés. L'ennemi a dû éprouver des pertes très-sérieuses sur les points les plus à portée du plateau.

— Le Pain. La mouture du blé se poursuit avec une grande activité. Environ 400 paires de meules ont été installées par l'Etat, et un grand nombre d'usinières de la banlieue viennent de mettre les leurs à la disposition du ministre du commerce. Il n'y a donc plus aucune raison de craindre que la farine ne suffise pas aux besoins de la consommation. — Depuis huit jours environ nous avons du pain un peu bis, et tout le monde s'accorde à le trouver beaucoup meilleur que le pain blanc qui faisait notre nourriture habituelle.

JEUDI, 29 décembre. — RAPPORT MILITAIRE : 28 décembre, 10 h. 30 matin. L'ennemi n'a pas recommencé avec la même force le bombardement des positions d'Avron; mais son feu n'a pas cessé. Nos batteries de Bondy l'inquiètent beaucoup. — Hier le commandant Deiclos, du 5^e bataillon de la Seine, a fait sur le Bas-Meudon et le Val Fleury une forte reconnaissance, à la suite de laquelle l'ennemi a dû se retirer dans ses retranchements du Haut-Meudon : nous avons fait quelques prisonniers; nous avons eu 2 tués et 6 blessés.

VENDREDI, 30 décembre. — RAPPORT MILITAIRE : 29 décembre, matin. L'ennemi ayant appuyé hier, dans l'après-midi, par de nouvelles batteries, celles qu'il avait établies, la position du plateau est devenue intenable pour notre infanterie, ainsi que pour nos canons, moins puissants que les canons Krupp. En conséquence, les troupes ont dû quitter le plateau, et le gouverneur a fait rentrer l'artillerie en arrière des forts. La nouvelle phase dans laquelle entre le siège va modifier les conditions de la défense, mais sans nuire à ses moyens ni à son énergie.

RAPPORTS MILITAIRES : 29 décembre. Le feu de l'ennemi a redoublé sur les forts de Nogent, Rosny et Noisy; il a été ouvert sur Bondy. Quelques coups de canon tirés de Choisy. — Près de Longboyau, petite attaque de l'ennemi, aussitôt repoussée. Les Prussiens se barricadent dans Châtaul. Ils se fortifient aussi du côté de Saint-Germain, où ils ont fait sauter le pont du chemin de fer. Ils travaillent également à reconstruire le pont de bateaux de l'île de la Loge. Des rapports d'espions présentent l'ennemi comme décimé par des maladies de toutes sortes.

— Le Bombardement. Il s'en faut de beaucoup que le bombardement, commencé depuis déjà trois jours, ait produit l'effet moral que les Prussiens en attendaient. La population l'accepte avec ce calme et ce courage qu'elle montre en présence de tous les événements. Il faut que l'ennemi se le tienne pour dit, rien n'est plus capable de nous intimider. Il se peut que l'aveugle fortune, soutenue jusqu'au bout la plus injuste des causes, livre un jour nos murs à l'ennemi, mais jamais elle ne lui livrera nos cœurs.

Le Premier Jour de l'An. — Encore une fête qui, comme son aînée de huit jours, Noël, va passer inaperçue. Pas d'étrennes, pas de souhaits de bonne année. Au lieu du réveil salué par les enfants grimpaient à l'assaut du lit, le réveil froid et solitaire de tous les jours. Au lieu du salon encombré de visiteurs, où grouillent pêle-mêle, marmots, polichinelles et dragées, la pièce triste et abandonnée, avec ses fauteuils qui tendent en vain leurs bras à des parents et à des amis absents. Au lieu du joyeux dîner de famille, le lugubre repas du restaurant, réservé d'ordinaire ce jour-là aux parias de la société. Dans les boutiques, quelques rares étalages; de bonbons et de jouets, peu ou point. On a bien affaire de sucreries quand tant de malheureux ont à peine du pain! Et pourquoi des jouets, puisque nous n'avons plus nos enfants, puisqu'il a convenu à Sa Majesté très-chrétienne de Berlin de nous changer nos fêtes en jours de tristesse et de deuil? Ah! que nous apprenions bien aujourd'hui à excracer ces traillants de chair humaine, ces mangeurs de peuples, comme les appelait déjà Homère, qui trouvent que le sacrifice de plusieurs centaines de mille hommes ne sont pas un prix trop élevé pour la satisfaction de leurs misérables rancunes et de leurs honteuses convoitises territoriales. Puissent-ils avoir bientôt roulé en bas de leurs trônes, déjà chancelants, tous ceux qui disposent ainsi de la vie des peuples et du sort des nations, ou qui laissent sous leurs yeux s'accomplir de semblables forfaits! Tels sont les souhaits de nouvel an que, du fond du cœur, la population de Paris leur envoie.

CENT-CINQ JOURS DE SIÈGE

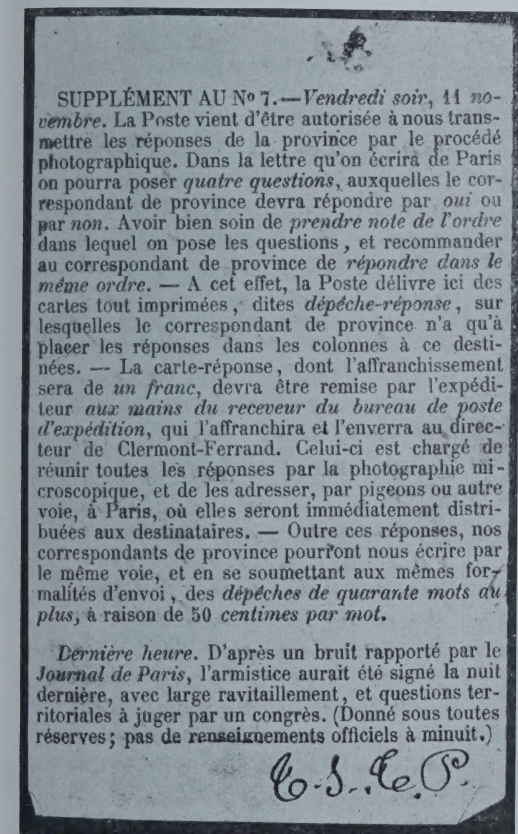
Nous voilà au dernier jour de l'année et au 105^e jour du siège. Jetons un rapide coup d'œil sur les événements qui viennent de s'accomplir à Paris dans cette période de près de trois mois et demi. Les faits militaires occuperont la plus grande place dans cette courte revue; encore ne pourrions-nous que citer les plus importants.

Septembre, 18. C'est à dater de ce jour que l'investissement a été complet. Le dernier train emportant des voyageurs est parti à 5 h. du soir dans la direction du Mans. Le même jour a été publié le décret sur la taxe des absents, décret sensiblement modifié ensuite dans son application. — 22. Annonce du résultat de l'entrevue de Ferrières, dans laquelle M. Jules Favre avait tenté en vain d'arriver à conclure une suspension d'armes. — 23. Combat de Villejuif. Reprise des positions de Villejuif par nos

and in small type on thin paper, all the facts of the Siege, from day to day, to spare the Parisians the necessity of the more or less faithful narration of the same, that they might make, leaving one side of the paper free for private correspondence.

The first number of the "Lettre-Journal de Paris", better known under its sub-title of the "Gazette des Absents," appeared on Oct. 22nd.

These little papers were immensely popular and immediately the idea was taken up by others until there were nineteen of them. The "Gazette des Absents" appeared at first twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday, but this was soon changed and the journal was issued three times a week, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Supplements were also issued, but these were not popular and were early abandoned.



A Supplement to the "Gazette des Absents."

Although Jouast, the editor of the "Gazette", is given the credit for originating the idea of the letter journal, it seems doubtful if it really belongs to him, in view of the fact that the "Correspondance Havas" appeared, at least 23 days before the first number of the "Gazette".

The "Correspondance Havas" differs from the majority of letter journals, in that it was not sold to the public and there was no space reserved for private correspondence. It was merely the attempt of a news agency to transmit Paris

Of the "Gazette", forty-three numbers appeared, from Oct. 22nd to Feb. 22nd, 1871. It will be seen that this journal was published even after the Siege was over, as the Parisians appreciated having the Paris news in print to send to their provincial correspondents.

Another of the journals, "Le Petit Journal", issued 43 numbers from Nov. 17th to Dec. 30th, that is to say, it appeared daily. In spite of this, the journal is rare and I have not yet seen a copy.

The journal "Correspondance Havas", according to Champion's catalogue, appeared every day from Oct. 1st to the end of the Siege. There are therefore, a large number of them. The catalogue, however, is in error about the date of appearance of the first number, for the number used to illustrate this article is dated Sept. 30th, and there is no means of knowing if this is the first date. It also continued after the siege for the writer's collection contains the number dated Jan. 30th, which is issued on blue paper, much thicker and stronger than the Siege numbers.

"Le Depeche-Ballon." 28 numbers issued from Oct. 28th to Feb. 1st. This journal lasted for three days after the Siege.

"Le Soir." 17 numbers from Nov. 29th to Dec. 15th, or daily while it lasted. For some reason that I do not know, this journal is quite rare.

"Le Ballon-Poste." On rose paper. 22 numbers issued from Oct. 31st to Jan. 29th.

There were five letter-journals that issued only one number. These are extremely rare and it is doubtful if at this day a complete collection of letter-journals of the Siege could be assembled.

The number of different stamps used on balloon letters is small, and consists of the values 10, 20, 30, 40 and 80 centimes, with laureated head of Napoleon III, and the 10, 20 and 40 centime stamps with head of Ceres (so-called Siege stamps) reissued during the Siege, the printing being done from the plates of the issue of 1849. It is therefore possible for the two *tete-beches* of this issue to have been used on balloon letters, but I have never heard of such a fine thing. The 40 centime stamp would have to be on a letter addressed to a foreign country, as a domestic letter must have a 20 centime stamp or its equivalent in low values. This brings up the question whether there exists a balloon letter franked with the low values 1, 2, 4 and 5 centimes with the head of Napoleon, as these were the only values below 10 centimes that were available at that time. To date I have never heard of such a letter.

In my collection are letters addressed to England, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Russia, Panama and the United States. These last are undoubtedly quite rare, and it is only recently that I acquired the letter addressed to the United States. It is in English, from a man in Paris, to his sister in Mansfield, Ohio. In it he says that he has shipped her a case of wine and brandy and he wishes to know if she has received it. Let us hope that it arrived safely, even if she was not able to inform him of its fate.

From my good correspondent F. in Paris, I have received a scheme for the classification and mounting of a collection of Siege pieces. It is very comprehensive and somewhat too ambitious in its layout for the collector in the United States.

Classification for Siege Pieces.

- I. The different stamps.
- II. The different forms.
 - a. Letter paper.
 - b. Envelopes.
 - c. Cards.
 - d. Letter-journals and others.
- III. Cancellations.
 - a. The dates from Sept. 18th, 1870 to Jan. 28th, 1871.
 - b. The forty stars of Paris.
 - c. Suburban offices. (Large numbers.) R.
 - d. Suburban offices. (Small numbers.) RRR.
 - e. Postmarks. R.
 - f. Postmarks in red or blue. RR.
 - g. Different marks for letters not cancelled at Paris and marks on the reverse. (Nadar-Dartois-Durouf. Aeronauts).
 - h. Army postmarks. RRR.
- IV. Military letters and cards. (Post free. No stamps.) RRR.
- V. Oddities.
 - a. Letters censored in Germany. RRR.

b. Letters from the sea. (Wrecked balloons.) RR.

c. Letters insufficiently paid. (Postage due.) R.

A few remarks are in order concerning some of the items of this classification.

Folded letters without manuscript inscription "Par ballon monte" are to be found, but they are usually dated in the early days of the Siege as the inscription was required by the regulations.

The commonest cancellation on the stamps is the star of dots with number in the center. The star without number was used by the main office. The sub-offices were numbered from 1 to 39, so that a complete set of these cancellations would consist of 40 pieces. One of the Paris sub-offices used a red postmark. These are pretty pieces and are quite rare. The main office did at times use blue ink for its cancellation, but this is as rare as the red postmark if not rarer.

Cards are quite scarce, and those with printed inscription "Par ballon non monte" are really rare but you must not delude yourself with the idea, that when you have one, it really went up in a ballon non monte (the name of the paper balloons). It certainly did not. It was sent up in the Ballons montes, as the only paper balloon sent up came down in the German lines.

All pieces which classify under headings IV and V. are very scarce.

So far, we have been dealing with the attempts of Paris, to get news to the provinces and these were remarkably successful, for, if nothing could get through the Prussian lines, at least, the Germans were hard put to it to prevent the balloons from going over the lines.

But, as it was essential to get news out of Paris, it was equally important that Paris should hear from the outside.

Another class of letters which are occasionally to be found, are those addressed to Paris from the provinces and inscribed "Par ballon monte." Among the more ignorant of the provincial population, the idea became fixed, that if you could get letters from Paris by balloon, the reverse should be true and you should be able to send letters to Paris by balloon. This delusion was encouraged by the fact that the Government actually appropriated 500,000 francs to defray the expenses of all attempts to communicate with Paris, and attempts were made to get into Paris by balloon, but in every case these were unsuccessful, on account of the weather, prevailing winds and inability to control the direction of the balloons.

In my collection are four of these letters addressed to Paris from the outside. Only one of them has the receiving mark of Paris on the reverse, and this one is dated July 10, 1871, nearly six months after the Siege and the letter was mailed from Bermaville on Nov. 4th, 1870.

You will remember that one of the balloons took out of Paris, six dogs. These dogs were intended for another attempt to get news into the City. These dogs had been accustomed to help drive in cattle into the City. They were brought back as near Paris as possible and were released with despatches hidden in their collars. Not a single dog returned to the City. The probably shared the fate of the heroes of the Post Office department, in the early days of the Siege, who attempted to go through the German lines.

The current of the river Seine was tempting, and many devices were set floating or partially submerged, hoping that they might be stopped by anxious watchers as they floated through Paris, but again these attempts were frustrated. The Germans were wide awake. Nets were set across the river and every thing caught in the nets was closely examined. It is said that no piece of driftwood was passed by until it had been reduced to pieces the size of a match.

Blocks, cork balls, zink and glassballs and other ingenious apparatus were tried but not a single thing escaped the German nets.

Yet the French did succeed in getting into partial communication with the Capital. How? By pigeon post. Since the days of antiquity, advantage has been taken of that instinct of the pigeon to return to its home, for the carrying of messages. So much is this recognized that the pigeon has become the emblem of the post. Look at the early stamps of Bale, (if you have any). You will recall that the balloons leaving Paris, nearly all took out pigeons until a grand total of 384 were carried out.

Let us go back a little. In August, just before the Siege, Mr. Segalas, a postal employee, asked permission of the department to establish a dove-cote in the tower of the Post Office building. The permission was granted, but it was little dreamed how important this little establishment was to become in the trying days so near at hand.

The investment of the Capital was anticipated by the French, and on Sept. 10th, Mr. Steenackers, the Postmaster-General, left for Tours to establish his headquarters there, and among his baggage was a goodly number of cages containing pigeons from the dove-cote in the Post Office tower. It was these pigeons which carried in the first despatches to arrive in Paris from the outer world. These were, of course, government despatches only. They were written by hand in as small characters as possible on very thin paper.

On their arrival in Paris, the pigeons were royally welcomed, the despatches were taken from them and carried to the Governor, who read them by the aid of a glass. They were then copied and those which the censors approved were made public, to relieve the anguish of the besieged populace.

Oftentimes the despatches arrived in poor condition, badly rubbed and soiled and sometimes soaked with rain, so that it was with difficulty that they could be read at all, and there were chances of serious errors being made, while deciphering them. To remedy this trouble, a celebrated chemist, Mr. Barresville, proposed that the despatches be reduced by photography, then enclosed in a quill and tied to one of the tail feathers of the pigeon. The pigeons were brought back by locomotive, as near Paris as possible to be released. The despatches

Recto.

DÉPÊCHE-RÉPONSE.

(Décret du Gouvernement de la défense nationale
en date du 10 novembre 1870.)

Les réponses doivent être exprimées par **oui** ou par **non** dans les colonnes 4 à 7; elles ne peuvent excéder le nombre de 4; la taxe d'affranchissement des réponses, qu'elles atteignent ce nombre ou qu'elles y soient inférieures, est uniformément fixée à 1 franc.



Le carte est soumise à une taxe de 5 cent. qui doit être représentée au moyen d'un timbre-poste de cette valeur qui sera placé dans le cadre ci-dessus.

NOM DU PAYS ou RÉSIDE L'EXPÉDITEUR. 1	INITIALES DU PRÉNOM ET DU NOM de l'expéditeur. 2	NOM ET DOMICILE (en toutes lettres) DU DESTINATAIRE. 3	RÉPONSES AUX QUATRE QUESTIONS POSÉES.			
			1 ^{re} question 4	2 ^e question 5	3 ^e question 6	4 ^e question 7

Official "Despatch-Reply" Card.



One of the Films Carried by Pigeons.

were first written by hand in ordinary sized characters, then affixed to a card about 1 meter by 65 centimeters (2x3 feet). These were then photographed in a reduction of about 1 to 300, so that one card contained about 9,000 despatches.

The results of this system were so gratifying, that Mr. Steenackers, on Nov. 4th, published a decree authorizing the public to use this method of correspon-

dence. Almost at the same time, the Government of the National Defense in Paris authorized the reply despatch, at the fixed price of 1.05 francs.

There were therefore two kinds of despatches, the letter despatch which was sent at 50 centimes per word, and was used by persons in the provinces who desired to communicate with Paris, and the reply despatch.

This last started from Paris, enclosed in a balloon letter, in which the sender asked of the recipient, four questions which could be answered by "yes" and "no". These answers were placed in the proper columns. The cards were then gathered in Bordeaux where they were photographed on films and sent to Paris by pigeon. This system was called the Blaise system, as this was the name of the man who had the work in charge. This was not microscopic photography.

Microscopic photography was introduced by Mr. Dagron, who succeeded in making films so thin and in reduction so perfect, that one pigeon was able to carry 40,000 despatches.

The reductions of Mr. Blaise were 4x6 centimeters and contained from 1,200 to 1,500 despatches, while those of Mr. Gagron were 4x3 centimeters and contained as high as 12,000 despatches.

In December and during the remainder of the Siege, the increasing cold, the snow and the distance was such that very few of the pigeons could cover it. Consequently, the despatches had to be duplicated many times, and sent out by several pigeons in the hope that one or more of them would arrive.

One set of despatches was sent out by 30 different pigeons and only one arrived.

One pigeon became a national celebrity. It was a pretty gray one and was named Gambetta. It made the trip with despatches four times, arriving safely each time with its precious burden.

Did the pigeon post pay? The average number of words per despatch was twenty. As a pigeon could and did carry on an average 12,000 despatches, this figures up to a grand total of 240,000 words, which at 50 centimes per word brought up the receipts per pigeon to the trifling sum of 120,000 francs, and it must be remembered that the service collected this sum whether the despatch was delivered or not.

The writer was between three and four years old at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, so that he has no real recollection of events at that time, yet there is one circumstance which was deeply impressed upon my childish memory. At this time our family was living in a two apartment house, and above us lived an old French lady, named D. (As her daughter is now living in Springfield, I will not mention her name). Mrs. D. used to receive papers from France, and I remember distinctly that she used to come downstairs to my mother and read her paper, with the tears rolling down her aged cheeks. It was of course, her sorrow that impressed me as she read to my mother the reverses of her beloved country.

I mention the above incident to call to your attention the fact that I am too young to have known of these things, written about in this article, personally, and that I have obtained this information by much reading of philatelic journals and works on the stamps of France. I am especially indebted to "Le Collectionneur", Maury's History of the Stamps of France, Brunel's History of the Post in Paris, and Yvert & Tellier's Catalogue.

Now, when some of the younger members of the New School of collectors, (for it is the "younger set" who are most keen for "Airplanes") show you their collections of these interesting issues, unless some Siege pieces are there to be seen, you can tell them that they are neglecting the real Granddaddy of them all, the **Balloon Letters of the Siege of Paris.**

Cancellations on the Twelve Cent 1851-57.

By J. KENNARD TRACY, Lt.-Col., U. S. M. C.

The constantly increasing interest displayed by collectors in the cancellations to be found on the stamps of the United States leads the writer to believe that the following notes may prove to be of value to other U. S. Specialists. The data contained herein is the result of examining several thousand copies of the Twelve Cent stamp of 1851-57, and being largely statistical, is presented as briefly as possible.

RELATIVE SCARCITY OF COLOR CANCELLATIONS.

1851 Imperforate:

Black cancells.....	75 %
Red ".....	12 %
Blue ".....	12 %
Brown ".....	Less than 1 %
Green ".....	Only one copy recorded.
Magenta ".....	Only two copies recorded.

1857 Perforated:

Black cancells.....	67 %
Red ".....	20 %
Blue ".....	7 %
Green ".....	4 %
Brown ".....	2 %

In both the imperforate and perforated stamps all the foregoing colors are found in the form of "Town" and "grid" cancellations. Black, the commonest color, is found in all the varieties known for this issue, including targets, "Paid", "Steam", "Way", etc., etc.

All red cancellations fade or wash out to every shade of that color, excepting those made with a very thick varnish-like ink. These retain their bright color and shiny appearance after seventy years, and look as if the ink were not quite dry. Cancels of this bright ink are not uncommon. The red "grid" cancellation is about eight times easier to find than the red town in both imperf. and perforated issues.

The blue cancellations range in shade from light blue to a dark purple color, the latter generally the "Cincinnati" town cancell. The blue towns are about ten times easier to find than the blue "grid" in both perforate and imperforate issues. Note that this is the reverse of the case with the red cancellations.

Brown cancellations are very hard to find, and though the prices noted in Scott's Specialized Catalogue may correctly reflect the demand they certainly do not indicate the relative rarity. The brown color I refer to is a rich chocolate shade, and will never be confused with the most faded out red cancell. The following browns have been noted:

Imperforate....One copy.

Perforated....One "Paid" in circle and five "grids".

It has been contended that there were no green cancellations on the imperforate twelve cent; one, however, appeared in a recent auction sale from Dr. Chase's collection. This was described as a "Bright green grid with a tiny bit of red

town canc." All the green cancells on the perforated stamps which I have noted were "town" cancellations and all were on stamps from the 3rd Plate, which was in use only for one year (1860-61).

Of the "PAID" cancellations, where this word is used **without** a surrounding circle, the following have been noted:

Imperforate.....Two copies in red.

Perforated.....Five copies; three in black and two in red.

The combination of a red and blue cancellation is found fairly often, and with the black background, makes one of the most attractive cancellation varieties to be found on early U. S.

In addition to the cancellations noted in Scott's Specialized Catalogue the following odd cancells have been noted:



- (a) Imperforate. One with heavy black (cork) cancellation in the form of a grid of square dots. (See illustration).
- (b) Imperforate. One with large black target.
- (c) Perforated. One with a sort of five-pointed star. (See illustration).
- (d) Perforated. One with blue target.
- (e) Perforated. Three with black targets. (See illustration).
- (f) Perforated. One with heavy black cancell in four segments. (See illustration).

Other types and colors doubtless exist, as it is natural to suppose that the same colors and forms used on the other stamps of the 1851-57 series should be found on the twelve cent stamp, and the writer will appreciate information concerning these from other U. S. collectors. Address Lt.-Col. J. Kennard Tracy, Marine Barracks, Parris Island, South Carolina.

A Letter From President Wilhelm.

Fellow Members:

At the Los Angeles Convention the Finance Committee among others, made a recommendation that the Life Membership be increased to \$50.00 and that the present Life Members donate (if they feel so inclined) the difference between what they have paid into this fund and the suggested amount.

The secretary has sent our circulars calling attention to the Life Members referring to this recommendation and requesting suggestions. He has received a number of splendid ideas and a considerable amount of comment. If the member who feels alarmed looks at this in the light that he will be compelled to make up the additional \$20.00 or \$30.00 would only take time to digest what the circular states he will note that the secretary calls for constructive criticism as to what the Life Member thinks of the recommendation of the Finance Committee.

It must be thoroughly understood that the society cannot raise the dues of the present Life Members even if the dues are raised to \$50.00 at some future time, as no organization can pass a resolution or a motion that would work retroactively.

For the enlightenment of the membership I wish to say that the By-laws distinctly state that the Funds of the society must be invested in Government Securities and it is therefore unjust and unwarranted to criticise the officers for the investing of the Funds with a return of only 4% per cent.

I deem it proper that the chairman of the various committees render progressive reports in the Philatelist for the benefit of the members, which will give them an insight of the workings of these committees, as I believe in action, promptness of service to whoever asks for same as the secret of success is constancy to purpose.

All members should adopt the secretaries slogan—Every member get a member—5000 Oct. 1926.

Hoping that the society is entering upon a prosperous era and a decided growth, as our membership is nil compared to the amount of philatelists that are not affiliated with any organization.

Wishing one and all a Happy New Year, and with kindest regards and best wishes always, I am

Fraternally, your presiding officer,

A. H. WILHELM.

Edward Boker Sterling.

It is our mournful duty to record the death of still another of the charter members of the American Philatelic Society. With the death of Mr. Sterling the number of the living members who joined in the founding of the Society in 1886 has been reduced to eighteen and in his passing there is lost forever a rich store of reminiscence and anecdote of the pioneer days of the hobby in this country. Born Sept. 9th, 1851 at Trenton, New Jersey, an orphan boy, he sturdily battled his way through life to become one of the leaders of his community. Interested in stamps from his early youth he became one of the first dealers in the country and in the 80's his stamp shop at No. 132 East State St. in Trenton was one of the few large stores devoted exclusively to the sale of stamps. In the early 90's Mr. Sterling sold his stamp business and though he never dealt in stamps again he maintained an active interest in the hobby throughout his life and loved to correspond with other collectors. During his later years he became connected with the New Jersey tax department and at the time of his death was an examiner and also director of the filing vaults, having the record of 130,000 New Jersey estates in his care. Besides his interest in philately he had the study of mycology as a serious hobby and contributed to many magazines and scientific journals articles on fungus growths that had been discovered by him. An ardent Republican, he was for many years secretary and historian of the "City Invincibles", a historic marching Club of Trenton and being extraordinarily active for his age he kept right up with the activities of this organization and other social clubs of his community to the last. He died Nov. 29th, 1925, aged 75, survived by his widow and five children.

The 3c Stamp of the United States 1851-1857 Issue.

By CARROLL CHASE.

STEAMBOAT CANCELLATIONS.

Under this heading will be discussed only cancellations made up of the words STEAM and BOAT; that is to say, cancellations which include the name of the boat will be discussed elsewhere. STEAMBOAT cancellations date back to a period well before any stamps were current—at least as early as 1833—the first of which I have a record being on a letter sheet dated November 19th of that year. It is from New York City to Boston, Mass. and therefore evidently used on a Long Island Sound steamer. The postmark is in red and includes the amount of postage below it—18¾ (cents).

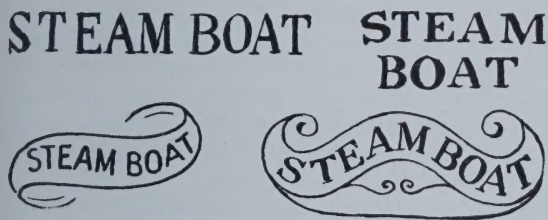


FIGURE 169.

In some of the postmarks STEAM BOAT (two words) is found, while in others it is written as one word, or is hyphenated. There are three general types—one, which is found in two lines, STEAM above BOAT; another, in which the cancellation is framed; and a third in which STEAMBOAT is found in one line without any frame. See Figure 169.

The first type in two lines has been seen in various sizes in red and black though it may exist in other colors. Most of the postmarks of this type were used on the Hudson River. They have been seen on covers dated as early as 1835 and as late as September 8, 1857, and very likely were used even somewhat later. The framed type of this postmark is much scarcer than the other two. I have a record of but two varieties though again more probably exist. One of these, found in both the 1847 and 1851 periods, is in blue and has an elaborate frame. It was seemingly used exclusively on letters out of Buffalo, N. Y. The other framed type, also scarce, shows the word on a scroll and has been seen only in black on the 3c 1851 covers. This was used on one or more steamboats plying on the Great Lakes.

By far the commonest type is in one line without any frame. This was used in many parts of the country; among others—on Long Island Sound; on boats between New York and Philadelphia; between Mobile and New Orleans; out of Baltimore; on the Mississippi River; on the Alabama River and to a limited extent on the Great Lakes. Postmarks of this type have been seen in red, blue and black; black being by far the commonest and blue the scarcest. The earliest one noted is on a letter sheet headed "Steamboat New Haven" and dated October 3, 1840. It is addressed to New Haven and was postmarked at that postoffice on arrival. STEAM BOAT in this case is in red in one curved line without any frame. The one-line type in blue has been seen on letters from Baltimore to the District of Columbia and Virginia, both while the 1851 and 1857 stamps were current; on a letter from Providence, R. I. to Hadlyme, Conn. (in August 1851); and also on a letter, probably carried by some river steamer, to Montgomery, Alabama. The red postmark has been seen used before the 1847 stamps became

current on a letter from New York City to Savannah, Georgia via Charleston, and also as early as 1840 on a letter carried by a Long Island Sound steamer. All of the red STEAMBOAT postmarks that have been seen while the 1851-'57 stamps were current were used on Long Island Sound steamers. The black postmark in one line has been seen in a number of types from various parts of the country. They are much more common on 1851 than on 1857 covers. The various types mentioned seem to be found about as often on the stamp as on the cover.

STEAM SHIP CANCELLATIONS.

Of course various types of ship cancellations had been in use since the postmarking of letters began. Cancellations indicating that the letter had been carried in a ship propelled by steam probably came into use early in the '30s.

Under this heading I will not attempt to describe the various steamship and other cancellations applied to mail sent abroad from this country; this being a subject of such magnitude that it would require an article by itself. Some such postmarks though have been seen on 3c 1851-'57 stamps. However, there are a number of cancellations which were used on vessels in the coastwise trade and also on those running between the eastern states and the western coast of the country. Some of these latter vessels went around Cape Horn, while others went to one coast or the other of Panama or Nicaragua making connections with boats running from the opposite side. Very few of these cancellations include the name of the steamer—the following being all that I have noted:

The STEAMER PERRY in both black and red in a circle has been seen on 3c 1857 covers. This was a Long Island Sound steamer. The ALICE in black, unframed, has also been noted and was probably another Sound steamer. One of the postmarks which includes the phrase VIA NICARAGUA ADVANCE OF THE MAILS shows the steamer name which is stated thus: STMR. SIERRA NEVADA. Another somewhat similar pair of postmarks reads in one case: INDEPENDANT LINE—AHEAD OF THE MAILS—YANKEE BLADE AND NORTH STAR—VIA PANAMA; while the second is very similar excepting that the names of the steamers are UNCLE SAM and NORTH STAR. One cover without stamps has been seen sent from Providence to New York City October 9, 1846. The only postmark is a small red oval containing STEAMER OREGON and in the middle a large numeral "5".

Another postmark used on boats between Panama and San Francisco has been seen in red, reading "PAN. & SAN. FRAN. S. S." meaning, Panama and San Francisco Steam Ship. A little different is the postmark seen only in black in a circle which reads "N. YORK STEAM SHIP." This postmark was used at least as early as 1856 while it (or copies of it) were used more or less continuously from that time until late in the '70s. Unless I am mistaken this postmark was only used on letters mailed on, or delivered to American steamers bound for New York City. It has been seen on the later issues mentioned, on letters from St. Thomas, W. I. and from Havana, Cuba. While the 1851-'57 stamps were current it was much more commonly found on 10c stamps than on the 3c value. Another postmark used much more commonly resembled the ordinary New York City town postmark excepting that the word SHIP is put in above the date in the middle. This was used very largely if not entirely on mail from the Pacific Coast carried by boat from Central America to New York City. It is not particularly scarce. The other comparatively common form of steamship cancellation reads STEAM SHIP in two lines without any frame. Ordinarily it is in black although it has been seen in red. This too was used on steamers between the eastern

states and the Pacific coast—the mail carried being sent across Central America. Another postmark consisting of a circle about 28 mm. in diameter enclosing the word STEAM SHIP, but without any date whatever, has been seen on 3c 1851s. I think this cancellation may have been used on steamships running along the Pacific Coast.

There is one more group of cancellations which should be described here—those meant to indicate that the letter on which they are stamped was carried across Nicaragua, instead of by the ordinary government route across the Isthmus of Panama. It was claimed that this route was quicker; thus the phrase IN ADVANCE OF THE MAILS. At least five types have been seen. The word SULLIVAN at the bottom of one of the postmarks (and LELAND in another) is probably the name of the mail clerk on the boat that used this particular hand-stamp. The somewhat similar postmarks which include the phrase NOISY CARRIERS MAIL or its equivalent, will be described under the heading of CARRIER CANCELLATIONS rather than here. Fig. 170 shows a few typical STEAM SHIP cancellations.

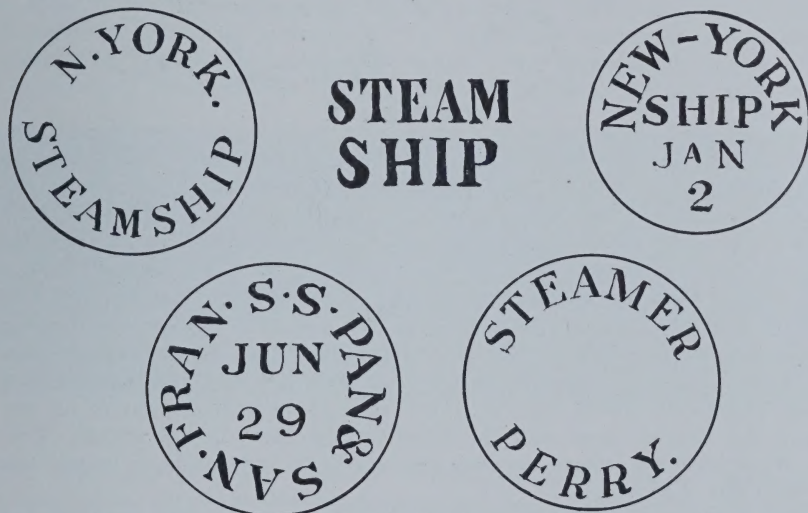


FIGURE 170.

EXPRESS CANCELLATIONS.

Going back many years before stamps were current, express and letter mail companies had been the great rivals of the Postoffice Department in forwarding letters. It was not until the '50s that the government, after long litigation, finally was able to establish its monopoly. The fight conducted in the public press and in the courts by James W. Hale, head of Hale & Co., one of the largest concerns which issued local stamps, need not be discussed here, excepting to state that the final decision against him was that all railroads and other public carriers as well as the streets of cities were to be considered post routes; and therefore under the exclusive control of the Postoffice Department as far as carrying mail thereon was concerned.

Many regular express companies carried mail as a side line. Fig. 171 is an illustration of an envelope bearing a typical adhesive express label such as was used quite commonly about this period. It is not a stamp, one reason being that no value is expressed. This was used on a letter headed "Boston December 14, '47" and addressed to New York City. The label, on rosy buff paper, reads "For-



order.

Mess Goupil, Vibert & Co.
289 Broadway
New York

FIGURE 171.

warded by GAY & CO'S NEW-YORK, BOSTON & EASTERN EXPRESS. Offices:—New York, No. 1 Wall St. cor. Broadway; Newport, 71 Thames St.; Fall River, Mt. Hope Block, Main St.; Boston, No. 7 State Street." While express labels such as this seem to have no great value today they are decidedly interesting historically and some day may be more appreciated. Government stamps were never used on these envelopes, nor are the labels as far as I know ever cancelled.

Express cancellations used while the 1851 and 1857 stamps were current may be divided into the following classes: First, those used by the express companies on letters between two points both on the Pacific Coast, including British Columbia and Vancouver Island; second, those used by express companies on the route between the Pacific Coast and the frontier postoffices in the middle West; and third, those used on letters between the northern and southern states about the time the Civil War began.

As for the first group mentioned, the discovery of gold in 1849 had been followed by a rush of emigrants to the Pacific coast large enough to make this an important part of the country. The means of communication here at first were slow and far from safe, but within a few years certain express companies (of which Wells Fargo & Co., organized in 1852, was by far the largest) had settled the transportation problem with remarkable efficiency, although necessarily rates were high. Because of the extreme care used by them a high degree of safety in the transportation of gold etc. was maintained, and it was not long before the express companies were intrusted in addition to merchandise with almost all of the mail matter between the different points on the Pacific Coast. I have elsewhere estimated (in the section on Rates) that from 1852 to 1861 the express companies carried over 99% of this mail. The United States government, not in position to compete, except on the expenditure of a large sum of money, did the wise thing and continued to allow the express companies to handle such mail matter as they wished, with the understanding, however, that all mail carried by them should be enclosed in United States government stamped envelopes bearing the same amount of postage as they would if carried by the Postoffice

Department. The law covering this is found in Section 8 of an Act of Congress of August 31, 1852. This has already been given in full on Page 153 of the January 1923 installment of this article, and need not be repeated here. The express companies accepted this arrangement and seemingly tried in good faith to carry out its provisions. The amount of government postage was small in comparison with the rates charged by the companies; being but a fraction of the entire fee, and thus was no great hardship. Wells Fargo & Co. continued to handle United States mail in this manner until April 30, 1895. Stamped envelopes did not appear until about the middle of the year 1853 so prior to this time adhesive stamps had necessarily to be used. Even after stamped envelopes appeared the use of adhesive stamps was unavoidable to some extent. For example, if no stamped envelope was available exactly to cover the government fee, adhesive stamps had to be added; again, at times certain express offices may have run short of the stamped envelopes. I should estimate, however, that the adhesive stamps are one hundred times scarcer with express cancellations than are envelope stamps.

In order to identify the stamped envelopes which they were selling, the express companies ordinarily overprinted (or in certain instances handstamped) them with what are known as western franks. The commonest type is a more or less fancy label printed along the top of the envelope at the left of the stamp.



FIGURE 171a.

Fig. 171a illustrates a typical example. These are popular with collectors and as they have to do only indirectly with express cancellations are merely mentioned here. Catalogues of these exist, among them being "Bartel's Check List of Western Franks" which names 181 different companies as having franked envelopes. Some of these, incidentally, are excessively rare.

Because adhesive stamps were used but rarely, no comprehensive collection of express company cancellations can be made unless such markings on stamped envelopes are included. Just here I may state that in my opinion cancellations of any kind on government stamped envelopes of the period are perfectly admissible to a collection of adhesive stamps. Whether the express company used an ordinary envelope with an adhesive stamp or a government stamped envelope, with or without a frank impressed thereon, they ordinarily handstamped the envelope (and the stamp on it) with their own cancellation, this usually including the name of the express company, the name of the town in which the letter originated, and in many instances the date (month and day). A most interesting collection can be made of these cancellations used in the different towns by the various express companies. I will not attempt to list these but will merely mention and illustrate the various main types of postmarks of this class which I have seen.



FIG. 177.

FIG. 172.



FIG. 173.

FIG. 178.



FIG. 174.

FIG. 179.



FIG. 175.

FIG. 180.



FIG. 176.

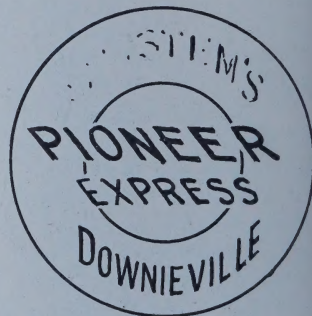


FIG. 181.

ROVILLE

Fig. 172 (Type I) is a typical oval cancellation with the name of the company above, "Express" in the center, and the town at the bottom. This is the commonest type of all. Similar postmarks exist in fancy frames.

Fig. 173 (Type II) shows the next commonest type which has the name of the company at the top, the date (month and day) in the center, and the name of the town at the bottom.

Fig. 174 (Type III) shows a type considerably like Fig. 173 excepting that the name of the company and the town is between two ovals.

Fig. 175 (Type IV) shows a type with the word PAID in the center.

Fig. 176 (Type V) shows the word "CO" in the center.

Fig. 177 (Type VI) shows two types of postmarks indicating that one express company carried the mail matter a certain distance and then turned it over to another, the phrase "connecting with" or "connecting at" being found in the postmark.

Fig. 178 (Type VII) shows a circular type of postmark used mostly in San Francisco.

Fig. 179 (Type VIII) shows a shield-shaped postmark used in this case by Hunter & Co. This cancellation incidentally is in bright magenta.

Fig. 180 (Type IX) shows another rather unusual type of circular postmark.

Fig. 181 (Type X) shows a cancellation consisting of the name of the town only, in one straight line.

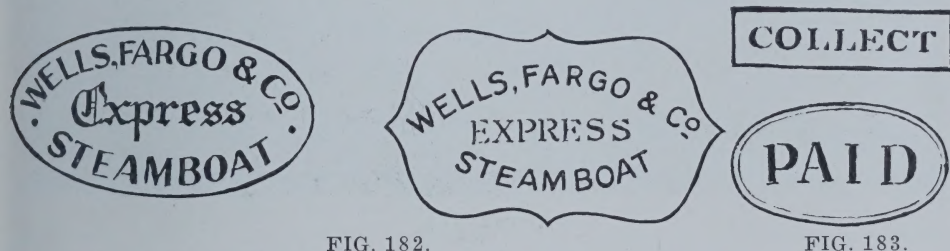


Fig. 182 (Type XI) shows two different types of express steamboat cancellation; the one in the fancy frame being particularly scarce. Mail between San Francisco and Sacramento for instance could be carried more quickly on a steamboat than by any other means.

Fig. 183 (Type XII) shows the typical PAID and COLLECT cancellations used by Wells, Fargo and Co. Few of the envelopes are stamped with either postmark, as it was understood that the letter was prepaid unless otherwise marked.

As for the colors of the postmarks—blue is by far the commonest. Red and black are found in about equal proportions and are next most frequently seen—while ultramarine and magenta postmarks exist but are extremely rare.

Regarding the cancellations on the adhesive stamps which were used so rarely by the western express companies; most common is the handstamp showing the name of the company and the town in which the letter originated. A certain number were pre-cancelled in sheets before use, ordinarily by ruling black pen lines once across each vertical and horizontal row on the sheet of stamps before cutting it up. Wells, Fargo & Co. also used a cancellation on 3c 1851 stamps reading "W. F. & Co." in blue in one straight line, unframed. See Figure 184.

Mr. Luff states that this too is a form of pre-cancellation. It was used but to a very limited extent. The word COLLECT in a rectangular frame has been seen on 3c 1851s, as has the express steamboat cancellation in a fancy frame illustrated in Fig. 182.

Excepting for trans-continental mail the government town cancellation very rarely if ever appears on the envelope.

W.F. & CO.

FIG. 184.

One more interesting cover may be described. The famous "Penny Post Co." which issued local stamps and corresponding entire envelopes, did a regular business of carrying mail to and delivering it from the postoffices in various California cities—in the latter case the letters having been sent in care of the company. The company is said to have had an existence of only six months in the year 1855. The "Penny" charge was either five or seven cents! The printed prepaid

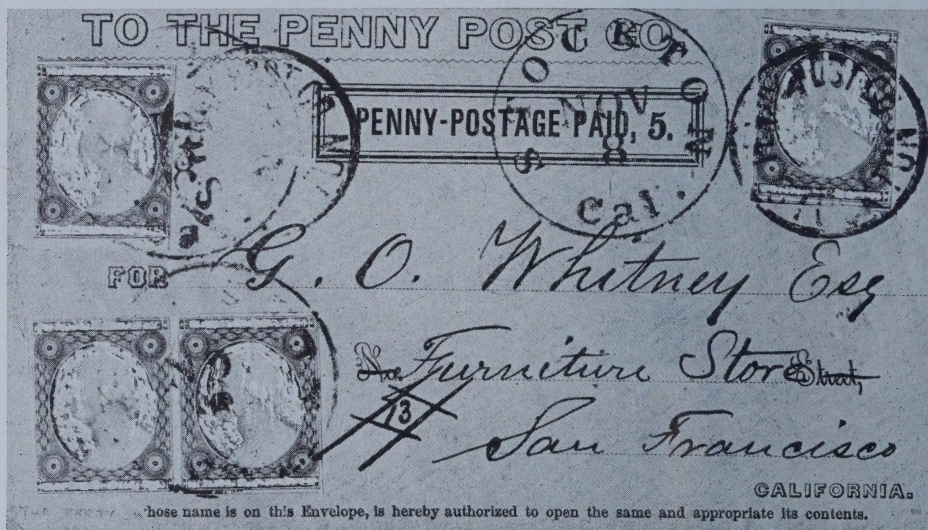


FIGURE 185.

Penny Post cover, illustrated in Fig. 185, was mailed in Stockton, Cal. and carried to the San Francisco postoffice by United States mail. It was from there delivered by the Penny Post Company. Their postmark in black reading "PENNY POST CO. STOCKTON" hits two of the 3c 1851 stamps. I have never seen any other 3c 1851 cancelled by this post.

(To be continued.)

UNDER THE HAMMER

A Review of the Auctions

By HARRY M. KONWISER, c/o Collector's Club, New York City.



FRANK P. BROWN CO.

Boston, Mass.—October 16, 1925

U. S. on Original Covers.

1851, 3c, Boston & Maine RR in red on cover. Stamp tied on by red grid.

Red PAID also on cover which is addressed to Paris, Me. Very fine..\$ 22.50

— 3c, Phila. & ... York R. R. in black circle ties stamp to cover. Much rarer than N. York & Phila 10.75

1861, 3c, tied to cover by "Wells Fargo & Co. San Jose." Cover pasted to the back of an entire 3c envelope which bears Wells Fargo frank and same cancellation	20.00
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United States.

1894, 2c, famous Chicago Counterfeit, used to defraud Government, o. g.	15.00
1916-17, 3c (464), mint block of four with Plate No. 7254 (\$7)	5.00
— 5c, error perf. 10. Double error in mint block of twelve. Perfectly centered. Rare thus (\$31)	21.00
— \$5.00 (480), very fine used block of four (\$7)	4.10
1917, 5c, error (505), very fine, o. g. (\$9)	5.00
— 5c, error (505) double error in mint block of twelve. Perfectly centered (\$18)	9.10
1914, \$2 Wine (4109), unused block of four, v. f.	1.00

B. L. VOORHEES

Chicago, Ill.—Oct. 17, 1925

Foreign Original Covers.

Baden, 1851, 1kr buff (1), vert. strip of three, cut in slightly at bottom and right, with 3kr (30) on face of cover (\$48)	\$ 48.25
Denmark, 1851, 2rs (1) fine (\$20)	16.00
— 1858, 4s (7) "Feldpost" cancel.	2.20
Hanover, 1853 (7), pair, cover, superb	13.00
Japan, 1872-73, 1s (10) block of 4 (\$5)	9.10
Mecklenberg-Schwerin, 1864, 6-4s (4) on 1½s green stamped envelope, piece valued by owner at \$250, according to Mr. Voorhees	161.00
Norway, 1854, 4s (1) superb horiz. strip of 4 on cover to Hamburg (page Harry Lindquist)	69.00
— 1883-84, 10 ore (37d) superb hori. imperf., neat cover (\$100)	66.00
Schleswig-Holstein, 1865, 4s (14), superb horiz. strip of 4 on cover to U. S. (\$12).	19.00

H. R. HARMER

London, England—Oct. 19th, 1925

Denmark, 2rbs, large margins, fine (1)	£1/16/-
Finland, 1855, 5mk green & rose, v. f.	£1/12/-
— 10mk, brown & rose, v. f.	£2
India, 1854, 2a, deep green, unused corner, horiz. strip of four, full sheet margins showing portion inscription, slight crease, brilliant	£6/10/-
St. Vincent, 1868, perf. 11-12½, 1sh indigo, light pmk, off center, vert. strip of three	£8
Sweden, 1855, 8sk orange, v. f.	£1/12/-
— 24sk verm., superb except trifle off center	£6/10/-
— 1918-19, 55 ore pale blue and 80 ore black, both superb on pieces, rare	£20

Modena, 1859, 5c pale green, used vert. pair, large margins, bottom stamp light crease, otherwise superb, signed Drew	£4/7/6
— 20c violet-black, superb and 40c rose-red, slightly cut into at bottom, fine, used together, on dated cover, signed Asinelli	£8/8/-
Naples, ½ gr pale lake, nice horiz. strip of four, signed Diena	£7/10/-
— 50gr pale lake, fine large marg. vert. pair used on dated cover, with two forgeries of the 20gr, all postmarked "Annulato" in black.....	£15
— Nov. 1860, Arms ½ t. blue, immaculate copy, brilliant color, light pmk. on band surrounding complete newspaper, used together with ½ gr deep lake, signed Diena	£100
Parma, 1854, 5c orange yellow, brilliant horiz. strip of three, used on dated cover, one stamp damaged, signed Asinelli	£5/10/-
— 10c brown, horiz. pair used on cover, stained by pmk, signed Asinelli	£4
Sicily, ½ gr orange-yellow, plate 1, marginal horizontal strip of five (Nos. 96-100), one retouch variety (No. 99), used on dated entire, pmk. on every stamp clear of effigy but cut into at places, signed by Diena and Asinelli	£22
Tuscany, 1851-52, 1 quatt black on azure, slightly defective block of four	£6

Tasmania.

1855 wmk. Star, 1d carmine, horiz. pair with large margins all sides, light pmk., cat. Gibbons £24	£18/10/-
1857-60, 1d dull carmine, mint block of six, slight crease	£7/7/-
1868-69, 4d deep blue, superb unused with large part gum block of six, Gibbons £150	£105
Nov. 1869, error wmk. "2" 1d carmine, apparently unused, off center....	£6/10/-

GEORGE B. SLOANE

New York City—Oct. 19 and 20, 1925

United States on Covers.

Cover without stamp, canc. "Potomac Steamboat" (1850) very fine	\$ 3.90
1851, 1c blue, type IV (32d), horiz. strip of 4, and pair on cover, the pair and one of the stamps in the strip cut into, otherwise the strip is fine, rare cover	12.40
— 3c red (33), variety, lower label and diamond block joined, fine copy, entire cover	2.30
— 3c red (33), horizontal pair, wide margin at left showing guide line, used in Montana Terr., year date 1857, fine, cover	4.25
1851, 12c black (36), a very fine copy, used on the entire cover, canc. in black "Urbana, Ill.", (1856), very rare (S. U. S. \$17.50)	16.30
— 12c black, fine horizontal pair, used in combination with a fine pair of the 3c red, both canc. "Lancaster, Pa" in black, very rare	31.75
1870, 24c purple (153), splendid copy used in combination with two copies 3c green (147), on cover to London, double rate, a very fine and very rare cover	32.75

Foreign, Used on Covers.

Argentina, Corrientes, 1864-80, 2c green, 2c yellow (4, 5), each on separate cover, fine (\$7)	7.50
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Cape of Good Hope, 1855-58, 4p blue, (4) on entire, v. f. (\$3)	3.00
Hamburg, 1864, 2½sch green (12), on entire cover, very fine (\$10)	7.75
1864-65, ½sch black (13), five copies used together on entire cover, very fine (\$5)	8.50
Hanover, 1850, 1gg black on blue (1), very fine copy on entire cover (\$8)	5.75
1850, 1gg black on blue (1), very fine copy on entire cover, canc. "Bergen A. D. Dumme" (Bergen on the Dumme River), very rare (\$8) . .	9.75
— 1gg black on blue (1), vertical pair, very fine, on entire cover, very rare (\$16)	11.25
1856-57, 1/15th, 1/30th (12, 13), each used on separate cover, very fine (\$5.75)	3.20
— 1/10th (14), very fine, on entire cover (\$5)	4.00
— 1/10th (14), very fine, on entire cover (\$5)	3.90
1859-61, 3gr brown (23), very fine, entire cover (\$3)	3.70
India, 1854, 1a red (4), four copies, close, used together on entire cover, rare (\$12)	3.50
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1856, 4/4sch red (1), very fine copy on entire cover, rare (\$12)	11.25
Nova Scotia, 1851-53, 6p light green (5), trifle cut into one side, close on another, otherwise fine, on entire cover, very rare (\$30)	7.50
Oldenburg, 1852-55, 1/30th black on blue (1), on entire cover, v. f. (\$3)	1.85
1852-55, 1/30th (1), very fine, entire cover (\$3)	2.00
— 1/30th (1), very fine, entire cover (\$3)	2.50
— 1/30th (1), two copies, each on separate cover, each lightly creased at one side (\$6)	1.85
— 1/10th black on yellow (3), very fine copy on entire cover, rare (\$10)	7.75
1858, 1gr black on blue (6), on entire cover, very fine (\$7)	4.10
— 1gr black on blue (6), very fine, entire cover (\$7)	3.35
1861, 1gr blue (13), fine copy on entire cover, very rare (\$22.50)	15.50
Prussia, 1850-60, 6pf, 1sg (2, 11), used together on 2sg blue stamped envelope, entire, very fine	3.80
— 1857, 1sg rose (6), horiz. pair, very fine, on entire cover (\$3	5.75
— 2sg blue (7), very fine, on entire cover (\$5)	4.00
Roumania, 1869, 25b, 50b (41, 42), used together on cover, beautiful combination, very fine (\$5)	8.75
Schleswig Holstein, 1865, 1¼sch gray lilac (11a), two copies used on cover, very fine, rare (\$6)	4.70
1865-66, 1¼sch (22), very fine, entire cover (\$2.50)	2.90
Switzerland, 1850, 5rp black on blue (22), very fine, canc. in red, entire cover (\$5)	6.75
1850, black and red on yellow (23), horiz. pair, very fine, used on entire cover (\$2.50)	7.00
Wurtemberg, 1851-52, 1kr black on buff (1), used on entire cover, very fine (\$5)	6.00
1851-52, 1kr black on buff (1), used on entire cover, very fine (\$5)	3.60
1862, 6kr green (32), very fine, entire cover (\$3.50)	2.10

United States.

1851, 1c blue, type IIIa (32b), splendid margins on all four sides, and lightly cancelled, a most remarkable copy, very rare (\$25)	18.75
3c red (33), an exceedingly fine horizontal pair, full corner sheet margins, o. g., very rare	11.25

1918-20, 1c green, block of 4, imperf. vertically between (525c), straight edge at right as in all known copies of this error, found in Detroit, o. g., very fine, very rare (\$60)	35.25
— Ditto, a horizontal pair of the above variety, in addition to straight edge at right, also has a straight edge at top, o. g., fine (\$30)	16.50
— 2c carmine (532), rare type IV, 3 strips of 3 with Shermack perforation, 1 has guide line, another paste up, and other plain, o. g., fine	2.60
1919-21, 1c, 2c, 3c (538, 539, 541), blocks with rare imprints, 26 stamps o. g., fine (Gibbons \$16.50)	4.75
— 1c green (544), block of 8 with imprint No. and "S 30", o. g., fine	2.00

Great Britain.

1840, 1p black (2), nine copies, fine (\$13.50)	12.50
— 1p black, 2p blue, red canc., very fine (\$6.50)	4.10
— 2p blue (3), cancelled in black, very fine	5.00
India, Scinde, 1852, ½a white (1), v. f. (\$25)	18.75
Ireland, 1922, 2sh6p, 5sh (9, 10) o. g. fine (\$9)	5.50
Natal, 1857, 1sh buff (4), an unusually nice copy, measuring 28x22 mm., with certificate of genuineness of the Royal Phil. Society, neatly cancelled, very rare (\$500)	210.00
— 1864, 1p brown red (15b), very fine (\$9)	5.00

New Britain.

On German New Guinea, 1914-15, 1p on 3pf, 2p on 20pf (1, 4), o. g., very fine (\$15)	4.60
— 3p on 25pf orange and black on yellow (7), o. g., very fine (\$25)	7.25
— 3p on 30pf orange and black on salmon (8), o. g., very fine (\$25)	7.25
— 4p on 40pf lake and black (9), o. g., very fine (\$30)	13.60
— 5p on 50pf lake and black on salmon (10), o. g. v. fine, v. rare (\$50)	17.25
— 8p on 80pf lake and black on rose (11), o. g., v. fine, v. rare (\$50)	23.00
On Marshall Islands, 1914, 1p on 5pf, 2p on 10pf, 2p on 20pf (31, 32, 33) o. g., very fine (\$13.25)	3.75
— 3p on 25pf orange and black on yellow (34), o. g., v. fine, v. rare (\$75)	21.50
— 3p on 30pf orange and black on salmon (35), o. g., very fine (\$75)	27.50
— 4p on 40pf lake and black (36), o. g., very fine (\$17.50)	5.85
— 5p on 50pf lake and black on salmon (37), o. g. v. f., v. rare (\$35)	16.50
1915, 1p on 2p on 10pf carmine (43), o. g., very fine, very rare (\$40)	16.50

Prince Edw. Is., 1862-63, 2p rose (5e) error "TWC" for "TWO", o. g., very fine (\$10)	6.00
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Samoa.

1914, 1p on 10pf carmine (103), o. g., fine (\$7)	3.10
— 2½p on 20pf, 6p on 50pf (104, 108), o. g., very fine (\$7.50)	3.20
— 3p on 25pf orange and black on yellow (105), o. g., very fine (\$13.50)	6.75
— 4p on 30pf orange and black on salmon (106), o. g., v. fine (\$22.50)	11.25
— 5p on 40pf lake and black (107), o. g., very fine, rare (\$25)	10.75
— 6p lake and black (108), o. g., very fine (\$5)	2.10
— 9p lake and black on rose (109), o. g., very fine, rare (\$25)	10.80
— 6p, 1sh (118, 119), blocks of 4, fine (\$9)	4.10

MAX OHLMAN

New York City—Oct. 31, 1925.

United States.

1857, 3c, 35 covers, all year dated cancels	\$ 3.35
1861, 3c, 7 covers, all canc. "free"	3.10
1861, 3c strip of 3, on cover, Aug. 21, 1867, "Due 6" in circle	2.50
1869, 24c re-issue, v. f. (130—\$12.50)	8.10
1870-72, 1c, 125 copies, fine lot cancels	8.50
1894, \$1, type II, v. f. o. g. (261a)	9.25
— \$2, v. f. o. g. (262—\$15)	10.70
— \$5, v. f. o. g. (263—\$30)	21.85

Foreign.

Austria, 1850, vert. strip of three, v. f. (1—\$6)	6.85
— 6kr, horiz. pair, town cancel, v. f. (5)	2.70
Brazil, 1843, v. f. margins, pin hole (3—\$40)	18.75
Cape of G. Hope, 1855-58, 1p, v. f. no gum (3—\$15)	9.10
Chile, 1867, proofs on cardboard, 14 varieties, in pairs, v. f.	5.10
Curacao, 1895, v. f. on piece cover (25a—\$12.50)	6.25
Denmark, 1853-7, 8s horiz. strip of 3, v. f. (5—\$6)	5.00
— 8s, horiz. pair (5—\$4)	3.20
— 1858, 8s, v. f. horiz. pair (8—\$4.50)	3.80
German East Africa, 1893, blocks of 4, v. f. (3, 4, 5—\$10.40)	4.85

H. R. HARMER

London, England—Nov. 9, 1925.

British Columbia, 1861, perf. 14, 2½d reddish-rose, complete mint sheet of 200, four panes of 60, full sheet margins with inscriptions, control and plate numbers	£750
— Same, right lower pane of 60 with full margins all around, dagaged by fold	£160
Ceylon, 1858, no wmk, imperf, on white glazed paper, ½d lilac, complete sheet 120, full margins, o. g., damaged by four folds, two torn	£650
— Another sheet with upper and lower left stamps cut out, margins otherwise intact	£530
Grenada, 1861-2, no wmk, rough perf 14-16, 1d green, complete sheet of 120, full margins, v. f.	£115
— Another sheet, mint, with slight vertical crease, £100, another, same..	£100
Ionian Islands, 1859, ½d orange, o. g. sheet complete of 120 but minus full margins, four folds, fine color	£110
Queensland, 1862-63, 1d orange-vermilion, Brisbane print on unwatermarked paper, sheet of 240, eleven from top row missing, margins, v. f., full gum except two stamps	£450
Holland, 1852, 15c orange-yellow, imperf, unused, lower half sheet of 50 with full sheet margins, fine, folded	£450
Uruguay, 1865, 5c blue, unused top left corner block of 25 with margins, portion torn out and missing which includes the whole corner stamp and portions of three adjoining, making blocks of 21, slightly creased and otherwise defective	£40

— Same, 5c depe blue, unused block of 85 from right hand top of sheet, full margins, o. g., some stamps cut and torn, also creased. (This piece shows five out of the six errors catalogued by Stanley Gibbons. Inscription on right hand margins in Mss.)	£150
— 15c orange yellow, unused corner block of 50 with full margins at right and bottom, fine condition, "1" omitted, and "Centseimos" error, plate variety, medium wove paper with papermaker's watermk..	£270
— 15c orange-yellow, unused corner block of 20, large sheet margins at left and bottom, full o. g., Mss. written bottom margin, wove paper, papermaker's watermark	£240
— 5c pale blue, o. g. mint sheet of 200, perf variable and irregular pin-perf, between 8½ and 13, wove paper	£200

P. M. WOLSIEFFER

Philadelphia—Nov. 11, 1925.

Literature.

A History of the Postage Stamps of the United States by John K. Tiffany (1st President of the A. P. S.) cloth	\$ 3.80
The Postage Stamps of the United States, by John N. Luff (7th President of the A. P. S.) publication price \$7.50	7.90
Postage Stamps of the United States of America by N. E. Waterhouse, cloth with illustrations (1916)	4.50
Album Weeds or How to Detect Forged Stamps by the Rev. B. Earee, in 2 Vols. said to be out of print and out of stock (1906)*	20.50
The Standard Philatelic Dictionary by B. W. H. Poole and Willard O. Wylie, 238 pages, cloth (1918)	3.10
Ashcraft Thickness Gauge for measuring paper to "thousands of an inch" invaluable to all specialists; it is in perfect order with original case and directions; cost price was \$15	8.10

(*The Earee book which sold at \$20.50 was published in 1906 and the subscription price was \$4.00).

FRANK P. BROWN CO.

Boston, Mass.—Nov. 12, 1925.

Some good prices were realized on the covers offered in this sale.

Stamps on Original Covers.

Belgium 1849, 10c (1), very fine cover (\$4.00)	\$ 2.60
— — 20c (2), retouched, superb copy on cover (\$2.00)	2.60
Dutch Indies 1864 (1), horizontal pair on cover. Fine (\$10.00)	9.50
Great Britain 1841, 2d (30), what was once a horizontal strip of ten, on cover to New York. Strip unfortunately separated where cover was folded (\$3.00)	4.20
— — 2d (30), a strip of four, a pair, and single used on a very neat cover to Switzerland. A very fine cover (\$2.10)	6.00
— 1856, 4d (24), pair used on cover to France. Very fine (\$18.00)....	16.40
— 1840, Mulready Envelope, 1d. Superb unused	3.15
— — — 2d. Very fine unused	5.60

Greece 1863-71, 5l (17), 10l (19), 20l (20), and 40l (22), all used on face of cover. Extremely fine (\$2.50)	1.75
Hawaii 1864-82, 1c (37), 6c (33), and 10c (44), used on cover to Germany. Very fine (\$1.15)	2.25
India 1854, 2a (5), very fine horizontal strip of four, used on cover to Amsterdam (\$16.00)	17.75
— — 4a (6), pair, cut to shape on two sides, used on cover to Genoa. Extremely fine and rare (\$25.00)	12.60
Modena 1852, 10c (2), and two 15c (3), one stamp superb, others clipt at top (\$3.50)	3.00
— — 5c (1), and 10c (2), pair on cover. Remarkably fine (\$5.00)	4.10
— — 5c (1), and 10c (2), very fine (\$3.00)	1.75
Natal 1857, 3d (1), on cover to Holland. Stamp has close margins but is nicely tied on to a very neat cover by blue canc. Ex. rare (\$40.00)	31.00
Netherlands 1852, 5c (1), tied to cover by town canc., superb (\$2.00)	3.60
— — 5c (1b), steel blue, pair, tied to cover by town canc. Extremely fine (\$17.00)	19.25
— — 10c (2), fine pair, on cover to Berlin (\$1.70)	2.50
— 1864, 5c (4), very fine copy on a very cute cover (\$1.50)	2.25
Parma 1852, 5c (1), superb vertical strip of three on cover. The acme of perfection (\$6.00)	8.75
— — 15c (3), very fine cover (\$2.00)	2.00
— 1854, 15c (7), superb horizontal pair on cover. A beauty (\$12.00)	14.25
Poland 1860, 10k (1), very fine (\$10.00)	6.10
Roman States 1852, 5b (8), twenty copies on a single cover together with one 4b (7) and two 8b (12) (\$7.40)	7.20
Russia 1857, 10k (1), superb copy tied on by town canc. A beautiful piece (\$15.00)	9.80
Sardinia 1853, 5c (4) and 20c (5), on one cover. A very fine and rare cover bearing Diena's guarantee (\$35.00)	34.50
— — 20c (5), corner sheet margins. Superb (\$5.00)	7.40
— — 40c (6), a superb copy tied to cover by town canc. Bears Diena's guarantee. Really a wonderful cover in every way and very valuable, costing owner \$35 (\$20.00)	30.25
— 1854, 40c (9), a nice copy tied to a superb neat cover addressed to Switzerland (\$25.00)	24.25
Switzerland 1850, 10r (23), two and 5r (24), on one cover (\$4.00)	5.25
— 1852, 15r (26), fine (\$2.00)	3.00
Transvaal 1878, 6d (101), two very fine copies on a neat cover to Holland (\$1.50)	2.10
Victoria 1858, 1sh (25) and 2d (47), on cover to Hartford, Conn., a scarce cover (\$4.00)	3.90

DANIEL F. KELLEHER

Boston, Mass.—November 16, 1925.

United States.

1869, 2c brown (113) on cover, v. f.	\$ 1.70
— 12c (117) finished essay, orange, o. g., v. f.	3.10
1879, 5c dark blue (185) mint block of four, v. f. tho cent. trifle R (\$25)	19.00

Canada.

1852, 3p orange-red (4), vert. pair, v. f. (\$7)	4.40
— 3p red (4), vertical pair on cover to Kentucky, extremely fine (\$7)..	12.80
— 3p (4d) vert. pair light shade (\$7)	9.50
1857, 6p dull violet (10), fine margins except at top where it is close but clear of design. An unusually fine copy of this rarity (\$300)	125.00
1858, 3p red (12) two copies, used together on cover to Illinois, exceptionally fine (\$25)	30.50
1859, 1c rose (14) nineteen copies, including a pair and strip of three, a fine lot (\$11.50)	7.25
5c vermilion (15) eleven pairs and 8 singles, very fine lot (\$12)	14.25
1897, ½c black (50) block of four, o. g., very fine (\$4.00)	1.40
1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 8c, 10c, each in a mint block of four, very fine (\$11.00)...	3.00
6c (55) superb, o. g., block of four (\$8.00)	3.00
15c (58) superb, o. g., block of four (\$6.00)	2.20
\$3.00 (63), superb lightly canc. block of 4 with corner margins (\$20.00)	13.25
\$4.00 (64) superb, lightly canc. block of four (\$24.00)	12.25
\$5.00 (65) block of four, lightly canc., superb (\$24.00)	14.75
1897, 6c brown (71) complete sheet of 100, full o. g., very fine (\$75.00)..	29.50
1903, 1c green (89) imperf. horizontal pair, very fine, rare	4.20
5c blue (91) imperf horizontal pair, very fine, rare	6.10
7c olive-bistre (92) imperf, horizontal pair, very fine, rare	6.10
10c brown-lilac (93) imperf, horizontal pair, very fine, rare	5.35
Denmark 1853-58, 16s lilac (6) horizontal strip of three, used on a piece of the original with Nos. 7, 8, superb (\$17.50)	19.60
1858, 4s brown (7) block of five, makes a fine appearance in spite of tear (sold to H. M. Konwiser)	2.90

France.

1849, 20c black (3), lightly pmkd, block of four, margins on all four sides, very fine	6.50
1fr carmine (9) superb copy (\$7.50)	7.50
1853, 5c green (13) horizontal strip of three, very fine (\$3.75)	5.50
80c lake (19), block of four, lightly canc., margins on all four sides, desirable altho partly covered by horizontal crease between stamps...	5.90
1870, 5c green (40) horizontal strip of four, lightly canc., very fine (\$8) .	9.00
80c dull rose (47a), vertical pair, each stamp canc. with a cluster of dots containing an anchor, very fine (\$10)	7.60
India 1854, ½a blue (2) horizontal pair, wide margins, very fine	4.80
— 1a red (4) on cover, stamp canc. "C26" and short dashes forming a diamond, very fine (\$3.50)	4.20

Netherlands.

1852, 5c (1), three superb copies, shades (\$6)	4.15
5c bright blue (1), superb horizontal pair (\$4)	5.60
5c steel blue (1b) superb (\$8.50)	4.25
5c, 10c, 15c (1, 2, 3) used together on cover to Austria, fine (\$8.85)....	17.00
10c lake (2) superb horizontal pair, pmkd Leeuwarden	5.10
10c brownish-lake, horizontal pair, town pmk, very fine	3.20
10c lake, superb horizontal strip of three, pmkd "TIEL"	9.00
10c bright lake, superb horizontal strip on a neat cover to Berlin	9.20

South Australia 1855, 2p carmine (2) horizontal strip of six, margins on all four sides, extremely fine in spite of tiny tear in 2nd stamp (\$30)	33.25
Western Australia 1854-57, 4p blue (3) superb block of four (\$32)	20.85
Cayman Islands, horizontal pair (17) used on cover to Cambridge, Mass. with horizontal pair 2½p No. 23, lightly pmkd, ex. fine (\$11.50) . . .	5.40
1p on 5sh vermilion and green (19), horizontal strip of four and single, used together on cover to Boston, Mass. Dated town pmk. ties the stamps on, extremely fine and rare (\$67.50)	38.50
2½p on 4p No. 20, perfect copy of this rare stamp (\$50.00)	32.00

J. M. BARTELS CO.

New York City—Nov. 19-20, 1925.

United States.

1851, 3c dull red, pair with very fine margins, canc. "PLACERVILLE, CAL." on illustrated "Temperance Envelope"	\$ 14.25
— 10c, Type 2, fine copy with fancy canc., pmk. "Mokelumne Hill, Cal." fine	15.75
1857, 1c, Type 3, plate 4, fourth or eighth rows, very fine, with blue pmk "HASTINGS, M. T. 1859" (\$45)	53.50
— 3c, Type II, blue packet canc. N. & O. VICKSBURG R. M. (River Mail) in red GRAND GULF, MI., to Port Gibson, Mi., fine piece (44)	19.50
— 3c, blue canc., as last in every way, none in red (44, \$12.50)	16.00
— 3c, ultramarine packet canc. N. O. & VICKSBURG R. R., also in black GRAND GULF, MISS., fine and rare piece (\$12.50)	17.75
— 24c, well centered copy with 3c at sides, canc. AUGUSTA, GA. SEPT. 22 (1860) to Switzerland, fine and rare piece (52, 44—\$60.20)	54.00
1861, 1c, very fine vert. strip of three on neat cover (63—\$3.00)	3.40
— 3c, on fine cover, stamped "MAIL SUSPENDED", OLD POINT COMFORT, MAY 19, 1862	10.00
— 3c, fine copy, cover postmarked STEAMBOAT, DUE 3 and BALTIMORE to Providence (65—\$3.50)	7.75
— 3c, Prisoner's letter from Columbus, O. "Examined Camp Chase, O." in circle, very good	8.75
— 30c, fine copy with the 3c, on neat cover with red London pmk. partly on 30, neat piece, Dover, N. H. to Melbourne (\$5.10)	16.30

Patriotic Covers.

1857, 3c, large flag with inscribed streamer above, fine	4.25
1861, 3c, large eagle on partly furled flag, above UNION and LIBERTY, stamp and cover fine	4.40
— 3c, eagle standing on shield with flags, in circle UNION with verse, fine	6.60
— 3c, with picture of mounted artillery, with "Foster's battery of La-Crosse, RACINE, WIS., DEC. 20, '61"	6.10
— 3c, ship in frame surrounded by flag, shield, gun, etc., "Our Army and Navy Forever, Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue", fine piece	6.50
— 3c, "Wisconsin a Loyal State", arms, UNION, etc., very good	5.10
— 3c, woman, eagle on shield, flags, etc., "Justice, Guardian of Our Liberty"	6.75
— 3c, five vars., flags, eagle, ect., incl. 1857, 3c, canc. with large "3", very fine lot	9.85

U. S. Not on Cover.

5c red brown, canc. large red "5", fairly distinct, large margins, very fine (28—\$7.00)	18.50
5c, early impression, blue cancel indistinct "27" in circle, fine (28a)	20.50
1851, 1c, Type II, strip of three, the two left stamps very fine, canc. reads NEW—YORK, MAR. 24, 1859. The first stamp is clipped at L, but strip shows part of five other stamps, a fine and rare piece (31—\$12)	18.25
— 1c, Type 4, black town cancel, RATTLE (ESNAKE CAL.) fine (32d—\$2.50)	2.60
— 1c, Type 4, strong shift in B inscription, recut at T only, v. f. margins, finest condition (32c)	21.00
1857-60, 1c Type 5, v. f. mint block of nine, corner row with stitch watermark, recently found in South (42f—\$19.50)	32.00
— 1c Type 5, mint vert. block of six, center pair with stitch watermark as above	24.00
— 5c brown, Type 1, v. f., neatly canc. in octagon "PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 2, 1861" (47)	16.25
— 30c orange, v. f., neat cancel "MOBILE, ALA. DEC. 11" year date illegible, exceptional copy (53—\$20)	15.25
— 30c v. f. copy, town cancel and "PAID" (71—\$7.50)	6.50
90c, deep shade, perfectly centered, very fine copy (72—\$40.00)	26.00
90c, perfectly centered, lightly cancel, superb copy (72—\$11.00)	14.00
90c, bright shade with red grid cancel, very fine (72—\$27.50)	25.00
1875, 2c verm. superb, mint (\$3.00)	3.30
1879, 10c black brown, remarkable vert. pair with enormous margins, according to Mr. Bartels "vastly underpriced" (188b—\$4)	3.60
— 15c, strip of 5, perfs. partly close T (189)	5.50

Supplementary Mail.

The following show cancel. "N. Y. SUPPLEMENTARY-PAID", with date above.

1874, 30c greenish black, very fine (165a—\$3.00)	3.30
1875, 2c vermilion, fairly centered, very fine and rare (178—\$7.50)	10.50
1879, 10c, very fine and distinct (188—\$3.00)	3.60
— 15c yellow orange, full cancel on stamp also barred "1", very fine (189—\$4.00)	4.30
— 90c, "PLEMEN", very fine (191—\$17.50)	13.50
1883, 4c dark green, "ENTARY", perfs. touch at B, believed to be unique so far (211)	26.00
1890, 90c, "N. Y. SUPP", fine copy (229)	6.50
1893, 30c cancel. "GERMAN SEEPOST, Oct. 5, 1893", v. f. (239)	3.80
— 30c, block of 4, o. g. v. f. (239)	6.10
1894, 10c green, well centered, v. f. block, said to be rare used (258)	3.80
— 15c, mint block of 4, right pair wide margin at R, v. f. (259)	9.25
1895, \$1.00, block of 4, the left pair Type I, the right Type II, quite well centered, v. f. mint block (276a)	67.00
— \$5.00, v. f. mint block of four, perfs close at R but do not touch, (mint block brought \$105 in Eagle sale) (278—\$100)	101.00
1901 1c with inverted center, light cancel, faint crease traces (294a—\$75)	52.00
1902 5c imperf, mint block of 4, v. f. (315)	22.50

The AMERICAN PHILATELIST

Published by and in the Interest of the AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Vol. 39.

JANUARY, 1926.

No. 4.

Published the First of Each Month at Federalsburg, Maryland.

Subscription Rates.

Per year, in advance	\$1.25
Single copies	.15
Membership list	5.00
Convention Proceedings	.25

Advertising Rates.

	1 Insertion.	6 Insertions.	12 Insertions.
1 Page	\$15.00	\$13.50	\$12.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ Page	\$ 9.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 7.00
$\frac{1}{4}$ Page	\$ 5.00	\$ 4.50	\$ 4.00
$\frac{1}{8}$ Page	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.00

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Per line, single insertion, 10 cents; per line, six months, 25 cents; per line, per year, 40 cents. No change of copy. One inch display ad, single col. \$1.25 per issue.

Advertising and manuscripts submitted should be typewritten if possible.

Copy should be in Editor's hands not later than the first of each month preceding month of publication.

Right is reserved to reject any advertisements offered.

Exchanges: Please send one copy to Mr. W. R. Ricketts, 1577 Wyoming Ave., Forty Fort, Pa., for indexing.

Address all communications to

ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor The American Philatelist,
807 Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

EDITOR'S COLUMN

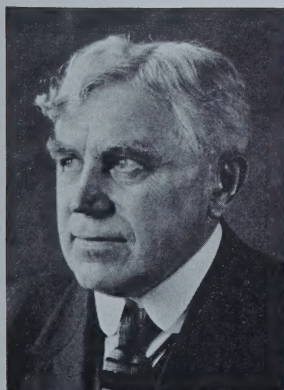
Happy New Year, friends!

May the old friends become better friends,

The new, old friends.

We would not wish you less,

We could not wish you more!



No one is less in need of an introduction to A. P. S. members than John W. Prevost. To have met him or even to have only exchanged letters with him is to know him—a gentle kindly spirit, a man of character and high attainment, one that graces the title of philatelist.

Born in Springfield, Massachusetts fifty-nine years ago he has actively studied and collected stamps for forty-four years and is still as enthusiastic as ever over the hobby. First a general collector, then a specialist in France and colonies, a field to which he is still devoted, he has now begun taking up the study of two British colonies, St. Helena and Falkland Islands. He is a Life member of the A. P. S. and the Societe Francaise de Timbrologie, a member of the

B. P. S., The Springfield Stamp Club, The Collectors Club and the Aero Philatelic

Society of America besides a number of numismatic associations. He served two years on the Board of Vice Presidents of the A. P. S. and has contributed several valuable articles to the American Philatelist. His specialized collection of St. Pierre-Miquelon took a blue ribbon at Boston in 1896 and he counts on having an exhibit in the coming New York Exhibition. His graphic account in this issue of the famous Balloon Post of the Franco-Prussian War may be followed with some articles on the early issues of France, surely so, we are certain, if you will drop him a line saying you would like to read them!

Theoretically the exchange of stamps between members of an organization such as the A. P. S. provides an ideal way for the collector to enhance his collection by an equal trade for his duplicates. The practical carrying out of this ideal has however been proven to be beset with difficulties and the Society years ago abandoned the effort to officially maintain an Exchange Department. Every three months or so some member writes in to us to vigorously insist on the establishment of an Exchange Department or to complain at the lack of one. It is for these and those of like opinion that this paragraph is written. The A. P. S. has an Exchange Department. While it is not "official" it is conducted by an old A. P. S. member for the use of A. P. S. members only. The manager of this exchange bears a high reputation and hundreds of A. P. S. members use it and find it satisfactory. It is as good an exchange department as exists in any stamp organization. If you are interested in this method of acquiring and disposing of stamps, write Mr. I. C. Greene, Manager the Mutual Stamp Exchange, Box 343, Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

Our cousins across the seas are generously repaying the aid American collectors gave the International Exhibition held in London last year by giving wide publicity to the New York 1926 Exhibition and urging English collectors to exhibit their collections and to attend the big show. The last effort to forward the success of the New York Exhibition that has come to our notice is a startling innovation in philatelic publicity. The Council of the J. P. S. has announced a prize competition, open to collectors in all parts of the world, that has for its principal award—A free trip to the New York Exhibition next October! American collectors will truly appreciate this nice show of the spirit of friendship and co-operation and a warm welcome awaits our visitors from across the seas.

At past conventions the President has emphasized his rulings and calls to order with a gavel borrowed for the occasion or some substitute such as Scott's catalogue, an inkwell or the tender knuckles of his hand. This lack of proper presidential equipment has been remedied through the gracious gift of The San Francisco Stamp Society which at its November second meeting formally presented to the Society a handsome official A. P. S. gavel. This handsome instrument, bound with silver bands, complete with a block and suitably engraved was turned over to President Wilhelm who accepted the gift on behalf of the Society. It will be used at the next Convention and turned over to each succeeding President at Convention time. The San Francisco branch is one of the largest and most successful local organizations in the country and its membership is enthusiastically supporting the A. P. S.

Early in November Dr. H. A. Davis, Secretary of the A. P. S., sent out a letter to the Life Members seeking to ascertain their views on the adequacy of the present Life Membership fee. Owing to the complaint of some of the annual members that the present Life Members are not paying their proper share of the

expenses under the fees they have paid a further opinion was sought on the propriety of asking the present Life Members to pay or donate to the Society the difference between the fee paid and any higher fee that might be established. This latter question, rather ill advised, served a good purpose in that it brought a flood of replies, some hot and caustic, but all thoughtful expressions of opinion on an important subject. It was a pleasure to go through this mass of correspondence, it came from men vitally interested in the hobby and the National Society as their membership for life indicates and the letterheads proved a class of membership few organizations can boast of. The Governor of a great State replied as did several nationally known manufacturers and a host of prominent professional men. The answers were unanimous on one question and we believe that on proper reflection every member of the Society will also agree on this. That is that the Society must stand by, without complaint, on every contract it fairly enters into. When members were begged, solicited and urged to join as Life Members on the payment of Twenty Dollars they became parties to a contract of the Society's own making. To repudiate that contract for any reason is not to be thought of by any real American organization. To beg donations to make up a higher rate is an obvious subterfuge. Apply this principle to the stamp you bought last year for \$5 that has jumped in value to say \$50.! What would you say to the proposal that you now owed the dealer an additional \$45 or that, he being a poor man, you should donate or give him the additional amount? The principle of the matter is however too well settled to require any supporting brief, in fact, as one member humorously remarks, the idea of asking the present Life Members to be further assessed sounds like a "Soviet" doctrine.

As to the other question, "Shall the Life Membership fee be raised and if so, to what amount," there were many divergent and interesting opinions given which for our consideration here we shall arbitrarily assign to two groups, the "scientific" view and the "practical" view.

The "scientific" view, offered in various forms, is to the effect that the Life Membership fee should be an amount, that properly amortized and under the normal rate of investment interest yield will produce an amount equal to the \$3 annual dues for the life period of the member. The extreme of this view is that each member on desiring to become a Life Member should pay a fee according to his age and based on the normal expectancy of life. In other words, a high fee for the young member gradually decreasing in amount according to age. On the same principle another member suggests that the fee vary with every 10 years difference in age, that is, those from 20 to 30 years of age pay one amount, those from 30 to 40 a lesser amount, and so on. Also on the same principle it is suggested that the "average" age of the A. P. S. membership be used in determining the fee, that is, if the average age of the membership be say 40 years, then, on the basis of the general expectancy of life to 70 years, determine the amount that will yield, principal and interest, the sum of \$90 in thirty years. To compute this amount is a trickier problem than appears at first glance. To those that think it simple we caution that it be kept in mind that it differs from the standard Life Insurance table, where the sum paid is paid at DEATH ONLY because the sum of \$3 must be paid each and every year out of the fund while the member lives. To date the solutions we have had on the basis of an average age of 40 years, expectancy 70 years and a 4% interest rate come to about \$50.00. This last plan, that of taking an average age and having one standard fee appeals to most members as being the most practical of the views we have grouped as "scientific". Let's hear from the insurance and mathematical experts on this method!

The views we have grouped under the head of "practical" are in general to this effect: The Life Membership fee must be an amount which will attract the

average collector to permanently align himself with the Society. Not an amount that will necessarily produce \$3 per year but an amount which will materially add numbers to the Life Membership class. It is generally agreed by these that \$50 is too high a fee to attract many to that class and if no great number become Life Members the purpose of that class has failed. It is argued that this class was instituted not for the benefit of the individual members convenience in paying dues but rather that the Society be benefitted by having a large number of permanent supporters. The records show that the reason the Society grows so slowly is because each year a hundred or more drop out, some for good, some to rejoin a year or more later. If all members had become Life Members of the Society the chances are that there would be more than 10,000 on the roll today and with a fair prospect that they would all collect stamps to some degree. The aim should therefore be to secure as large a permanent group as possible. It is urged further that whereas the statistical yield of the initial \$30 fee may be less than the required amount to meet expenditures that there are several practical considerations to be counted on to meet the seeing deficiency. The first of these is that the "overhead" of the Society is not likely to increase even if two or three additional thousand members were to be added and the \$30 fee would then be fully adequate. Further it is claimed that while it may be true that it will require a bit of close financing to make ends meet the first years of a moderate Life Membership fee that after a few years the deaths that occur will gradually build up a fund that will supply whatever deficiency there may be. Along this line of thought a goodly number of the present life members give their opinion that the present \$30 fee is about right, that if there is to be any increase it should not exceed \$35 at the present time. We are inclined to agree with this view and rather than increase the Life Membership fee we would suggest that other plans be laid towards increasing the funds of the Society. Former President Wolsieffer long ago suggested a "Permanent" fund and we believe if such a fund were properly organized that contributions to it would be readily forthcoming. Has it not occurred to you that it is strange that a National Philatelic Society, in existence 40 years, has never had been the recipient of a bequest from some deceased member? Over two millions of dollars of stamps have been left to museums and libraries and not a stamp to the A. P. S.! Whose fault is that? We believe if an "Endowment" or "Permanent" Fund were established under proper terms that this situation would rapidly remedy itself and that before many years the Society might dispense with the annual worry of how to make ends meet and concentrate on plans for the betterment of Philately!



USED FIVE DOLLAR U. S. STAMPS.

\$5.00—Scott's No. 480—fine	\$1.00; Same—Block of 4	\$5.00
\$5.00—Scott's No. 524—fine	\$2.25; Same—Block of 4	12.00
\$5.00—Scott's No. 573—fine	\$1.75; Same—Block of 4	8.00

These stamps are hard to obtain in fine used condition.

You had better send for my Prospectus for new issues of Great Britain and Colonies, France and Colonies. It is right up to the minute. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Remember, I am always in the market to purchase rarities. Name your price and send for inspection. Money or stamps back by return mail.

Remember, I am Headquarters for stamps of the above countries.

H. F. COLMAN, 509 Seventh St., N. W., Washington, D. C.



The Air Mail



Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to George W. Angers, P. O. Box 412, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

CONTRACT AIR MAIL SERVICE.

Advertisements have been issued inviting bids for the operation of six air mail routes in various parts of the country outlined below:

1. Cheyenne, Wyo., to Pueblo, Colorado, and return, via Denver and Colorado Springs.
2. Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and La Crosse, Wisconsin.
3. Detroit to Chicago and return.
4. Detroit to Cleveland, Ohio, and return.
5. Chicago to St. Louis, Memphis, Tenn., and Jackson, Miss., to New Orleans, La., and return.
6. Atlanta, Ga., to Miami, Fla., and return, via Jacksonville and Tampa.

ARGENTINE.

We reproduce the official postal stamp that has been used since August 13, 1925 in Cordova for letters by air route from Cordova to Rio Cuarto.



BUENOS AIRES TO NEW YORK BY AIR.

Guillermo Hillcoat, Argentine Army Aviator, hopped off at 5:10 A. M. on November 4th, on his attempted flight to New York City by way of Peru, Central America and Mexico City.

ITALY—Coma.

On Sept. 30th, 1925, an airmail flight was made between Coma and the towns on the shore of the lake; Torno, Bellagio and Cernobbio.

The trial flight was accomplished in the presence of Government Officials on

the occasion of the opening of the new building for the Postoffice of Coma. The few letters carried, bore the cachet reproduced below.



JAPANESE AIR LINES.

Between April and September a number of mail carrying flights took place in Japan between

Tokio—Fukuoka and return

Tokio—Osaka and return

Fukuoka—Osaka and return.

No special air postmarks were used on the correspondence carried, but the covers bear the Japanese inscription—"BY AIRMAIL" in red.

POLAND.

This country has recently issued a set of nine airmail stamps as follows:

1 gr. Blue.

2 gr. Orange.

3 gr. Yellow Brown.

5 gr. Dark Brown.

10 gr. Green.

15 gr. Lilac.

20 gr. Olive-Green.

30 gr. Carmine.

The issue was first put in use on September 11th, 1925.

COLOMBIA.

The first airmail service between Colombia and Central America was inaugurated August 10, 1925.

Mail carried on this flight received a special aero cachet reading:

PRIMER CORREO AEREO
COLOMBIA
AMERICA CENTRAL
10-8-25.

ROME TO JAPAN—Shanghai to Tokio.

The foregoing information received from Mr. Lloyd Stanton Ruland, Nan-king, China.

Major Francesco de Pinedo, of the Italian Royal Air Force, as this is written, is just completing one of the greatest flights in the history of aviation.

This intrepid aviator, accompanied by a mechanician, left Rome in his hydro-plane on April 21st of this year. After crossing Southern Europe and Southern Asia, he returned southward to Australia. His flight across Asia was made during the period of the Western monsoon, and he encountered many most treacherous squalls. From Sidney, he turned northward, touching the East Indies, the Philippines, Formosa, and never seeing the mainland of Asia until he reached Shanghai. From Shanghai, he continued his journey to Tokio, his destination, by way of Kokpo, Korea. He reached Tokio on September 26th.

After a four weeks' rest, during which time his machine was thoroly overhauled, he began his return flight on October 16th. The first day he flew to Kagosima, the second day to Shanghai, the third day to Hongkong, and at the end of the fourth day he was in Hanoi, the capital of Indo-China, a remarkable record of fast flying. As this is written (Nov. 1) he has completed his trip across India and hopes to reach Rome early in this month.

Upon his return to Rome, Major de Pinedo will have completed a trip of 36,000 miles, the longest, I believe, in the whole history of aviation. The U. S. World Fliers covered about 28,000 miles. Unless some unforeseen accident happens, he will also have another record in having made the whole distance with the same engine. The machine used is a regulation Italian Navy Hydroplane, Savoia type, 450 horsepower.

Fortunately, there are philatelic records of this memorable flight. Major de Pinedo kindly consented to carry 50 letters from Shanghai to Japan, the Shanghai Postal authorities gladly cooperating. These letters carry the three cent provisional, Scott's No. 229, and the regular Shanghai postal cancellation. In addition they have a special cachet in two lines,

FIRST AIRMAIL.
CHINE—JAPAN.

These covers will be of great philatelic value not only as commemorative of this history-making flight, but also as being the most significant cover of the Far East. The route over which these letters were carried is the trans-Pacific mail route, and therefore this event is prophetic of the day, not far distant, when there will be a regular airmail service between China and Japan to connect at Yokohama with the fast mail steamers to and from America. This will reduce the time for the fast mail from Shanghai to Seattle from 15 to 11 days. With American banking and business houses establishing more and more branches in China, it would seem that the establishment of such a line is inevitable. With the specialists in the stamps and covers of China also interested in this item, these covers will certainly be among airmail rarities.

On the return flight, permission was secured to carry 80 letters from Shanghai to Hongkong and 20 letters to Rome. These letters were posted at the Nanking office on the afternoon of October 17th. They carry in addition to the regular postage a four-line cachet reading:

FIRST AERIAL MAIL
SHANGHAI—HONGKONG (or Rome)
CARRIED BY
MAJOR DE PINEDO.

Ordinarily these letters would have reached Shanghai early the following morning, traveling by the night express from Nanking. But China's latest civil war spoiled the well-laid plans. That very day the troops of Chekiang, attempting to cut off the retreat of the Fengtien troops in Shanghai, cut the railroad at several

points. The following morning at four o'clock, we were awakened in Nanking by firing all over the city. At first we thought soldiers were looting. The fact was that the local Kiangsu troops inside the city, numbering 20,000, were disarming the 10,000 troops that were also quartered here. The firing continued until about eight o'clock, during which time the Fengtien soldiers were being hunted down and their arms taken from them. It was no uncommon thing to have a Fengtien soldier present himself at your door and beg you to take his arms and to give him some clothing to exchange for his uniform. It is interesting to note that this extensive military movement was accomplished with the death, so far as can be learned, of but one soldier. In true Chinese style, the soldiers had fired in the air.

The letters, therefore, had to be carried by steamer to Shanghai, and instead of reaching there on the 18th, were not delivered at the Italian Consulate until the 20th. Unfortunately Major De Pinedo had left Shanghai the previous morning. These covers therefore are interesting less from an aero-philatelic point of view and more as souvenirs of the incessant civil wars we have been having in China these past two years. That they are not rare air mail covers is another of the charges to be laid to these military governors.

SOCIETY



ITEMS

SAN FRANCISCO STAMP SOCIETY, LIFE BRANCH 7.—The 130th regular meeting of this Branch was held on November 2nd in the City Hall with 56 members present.

Five visitors were also present, three of whom filed applications for membership.

Five new members were admitted together with one Corresponding member in Mexico.

A resolution was passed that the Society have the By-laws and list of members printed to be distributed to the members. All A. P. S. members of the Society to be designated as such on the membership list.

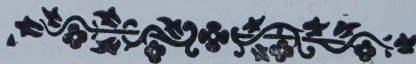
The Executive Committee, on behalf of the Society, presented to the American Philatelic Society a beautiful gavel and block bound with silver bands suitably engraved to be used at the A. P. S. Conventions. President Wilhelm took charge of and accepted the same in the name of the A. P. S.

Business was curtailed in order to allow the members time to enjoy the wonderful collections of United States stamps that were exhibited in the last of the series of exhibits that have been held throughout the year.

On November 16th the mid-monthly Executive and Social meeting was held with a large attendance.

Four new applications were filed and investigated by the Executive Committee.

Mr. M. H. Corini exhibited a beautiful collection of Greek stamps much to the delight of the members present.—DONALD PIERCY, Secretary-Treasurer.





The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor!



In the American Philatelist of July 1923 there was illustrated for the first time the earliest known form of "precancelling" a U. S. stamp. This was the printing of the word "paid" from type, in black, on the one cent 1851, the type being a bold face lower case as per the example illustrated herewith on the right. The precancelled pair submitted by Mr. Wm. C. Michaels in 1923 was found by him many years ago in an "attic" accumulation of letters and according to his best recollection came off a circular, the point of mailing however not having been noted. Though further information has been sought on this item no further pairs came to light and only three other single copies were located in scattered collections until Mr. Lyman J. Seely, Treasurer of J. O.

Moore, Inc., recently acquired the two pairs illustrated herewith. These were found by Mr. Dee Watson of Rutland, Pa. among old papers of his father and both came off newspapers. Unfortunately the source of these was again not noted as Mr. Watson was not interested in cancellations but was merely searching for stamps for a boy collector in the family. The fact that they came off of newspapers is however a valuable clue and explains the rarity of this cancell which is due to the same circumstance that has made the three pfennig Saxony and the yellow Mercury of Austria such elusive items. Newspapers are not saved like letters and when they are it is very likely that the stamps will be found torn as they generally served the double purpose of postage and a binding "sticker". The copies heretofore noted of this rare precancel have all been of the one type and the pair precancelled in upper case or "caps" constitutes a new variety. As both pairs were found at the same time and in the same correspondence it can safely be assumed that they have the same origin and that the form set up to overprint the stamps contained in the one setting the two varieties. Mr. Seely also suggests that the use of the two forms of overprint indicates that the work was done in a "small town" newspaper office as one in a large city would have had sufficient type on hand to standardize the overprint. Another peculiarity is to be noted in the new variety, the word "PAID" reads up while the other type "paid" reads down in all examples so far found. We would much appreciate further information on this early "precancel" and believe if Pennsylvania collectors would search the newspaper records of the journals published in the 51 period there is a reasonable probability that the complete history of this variety may be discovered.

Every now and then cancellations are submitted to us that have no real philatelic interest as they are but accidents or whims that were not in regular use. Such was the one mentioned last month, a 3c 1851 cancelled "Good Morning, Edward", purely the whim of a postmaster. This month we have been shown one by Mrs. O. R. Middleton that is most likely of the "accidental" type. This is a block of 3c greens on a letter mailed from Odel, Indiana, April 1st, 1879 which has been cancelled with a handstamp that was evidently used in stamping dry goods. It reads "A. M. U. 1st. choice, Dry Goods". Probably the postmaster at Odell in that time kept "general store" in addition to representing Uncle Sam and in haste grabbed his trade mark stamp for yard goods by mistake or we might hazard the guess that, it being April Fools Day, that someone had purposely hidden the regular office canceler and he was forced to use this strange substitute. Though oddities such as these are of no particular philatelic merit they do lend a curious charm and individuality to a collection.

Mr. Karl Koslowski shows us a copy of the 2c carmine of 1890 with a curious cancellation that we are at loss to explain. It reads within a large circle "Sold for train, 21 Sep. 1894, L. & N. R. R." Who can explain the purpose and use of this?

The response to the publication here of notes concerning "Town & County" cancellations on the banknote issues and the large year date cancels has been most generous and after the material received has been digested further notes will appear here. Mr. Warner Bates, who introduced the subject of "Town & County" cancels to A. P. readers will make a complete list of the various new items reported to him and the Editor.

Mr. L. Bryan Dabney of Vicksburg, Miss., writes us a long and interesting letter concerning the history of the town of Napoleon, Ark. which was discussed here in the October and December issues in connection with the "Memphis—Napoleon River Mail" cancellation and we reproduce a bit of correspondence that Mr. Dabney found in the "Napoleon Planter" of January 16th, 1861, which adds a colorful sidelight to the philatelic story of the Mississippi River Mail. The letters published in the "Napoleon Planter" are as follows:

"St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 5, 1861.

Clerk of the Circuit Court,
Napoleon, Arkansas.

Dear Sir:

Please inform me whether or not it is true, as has been reported, that the citizens of Napoleon amuse themselves by firing into the Cincinnati boats as they pass your port. If such is the case, I would respectfully offer my assistance, as nothing would afford me more pleasure, than to sit on a stump near the outskirts of the town all day, and 'blaze away' with my rifle at the infernal abolition crafts.

Yours respectfully, etc.,

EDWARD BATES,
Care of P. O., Box 1027."

The Clerk of the Circuit Court in sending the above communication to the Editor of the "Napoleon Planter" also wrote as follows:

"Napoleon, Ark., Jan. 10, 1861.

Dear Friend Kenny:

The foregoing came to hand last night. Knowing its genuineness, and charm-

ed at its patriotism, I enclose it to you for publication. Should you think proper to do so, I would also ask your answer. Should you do so, I will enclose a number of the Planter to Mr. Bates for his special benefit. Edward Bates, of Missouri is spoken of as a member of Lincoln's Cabinet, he should, therefore, be informed of your sentiments.

Very truly yours,

DAN. J. MURPHY."

Editor Kenney replied thus:

"We publish the letter, and also your addenda. We have seen the hand writing of Mr. Bates; the letter before us, we would say, was not written by the venerable judge, though he may have changed his writing as he has lately changed his politics. If he has, the writing has changed as much for the better, as the politics are changed for the worse.

We would say to him, very candidly, that Cincinnati boats, not commanded by Abolitionists, but by gentlemen, may pass by our city without molestation. Some of the boys, just for fun, kill a pilot now and then, and they would not object to his sharing the fun; the practice is dying out however; say not more than five or six times a week. Indeed our neighbors of the United States, while they love the higher law much more, entertain for the international law much less respect than we of the Southern Republic so. It would, however, be just as well to say, that should Judge Bates hear honest Abe express any determination to return to his old work flat-boating, he would do well to dissuade him from it. If Abe persists, however, let him by all means keep on the waters of the United States, and not venture down here, for our lads would be likely to add another to the calendar of Abolition martyrs. That is all."

Mr. F. Howard Armer who submitted the interesting "Coin" cancellation illustrated in the November issue writes that Mr. J. H. D. Reynolds of Flint, Mich. has a cover with the same cancell which also emanated from Marshall, Michigan. He says however that Mr. Reynolds, who is also a numismatist, suggests that the coin used for this cancell was not a 5c piece as we stated but probably the 2c piece of 1865, the designs of both coins on the reverse are very similar but the 2c piece is larger and bears the date at the bottom of the shield as shown in our illustration. Mr. Armer remarks that this shows there is some connection between the coin and stamp hobbies. We might also note that "coin" cancells must be mighty scarce as to date we have not had a single reply to our request for the view of other copies.

Not a few members had their curiosity intrigued by the article by Dr. Keller in the December issue on the 5c Norse-American stamp, and have written us praising it. Mr. H. P. Atherton, world famed authority on "Black Jacks", baseball and the Art of letter writing, admits working into the wee small hourse of the morning to check up the plate marks given by Dr. Keller. He says he found all the marks and lines as listed and had the additional pleasure of locating a few more which he gives as follows:

"Well, I find that on his first list—the 16928-16963 sheet—that he has indicated every little 'whisper' so to speak. I find on this plate a large dot on stamp # 44 in E of America. Hope it isn't a local spot of color. That's all I can add, if it is an addition.

My Black # 16928 Blue # 16926 group shows small points of interest. From 15, a line runs down into 25. The best stamp on this sheet is 97, which shows.

a horizontal line thro both 5s and entire word POSTAGE, and is quite readily recognized.

* * * * *

Sheet Black #16928—Blue #16925 is a perfect wonder for the spyglass fan though. To begin with the whole thing shows it was made in an awful hurry—am referring to the BLUE plate. (I rather imagine there were not so many black plates, as blue, for I have an extra blue # not in his list—16926. There are probably more blue numbers.)

Well, this plate starts out at the top with the c after the value (denomination) 5, in an inverted position. This of course will eventually be 'rare', as are all inverts.

Many of these lines are accounted for by lack of careful cleaning up of this blue plate. Our 'Lunch Hounds' sure can clean up a 'Blue Plate' far better than these workmen did, and too, in a very short space of time. I rather hoped to find a cracked plate; but had to be content with just scratched plates of which there are plenty, quite reminiscent of any 'decent' Black Jack plate. Doc Chase once told me that he asked an old fellow who was a clever plate workman how he accounted for these scratches on a finished plate. The O F said (after having relieved himself of a 'thumping quid')—"Well, some workmen are slovenly. One chap grabbed up an old shirt to polish off his plate, it had a broken button on it, and when cleaned, it was all full of scratches of cour-r-rse!!!"

Here's the best on Pl. #16928-16926 at a hurried once over—

- #15 Line runs diagonally into 25
- 25 Large dot in M of AMERICAN
- 31 Vertical line in S of STATES
- 34 Diagonal line thro 1 of 1825
- 38 Line up into margin from N of NORSE
- 51 Dot in S of STATES
- 57 Vertical line in R of AMERICA
- 68 Thick line in E of NORSE
- 97 Line thro each 5 and POSTAGE

Also in Black Pl. #16928—Blue #16925:

- c after 5 is inverted above stamp #6.
- There is a line under the Black Pl. #.

PRECANCELS.

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to L. R. Saunders, Precancel Editor, 1124 First St. S. W., Mason City, Iowa.

FRACTIONAL PRECANCELS.

ADDENDA TO DECEMBER LIST.

CALIFORNIA—

- Clovis: Serif caps, no lines or bars—red $\frac{1}{2}$ N.
- Los Gatos: 51—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ N.

Napa: 75—N on RP.

Niles: Lino type serif type caps—1½ N.

Alameda: hs. ½ I.

San Jose: 53—½ N.

San Mateo: 53—red 1½ N.

South San Francisco: I—1½ N.

Whittier: 53—1½ N.

Salida: Serif caps 3.5 mm tall, state does not show on vertical pairs, no lines or bars—red—1½ N.

Corrections—

San Diego should be U1; not U7.

Palo Alto should be U53; not U51.

CONNECTICUT—

Bridgeport: 97 (NI); 10 1½ I.

Hartford: 1—RP I.

Meridan: 10—1½ I—RP.

Waterbury: 9—1½ N.

II—GEORGIA—

Atlanta: 97 up; BPC.

Columbus: 53—N 1½.

Covington: 58 smaller—1½ N red.

Donalsonville: 59—1½ N, I—red.

East Point: 53—1½ N.

Macon: 1—1½ N, ½ N.

Union City: 8—RP—N.

Savannah: 1—N, N2, RP—N.

Thunderbolt: Small 53—1½ N, N2. ½ N, I, N2, I2.

Thomasville: Authorized roller—received on cover—1½ N—I.

HAWAII—

Honolulu: ½ c—reported but not seen nor verified.

IDAHO—

Boise: 10—1½ N; 75—1½ N, ½ N.

Pocatello: 71—1½ N, ½ N—I.

My next listing will contain addenda thru Idaho and cover INDIANA and ILLINOIS as new states. This department is NOT to be list compiling exclusively—but one with interesting notes that will help the other fellow so remember to that fellow YOU ARE THE OTHER FELLOW. Now, come on with your reports, questions, suggestions and inside dope.

BREAKS.

MINNEAPOLIS always did have a nice bunch to have in your album but now that there has been another change the old type IX showing the Broken Plate is an item that will constantly be in demand. The new type is U9 and will be one of the classics on all issues before that of 1922 new series. This Break is in the fourth vertical row from the left and extends the full ten stamps.

Other very prominent breaks are to be found on precancels from Kansas City, Mo., San Francisco, Calif., Saint Paul and all on electro plates. The handstamp errors cannot be included in these breaks.

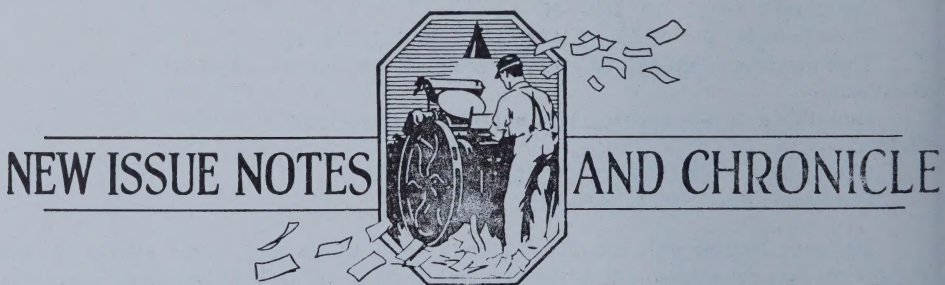
There is one small break on the Long Island City, N. Y. electro plate that nips off the upper left hand corners of the overprint. This occurs but once and is on the left hand first row, thus making many of the stamps having a straight edge the copy to receive the break.

Seattle, Washington electro also has a single break which I believe to be constant. Anyone having the opportunity to examine a whole sheet will do a good turn by locating the break. The lower half of LE and upper portions of TON are off in this case. All I have seen are single copies and on several denominations, the latter alone would seem to assure its being constant and not a happening owing to improper inking or waste material on the plate.

There is some question in my mind about the Denver plate—and those I have asked tell me it is due to poor inking and the misuse of the bed when printing. Here is another chance for the local man to do a little research and pass on to his fellow-collectors the real honest-to-goodness information. This ever present element of doubt must be removed—why guess when we can be sure?

Atlanta, Georgia and Savannah, Georgia are two more electros that are constant but from lack of information I can tell no more than what appears on the few single copies I have seen. The AT and G and part of E are off the Atlanta plate in the first left hand row which, like the L. I. Cy. makes many copies the abhorred straight-edge. Savannah has another that appears on the straight-edges, this being on the top row with the top line gone. There is also a vertical break very similar to Minneapolis to be found on the Savannah plate. The top stamp has AN and half of G and all of A missing; the one directly below has only the N and A of city and state respectively missing. Again this plate presents a place for complete plating.

I do not present the above as a complete list of Breaks—so come on—NOW—and make the next issue YOUR items. The more the happier New Year!



By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

BELGIAN CONGO. From Mr. Henry Hooreman we have an additional value to current pictorial set which is engraved and printed by The American Bank Note Co. The new value shows two of the long horned cattle of the Congo region and is inscribed "Elevage" on one side and "Vëefokkerij" at the other, Congo Belge at top and Belgisch Congo at bottom. On unwatermarked, white wove paper, perf. 12, 60 centimes red. The same stamp has been overprinted as have the previous values with "Ruandi-Urundi" for use in the territory formerly a part of German East Africa.

BOLIVIA. Collectors are warned to be cautious in purchasing the curious and attractive set issued to commemorate the centenary of the republic which consists of 18 values, the designs being taken from the carvings on the ancient

"Sun Gate" of Tihuanaku and if some 43 of these stamps be placed together it is said that an exact reproduction of the sun gate will be produced. This odd feature, the curious designs and the beautiful gold printing make the set peculiarly attractive but it is very doubtful if the set was properly authorized or did real postal service. Complete sets are arriving in quantity from Germany, where they were printed, at an average price of \$15 for the reconstructed "sun gate" which is almost double the "face" value. The other centenary set, engraved and printed by Perkins Bacon has undoubtedly been legally issued and has carried mail though it also has a bad odor because the 1 and 2 centavo values were placed on sale only in limited quantities and the greater part of the 50,000 stamps printed of each of these values were reserved as "part of the consideration" of the contract and offered to dealers throughout the world at fancy prices. We rather believe collectors will be doing Philately a good turn by not encouraging further enterprise along these lines by not purchasing sets of this character.

DENMARK. We are indebted both to Mr. C. Lerche of Copenhagen and Mr. A. E. Pade for examples of the new 2 Kroner value which is in the type heretofore used only for the ore values, Scott's A. 16 and is also in changed colors from the former 2 Kr., being printed in grey and claret instead of grey, Wmk. as before, Multiple Crosses and perforated 14x14½. Mr. Lerche advises that the 5 Kr. will shortly be issued in two colors and some of the ore values in changed colors on account a reduction in foreign letter rates which went into effect Nov. 1st.

FRANCE. Dr. W. G. Watt is the first to show us the new values of the current "Sower" type necessitated by the increased postage rates. These are 80 centimes, orange vermillion and 1 Fr. 5c, vermillion.

LATVIA. Mr. George H. Jaeger of Libau advises us that there will be issued shortly two high values, Lats 5 and 10 which he suggests will be prepared in limited numbers. Five "Lats" is equivalent to 250 Latvian Rubles which at current rates of exchange is close to One Dollar U. S., so the new stamps will be "dollar" values.

MONACO. The 50c brown on orange postage due of 1905 has been provisionally overprinted "1 Franc a percevoir" in three lines in black. It is said that practically the entire issue was bought by local dealers and so if there was any real need for the stamp there should be another provisional shortly.

MOROCCO AGENCIES. Mr. W. T. Wilson shows us the first of the series that is to carry the value in French currency. This is the current 10d. blue, of Great Britain, overprinted "MOROCCO AGENCIES" in two lines at top and "1 FRANC" below, overprint black and in the usual sans serif capitals.

NEW ZEALAND. Messrs. Wilcox, Smith & Co., of Dunedin, New Zealand, inform us that specimens of the special postage stamp to be issued by the Post and Telegraph Department in connection with the New Zealand and South Seas International Exhibition, 1925-26, the design for which has been approved by the Minister and the Exhibition authorities, have now reached Dunedin.

The design consists of a Maori border enclosing a view of the head of the Grand Court, and Dome of the Festival Hall, and hills beyond, with lettering and numerals below. The values are ½d Green, 1d Red and 4d Mauve.

The aim of the designer has been to produce a well balanced artistic stamp, appropriate to such an important Exhibition.

An artistic effect of strong sunlight plays over the buildings and grounds.

and hills in the background. In order to render the design still more distinctive, for the surrounding border, an adaptation of a Maori taniko pattern has been introduced, and in each upper corner a representation of a Maori carved head.

Attention has been paid to the lettering, this being in the Roman style. Care has been taken in the selection of the quality of the colors used in the printing, and over the whole design, a light tone has been printed which adds to the general appearance.

The stamp was designed by the well-known artist, Mr. H. Linley Richardson, R.B.A., Wellington. Mr. Richardson was also the designer of the King George issue of New Zealand postage stamps and other stamps.

The stamps are now being printed at the Government Printing Office, and should be available for sale at the Exhibition Post Office on the opening day, Tuesday, November 17th. The stamps will be on sale at the Exhibition Post Office only.

NORTH BORNEO. Scott's #137, 143 and 144, of the "animal" set of 1909 postage have been provisionally overprinted "Postage Due".

PORTUGAL. The special armistice day stamp, titled "Comrades of the Great War", issued in 1924 is reported by "Stamp Collecting" to have been reissued for use on inland correspondence. Scott's Type C. 3, 10 centavos in four colors.

SWITZERLAND. The 1925 edition of the "Pro Juventute" series comes to hand from Mr. A. Koechlin of Berne in the usual four stamps, highly decorative and historically interesting. To the face value of each stamp there is an added charge of 5 centimes (for the high value 10c.) which goes to the "Children's Fund" as usual. The 5c, purple & green, bears the Arms of the Canton of St. Gall, the 10c, green and black, the Arms of the Canton of Appenzell, the 20c, carmine, black, blue and orange, the arms of the Canton of Grisons and the 30c, dark blue and red, the Swiss shield with two supporting figures, warriors of ancient times. The set was placed on sale Dec. 1st and will be good for postage until April 30th, 1926.

Civil War Postage Currency.

By W. F. GOERNER.

In going through some old files of the "Providence Journal" I came across some curious and interesting references to the use of postage stamps as currency, such use having been authorized by Act of Congress of July 17th, 1862. Collectors are of course familiar with the "encased" stamps which were put in circulation by many retail merchants throughout the country during the Civil War period but I do not recall reading anywhere any statement of the time they were in use. It would appear from the following official notice that appeared in the "Providence Journal", a newspaper of Providence, R. I., under date of January 3rd, 1863, that stamps were not good for currency after January 30th, 1863. Their use having been limited to less than 7 months would account in part for the rarity of these items. The notice is as follows:

POSTAGE STAMP REDEMPTION.

Post Office Providence, R. I.,
January 1st, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that Postage Stamps which have been used for currency, will be received for redemption at this office from Thursday, January 1st, 1863,

until the close of business on the 30th day of January, 1863. Deposits of such stamps will be made subject to the regulations and conditions prescribed for the redemption of stamps by the Postmaster General. Said regulations are as follows:

1. Parties presenting Postage Stamps for redemption, must do so on condition that such as may satisfactorily appear to have been used for prepaying postage, are to be rejected and destroyed.
 2. The stamps are to be separated by the owner, according to the different denominations, and upon these small parcels must be marked the amount of each parcel. The entire lot are then to be placed in one envelope or wrapper, and the aggregate value claimed, endorsed thereon, together with the name and residence, or place of business of the said owner or owners.
 3. The parcels, as received, will be numbered regularly, and a receipt, with the corresponding number and name, will be given to the applicant.
 4. But one deposit will be allowed by or from the same party, firm or association.
 5. Packages will be registered in the order of reception. The stamps enclosed will be carefully examined, and the value of the good ones noted upon the envelopes.
 6. The receipts given for such stamps will be redeemed in United States Treasury Notes and postal currency, as soon after the 30th day of January, 1863, as practicable. Notice of such redemption will be given through the papers, or otherwise.
 7. Postage Stamps will not be redeemed, in any case whatever, unless they have been presented at this office within the time limited by the above notice.
 8. Fresh stamps will not be redeemed, the redemption being confined exclusively to those which have been used and circulated as currency.
- The Post Office at Providence being at present the only designated Postage Stamp Redemption Agency within the State of Rhode Island, it is suggested that deposits from distant parts of the State be forwarded at as early a date as practicable.

WALTER C. SIMMONS, Postmaster. (Providence Journal, Jan. 3, 1863.)

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REPORT *of the*

SECRETARY

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this veil.

No. 4.

December 1, 1925.

Applications Pending.

Burg, E. S.	Gansho, Harry M.	Mitchell, Alex M.
Dupleich, Jean	Greenaway, Wm. E.	Morrill, Alfred B.
Fonda, H. A.	Hackbarth, Karl	Paolo, Paggi rag.
Labora L, Jose	Harris, H. C. M.	Peacock, Rusk
Brackett, Calvin C.	Johnston, Sydney D.	Phillips, J. D. M.
Buell, D. C.	Knowles, Dr. H. P.	Phillips, Wade H.
Carter, Rev. E. L.	Koenig, Herbert G.	Quackenbush, T. A.
Curham, Robt.	Larson, Howard A.	Roos, Frank H.
Dodds, George	Lempert, Wm.	Saunders, Percy W.
Foth, Louis H.	Maisonville, F. M.	Waterhouse, Nicholas
Galloway, Alfred G.	Michaels, Morris	Wittmer, Mrs. Emma B.

Applications for Reinstatement Pending.

5437 Jeannede, Nick	4304 Walker, Stanley M.
3007 Harmer, Henry R.	1567 Pick, D.

Applications Posted.

- Aarons, Raymond S., 3134 W. Columbia Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 14; Student; Guaranteed by Joseph Aarons; Reference: Stanley Co. Inc., 33 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Eugene Klein.
- Allen, Bennet N., 909 Micheltorena St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Age 48; Reference: W. C. Henry, 12 New Arcade, Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by Collectors' Club of So. Calif.
- Balls, Alfred Z., 6132 Morton St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 69; Reference: W. F. Leupold, Germantown, Phila., Pa.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer.
- The Beaver Stamp Society, Portland, Ore.; Dr. Edward Hirstel, Pres., 264 E. 15th St., Portland, Ore.; Proposed by Edward Hirstel.
- Beilby, Walter F., 160 W. 27th St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Age 28; Salesman, Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.; Reference: Geo. Selkinghand, Haas Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by William Bloss.
- Blough, Lloyd B., Box 64, Homewood Sta., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Age 30; Stamp Dealer, Homewood Stamp Co.; Reference: Chas. H. Garrett, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- Boon, C. W., 10123 118 St., Edmonton, Alb., Canada; Age 59; Mgr. C. N. Boon Co.; Reference: J. E. Guest, Dallas, Tex.; Proposed by L. R. Saunders.
- Bottome, Turner D., 2934 Shriver Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.; Age 58; Merchant; Scientific Research Engineer; Reference: W. W. Hampton, Wosin Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.
- Bouricius, Barthold J., Box 111, Portland, Ore.; Age 62; R. R. Accountant; Reference: L. H. Hansen, Y. M. C. A. Secy., Portland, Ore.; Proposed by Dr. Edward Hirstel.

- Bright, Edward H., 1003 N. George St., Rome, N. Y.; Age 41; Manufacturer, Rome Box & Lumber Co.; Reference: W. J. Barton, 936 Floyd Ave., Rome, N. Y.; Proposed by W. J. B. Williams.
- Brooks, Sol. J., 130 W. Water St., Elmira, N. Y.; Age 47; Prop. Tepper Bros. Dept. Store; Reference: Max Beers, 354 W. Water St., Elmira, N. Y.; Proposed by Chas. Haase.
- Brown, W. W., 4037 Alameda Drive, San Diego, Calif.; Age 54; Investor; Reference: Harris, Smith & Byron, Eugene, Ore.; Proposed by P. A. Coppard.
- Buffham, F. B., 927 Lake Ave., Racine, Wis.; Age 21; Bookkeeper; Reference: H. E. Harris & Co., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.
- Burford, Samuel C., Arthur, Ont., Canada; Age 45; Decorator; Reference: A. W. Buschlen, Arthur, Ont.; Proposed by Gordon S. MacLean.
- Cathon, John D., 1228 22nd St. N. W., Canton, Ohio; Age 43; Cr. Mgr. Hoover Co.; Reference: C. N. Vicary Co., Canton, Ohio; Proposed by W. G. Saxton.
- Connolly, Matthew W. K., The Lock House, Deepcut, Surrey, England; Age 53; Retired Major; Reference: W. H. Golding, Errington & Martin, South Hackney, London 9; Proposed by Col. F. F. Freeman.
- Creegan, John W., 916 6th St. S. W., Washington, D. C.; Age 21; Carpenter; Reference: E. L. Shove, 7 W. 92nd St., New York City; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- Daschalaki, Pan., Hotel Panghion, Athens, Greece; Age 46; Stamp Dealer; Reference: Leon Minassian, Odos Galinou ro, Athens, Greece; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- Dube, J. A., 300 Queen St., Quebec, Canada; Age 53; Accountant; Reference: H. R. Bouffard, 19 Malines St., Montreal, Canada; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- Duncan, J. N., 1649 Newhall St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Age 32; Salesman, Oil Heating Sales Co.; Reference: W. O. Staab, 2029 Hampstead Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer.
- Falkoff, Samuel H., 54 Warren St., Lynn, Mass.; Age 19; Student; Guaranteed by Morris Falkoff; Reference: Dr. H. J. Adelstein, 176 Summer St., Lynn, Mass.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- Goodhue, Edw. L., 1260 Elizabeth St., Pasadena, Calif.; Age 34; Manfgs. Agt.; Reference: Donald G. White, 185 E. Mountain St., Pasadena, Calif.; Proposed by William Bloss.
- Green, Max, 1826 Fresno St., Fresno, Calif.; Age 15; Student; Guaranteed by E. W. Green; Reference: A. H. Wilhelm, 428 Capp St., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by Earl Hamilton.
- Hanscom, A. P., 1017 Kains Ave., Albany, Sta. A, Berkeley, Calif.; Age 51; Printers Compounds; Reference: John Boyle, 3rd & Camelia Sts., Berkeley, Calif.; Proposed by A. M. Colson.
- Hays, Herbert C., Lansdowne, Pa.; Age 40; Insurance Brokerage; Reference: Admiral F. R. Harris, Navy Yard, New York City; Proposed by Eugene Klein.
- Henneman, Harry O., 6434 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Age 33; Musician; Reference: C. F. Mann, 6517 Greenview Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by Dr. C. W. Hennman.
- Houston Philatelic Society, Lone Star Branch No. —; A. W. Herr, Pres.; R. E. Cheek, Secy., 408 Bender Hotel, Houston, Tex.
- Johnson, Einer, 2220 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.; Age 36; Chemist & Pharmacist; Reference: O. J. Olson, 20 W. 5th St., St. Paul, Minn.; Proposed by E. M. Oleson.
- Karanash, Joseph A., 606 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.; Age 46; Agt. U. S. Secret Service; Reference: Harold C. Keyes, 33 W. 42nd St., New York City; Proposed by J. M. Bartels.

- Kliemann, A. K., 2538 Pacific St., Bellingham, Wash.; Age 44; Contractor; Reference: J. S. Houghton, Bellingham Heralds, Bellingham, Wash.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- Langstroth, Chas. S., Silver City, N. M.; Age legal; Retired; Reference: A. Roterberg, 3717 Wilton Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by B. W. H. Poole.
- Lyne, George, 2332 Duane St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Age 50; So. Calif. Tel. Co.; Reference: Sydney B. Brown, 902 Story Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by Collectors' Club Southern Calif.
- Marshfield, Capt. Eustace L., The Red House, Newbridge, Ireland; Age 44; Retired Officer; Reference: Mint Stamp Company, 74 Grafton St., Dublin, Ireland; Proposed by F. F. Freeman.
- Mason, Rev. Ralph S., Box 231, Richmond Hill, Ont., Canada; Age 45; Minister, Church of England; Reference: I. R. Herrington, Richmond Hill, Ont.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- McGrew, Clarence A., 906 W. Lewis St., San Diego, Calif.; Age 50; City Ed. San Diego Union; Reference: Gerald L. Baldwin, 1834 Ft. Stockton Dr., San Diego, Calif.; Proposed by P. A. Coppard.
- Nesbitt, Wm. Lloyd, 201 E. Summit St., Kent, Ohio; Age 37; Trucker; Reference: C. J. Horning, Lake & Water Sts., Kent, Ohio; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- O'Bolger, Robt. E., Culver Rd., R. F. D. #5, Rochester, N. Y.; Age 34; Accountant; Reference: Geo. C. Rockwell, 33 Carling Rd., Rochester, N. Y.; Proposed by E. C. Junker.
- Rauert, Walter H., 4236 McPherson St., St. Louis, Mo.; Age 33; Salesman; Reference: H. A. Diamant, 208 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.; Proposed by Ralph H. Eilers.
- Roberts, R., 430 Strand, London, England; Age 45; Stamp Dealer; Reference: Eugene Klein, 1318 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Clarence Clark Silvester.
- Rauth, Carl, 506 N. 6th St., Springfield, Ill.; Age legal; Retired Merchant; Reference: Pascal E. Hatch, First Natl. Bank, Springfield, Ill.; Proposed by Chas. W. Oppenheim.
- Sanford, Louis A., 1122-34 W. 16th St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Age 26; Sales Mgr. Electrical Products Corp.; Reference: E. L. Goodhue, 316 Commercial St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by William Bloss.
- Schernikow, Ernest, 1426 Washington St., San Francisco, Calif.; Age 60; Retired; Reference: Giant Powder Co., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by Edwin P. Seeborn.
- Seamans, Arthur E., U. S. Experiment Farm, Huntley, Mont.; Age 36; Agronomist; Reference: T. B. Shoebottom, Huntley, Mont.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.
- Shaub, Fred W., 4219 B Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.; Age 53; Railway Mail Service; Reference: R. H. Eilers, 1627a Euclid Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.
- Simonds, Miss Jean, 81 Central St., Auburndale, Mass.; Age legal; Piano Teacher; Reference: Boston Music Co., West St., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- Skrate, Walter I., 8037 St. Lawrence Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Age 68; Retired; Reference: M. Ginsberg, 73 St. Lawrence Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by Paul D. Himan.
- Steinbart, Frank H., 91 Grand Ave., Portland, Ore.; Age 71; Brewers & Bottlers Supplies, F. H. Steinbart & Son; Reference: O. R. Pieper & Co., 192 Bdwy., Milwaukee, Wis.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- Steinway, Chas. F. M., 109 W. 37th St., New York City; Age 34; Asst. Secy. Steinway & Sons; Reference: Scott Stamp & Coin Co., 33 W. 44th St., New York City; Proposed by Theodore E. Steinway.

- Taussig, Chas. A., 220 Broadway, New York City; Age 44; Lawyer; Reference: J. M. Bartels, 116 Nassau St., New York City; Proposed by L. J. Bachenheimer.
- Westphal, Julius M., 212 Bluff St., Joliet, Ill.; Age 58; Mortgage Investor; Reference: P. M. Wolsieffer, 2147 N. 21st St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by John Fred Vickrey.
- Wishny, Milton, 2492 DeVot Terrace, New York City; Age 21; Cigar Business; Reference: Martin Coloday, 1015 E. 28th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.
- Wolfe, Roy L., 248 Oakley Ave., Riverside, Calif.; Age 32; Sign Painter; Reference: Jessie Long, 460 D. St., San Bernardino, Calif.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- Wurtele, Philip J., Box 64, Clinton, N. Y.; Age 40; Drug Clerk, Watson Drug Co.; Reference: Floyd Harrington, 1553 Elm St., Utica, N. Y.; Proposed by W. J. B. Williams.

Applications for Reinstatement.

- 6021 Beron, Mrs. Donca P., ul.Kiril i Metodi 5, Sofia, Bulgaria; Age 43; Stamp Dealer; Reference: Zumstein & Co., Markstr 50, Berne, Switzerland; Proposed by L. R. Saunders.
- 5993 Borek, Richard, Wilhelmsplat 4, Braunschwig, Germany; Age legal; Stamp Dealer; Reference: Chas. E. Herbert, 128 Duane St., New York City; Proposed by H. A. Davis.
- 2482 Bowker, H. F., 444 Wilson Ave., Vallejo, Calif.; Age 36; Chief Pay Clerk U. S. N.; Reference: P. M. Wolsieffer, 2147 N. 21st St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by Roy H. Sherman.
- 5921 Crittenton, Rev. L. A., 606 Washington Ave., Cairo, Ill.; Age 30; Clergyman (Episcopal); Reference: Bishop J. C. White, Springfield, Ill.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- 4204 Gilbert, F. M., 1117 W. 20th St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Age 55; Real Estate; Reference: C. E. Severn, 118 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.
- 4515 Hopkins, Howard C., 131 Prince St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Age 42; Engineer, City of Pasadena Engineers Office; Reference: Donald G. White, 185 E. Mountain St., Pasadena, Calif.; Proposed by Herbert E. Gage.
- 4691 Lloyd, Michael J., 2469 Overlook Rd., Cleveland Heights, Ohio; Age 35; Mechanical Engineer; Reference: Alvin Good, 805 Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio; Proposed by W. W. MacLaren.
- 4304 Walker, Stanley M., Rico, Colo.; Age 38; Mining Engineer, Gen. Mgr. Rico Mining & Red. Co.; Reference: Maitland Millican, 404 Foster Bldg., Denver, Colo.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

New Stockholders.

- 8174 Anderberg, August, 180 Vasquez Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
- 8175 Baillargson, Paul F., 1154 St. Hubert St., Montreal, Que., Canada.
- 8176 Bendheim, Edmund McD., 312 W. 126th St., New York City.
- 8177 Bolton, Rev. Wm. W., University School, Victoria, B. C., Canada.
- 8178 Bull, Dr. Edw. C., 510 S. Madison Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
- 8179 Childaw, L. S., 3863 Greenwood Ave., Oakland, Calif.
- 8180 Conley, J. H., Box 1321, St. Louis, Mo.
- 8181 Dorman, Robert H., 125 Roberts St., Pasadena, Calif.
- 8182 Dye, William S., Jr., 327 S. Atherton St., State College, Pa.
- 8183 Farquhar, Samuel T., 2944 Pine Ave., Berkeley, Calif.

- 8184 Fitch, E. M., 142 N. 11th Ave., Phoenix, Ariz.
 8185 Gage, Arthur H., 1312 N. Fair Oaks Drive, Pasadena, Calif.
 8186 Geesey, C. L., Wellington, Tex.
 8187 Graf, John, 525 Oakland Ave., Govans P. O., Baltimore, Md.
 8188 Gursch, Fred, Box 743, Youngstown, Ohio.
 8189 Hackh, Ingo W. D., 7 Aztec St., San Francisco, Calif.
 8190 Hall, C. L., 4420 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 8191 Hoelze, Chas. H., 222 E. Franklin Ave., Lansing, Mich.
 8192 Hoffman, John U., 29 Main St., Chatham, N. Y.
 8193 Hrivnak, August J., 4723 W. 28th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 8194 Ingram, Augustus E., 7 Hermosa Ave., Long Beach, Calif.
 8195 Irvin, H. Kenneth, Brighton Road, Rochester, Pa.
 8196 Lamer, Miss Ruby A., 838 Lee Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
 8197 McDougall, Gilbert W., 147 Plum St., Greneville, Pa.
 8198 Melingounakis, Evang, Place de la Constitution, Athens, Greece.
 8199 Nelson, Elmer, 305 C St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
 8200 Rankin, Ronald B., 583 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.
 8201 Rose, Lewis S., 3370 Washington St., San Francisco, Calif.
 8202 Searle, Jas. J., 735 Taylor Ave., Alameda, Calif.
 8203 Smith, E. Herbert, 150 Ohio Ave., West Springfield, Mass.
 8204 Stout, Claude D., 531 13th Ave., Wauwatosa, Wis.
 8205 Wenzel, John, 6228 Blackstone Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 8206 Wheaton, A. W. Jr., 110 Walnut St., Newark, N. J.
 8207 Wyer, William, 1425 Forest St., Denver, Colo.

Reinstated.

- 571 Frechie, S. M., 4028 67th St., Woodside, L. I., N. Y.
 5151 Livingstone, A. M., 3623 Brooklyn Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 4377 Rumford, C. P. M., 1519 W. 14th St., Wilmington, Del.

Resignations Received.

- 7305 Ohtake, Kunimoto, care Treasury H. I. H. Prince Tushimi, Tokio, Japan.
 7455 Waterfield, Dr. Noel E., Port Sudan, Sudan, Africa.
 7704 Gerard, Paul L., Woodbury Heights, N. J.
 7629 Haymaker, W. S., 10 Marlowe St., Portland, Me.
 2058 Osborne, E. T., 519 California St., San Francisco, Calif.
 1922 Pond, Chas. L., Box 440, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
 7868 Pullen, Mrs. T. R., Sodus, N. Y.

Resignations Withdrawn.

- 6245 Soltau, Samuel, 14 W. Clay Ave., Rosele Park, N. J.
 7693 White, Wm. M., 21 Main St., Lewiston, Me.

Replaced on Roll.

- 6636 Rogers, R. W., 3128 Ave. 0½, Galveston, Tex.
 6245 Soltau, Samuel, 14 W. Clay Ave., Rosele Park, N. J.

New Life Member.

- 373—4753 Michigan Stamp Club, Branch No. 47, Life Branch No. 10, A. M. Livingstone, Secy., 3623 Brooklyn Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Deceased.

5956 Bachand-Vertfeuille, Louis J., 421 New Era Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Applications for Branch Charter.

The Beaver Stamp Society, Portland, Ore.; Dr. Edward Hirstel, Pres., 264 E. 15 St., Portland, Ore.

The Houston Philatelic Society, (Lone Star Branch No. —), Houston, Tex.; A. V. Herr, President; R. E. Cheek, Secy., 408 Bender Hotel, Houston, Tex.

Change in Branch Officers.

Collectors Club of Southern California, Branch No. 58; President, Sydney Brown; Secretary, J. D. Fisher, 1338 S. Hope St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Addresses Wanted.

Mail is returned from the following last known address:

7849 Eigenbauer, Joseph, Broadway Central Hotel, 667 Broadway, New York.

7043 Kingman, Robert, 115 3rd St., Woodridge, N. J.

5799 Reed, T. Chandler, Box 573, Steubenville, Ohio.

Change of Address.

8099 Berry, F. A. from 1472 Stratford to 1128 Madison Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

7846 Chatterton, Dr. W. A. from Piedmont to 1238 Versailles Ave., Alameda, Cal.

4930 Fry, Howard M. from Bethlehem to 509 State St., Lancaster, Pa.

6403 Kishner, G. F., from 3004 Grand Ave. to 4025 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

2483 Mayer, W. F. from Orange to 327 28 St., Woodcliff, N. J.

3550 Mears, Henry from 127 to 120 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

5676 Oleson, E. M. from 809 to 211 Northwestern Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

307 Slater, A. B. from Eastern Nail Co. to 222 Sackett St., Providence, R. I.

4561 Van Kirk, Royal from 2527 to 130 Kingsbury Rd., LaPorte, Ind.

5577 Conant, Wm. Q. from Auburn, Me. to 196 Tremont St., Newton, Mass.

7316 Darby, Paul H. from 938 E. Elm St. to 107 Kingsbarde Apts., Springfield, Mo.

7814 de Kohler, Erwin S. from 7 College Ave. to Box 293, Santa Rosa, Calif.

6177 Green, Hugo from Syracuse to 641 Melville St., Rochester, N. Y.

7483 Harmon, A. W. from West Roxbury, Mass. to 146 Tyndale St., Roslindale, Mass.

6567 Harris, H. E. from 161 Mass. Ave. to 535 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

8051 Hoffmann, Rudolf R. from 508 N. 6th St. to 1722 N. 7th St., Sheboygan, Wis.

8161 Mills, H. W. from 183 N. Limestone St. to Box 538, Lexington, Ky.

5675 Munter, Lt. W. H. from Baltimore to Coast Guard Section Base, New London, Conn.

BRITISH COLONIALS.

I make a specialty of Rare British Colonials. My stock consists of stamps only in the finest possible condition. Selections Willingly Sent on Approval. Want Lists Will Receive My Prompt Personal Attention.

T. ALLEN,

"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG.

6161 Nissen, Chas. J. from Chicago to 435 S. Arlington Ave., Elmhurst, Ill.
 7983 Volpert, Geo. from 842 4th Ave. to 1718 Brush St., Oakland, Calif.
 5168 Wailly, Victor R. from Brookline to 6 Hatch St., South Boston, Mass.
 7695 Willis, J. D. from 156 to 607 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Membership Summary.

Membership Nov. 1, 1925	3321
New Stockholders	34
Reinstated	3
Replaced on Roll	2
	3360
Deceased	1
Total Membership December 1, 1925	3359

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Official Notices.

That our members may know of the successful working of the Milwaukee Resolution of 1921 pertaining to the disposal of deceased members stamps when properly handled, the following letter is here published by request of the Administrator. This committee followed close y the text of the Resolution, the last report of which appeared on page 179 of the December number.

Rumford Point, Maine, November 25th, 1925.

Dr. H. A. Davis, Sec'y.,
 American Philatelic Society,
 3421 Colfax A, Denver, Colorado.

My dear Dr. Davis:

I received your very kind letter of the fourteenth inst., accompanied with your second and final report of Committee for the Sale of the Abbott Collection, and your personal check for \$60.80. I am very much pleased with the manner in which you and your Committee have handled the sale of these stamps and I assure you that the members of the family of the late Arthur T. Abbott appreciate very much your kindly interest in the disposal of this property.

The returns were far beyond my expectaitons, and I wish you to notify the American Philatelic Society that the service of your committee was in every respect satisfactory not only to me, as Administrator of the Estate, but was also highly appreciated by all of the heirs of the late Arthur T. Abbott.

Thanking you for all your kindly offices in the matter, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

WALLACE F. ABBOTT.

RARITIES
ARE MY SPECIALTY

Address

T. Allen
 "CRAIGARD"
 BLAKE HALL ROAD
 WANSTEAD, E. II., LONDON, ENG.

THE CHARLES BEAMISH \$50.00 RECRUITING PRIZE.

The Silver Loving Cup Won in 1924-25 and Now Held by L. R. Saunders.

Mr. Saunders has to defend the cup again this year and he seems to be doing it fairly well. Bill Bloss is one ahead however at this writing. We propose to show the standing here each month of those who secure five or more members. Of the list here published, Wolsieffer, Guest and Davis are not competing for the prizes. Guest has the lead, but just watch me go after Guest, P. M. says, "watch me get ahead of the winner of the prizes." Where is that dark horse coming in? We hope to see him bob up soon.

Standing December 1st, 1925:

Guest, 33; Davis, 25; Bloss, 7; Saunders, 6; Wolsieffer, 6.

Kline, Staeb and Seeböhm have three each. Come on boys and get your name on this list. There are 14 who have 2 each to their credit. We hope soon to see them on the list.

The competition is going to be interesting, but the strength does not lie in this competition in securing the 5000. It lies in

EVERY MEMBER GET A MEMBER.

This campaign for 5000 members is some proposition. It is two sided. Two great angles. The first one—It looks like a hard job and almost impossible of accomplishment. And so it is if the matter is left to our few old workers. What is the result? We will not make it. Now the other angle—We have 3359 members, each one is asked to get **ONLY ONE MEMBER**. I wish I could print some exclamations here that would arouse us to the fact of how easy it's going to be if every one **WILL ONLY TRY**. I **KNOW** we can **DO** it if each member will only **TRY**. Are you interested? Do you care a whoop? Will you try to get one member?

Here is a proposition. But you must be interested in this campaign and really try to get a new member. If you fail and at the end of the fiscal year will write me just what you did in detail, I will record in detail why you failed and what you should have done to be successful. The two letters will be submitted to the President, and if you have shown that you could not really get one member, I will present each failing member with five dollars in gold. Now how's that? That's just how sure I am that you will not fail, if you really try. I have got to show what you could and should have done in order to keep from making you a gift of \$5.00.

"Early IMPERFS to King George"**U.S.**

A Large Accumulation of U. S. and Br. Colonies early and late issues is being priced for quick sale. Your want lists along these lines will be given prompt attention. Our stock is one of the "FINEST IN THE WEST."

Br. Col.**R. H. MOWER****12 Geary St., Room 303****San Francisco, Calif.**

I am afraid we are not interested as we should be. We pay our dues, receive the Journal, buy and sell in the Sales Department, play with our collections and forget to be interested in this campaign.

Boys, I am out to win this campaign for 5000 members by October 1st next. Are you going to help? Right now will you resolve to get just one new member? Over 50,000 stamps collectors they tell us not connected with us, and we only want 2000 of them. It's up to the great mass of our individual membership. I guarantee the old standbys will do their part. You that have never obtained a new member, it's up to you whether we fail or win.

THE SECRETARY.

BOOSTER STICKERS.

We are having some stickers made about the size of a Columbian stamp mentioning the New York 1926 convention and our campaign for 5000 members. By the time you read this, they should be in my hands. They are to be used by attaching to your letterhead and correspondence.

I would like to know who is interested in this campaign and to this end please order these stickers by regular U. S. 1c postal card, saying how many you can use. If you are out of blanks and recruiting folders, please order at same time on same card saying how many you need. I have prepared a case for filing these cards, so that your order will have prompt attention.

Faithfully yours,

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary,
3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.

NORWAY 1925

I am able to make you a wholesale offer in the scarce

North Pole Stamps

printed in only 200,000 sets (of 7 values), as remembrance of Amundsen-Ellsworth's attack on the North Pole, in complete sets, postally used or unused. Price per 100 sets used Kr. 260.00, unused, Kr. 240.00 (about U. S. \$50.00), per 1,000 sets unused, Kr. 2,225.00. Payment by order. Price in Norwegian Kroner. The stamps, distributed to the post offices, were sold in two hours on the day they appeared (April 1).

HARALD MUUR, Rena, Norway

(Member of Christiania Philatelic Society)

Established 1889

P. M. WEISS, Mgr. & Prop.
Member: A.S.D.A.; A.P.S. (Life Member)

QUEEN CITY STAMP & COIN CO.

OUR SPECIALTY:

Medium priced approval selections adapted to the requirements of the collector who has less than 12,000 varieties.

A-1 Quality, Lowest Prices: Backed by 33 years experience.

Descriptive circulars on request.

604 Race Street

Cincinnati, Ohio.

REPORT of the



TREASURER

December 1st, 1925.

STOCK FUND.

Balance	\$7853.66	
New Certificates	33.00	\$7886.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	\$7650.00	
New Memberships	30.00	\$7680.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	\$6354.58	
Receipts—Interest	21.26	
	\$6375.84	
Disbursements	\$ 5.62	\$6370.22

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$.75	
Receipts	.45	\$ 1.20

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 15.95	
Dues paid in advance	32.65	\$ 48.60

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	\$ 972.49	
Receipts—Dues	653.08	
Reinstatements	1.00	
Interest on Bonds	96.67	
	\$1723.24	
Disbursements	\$ 889.56	\$ 833.68

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 130.80	
Receipts—Subscriptions	471.31	
Advertising	331.75	
Interest on Bonds	7.08	
	\$ 940.94	
Disbursements	\$ 424.32	\$ 516.62
		\$23336.98
Cash on hand	\$7814.50	
Bond Investments	15522.48	\$23336.98

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

**The Wonderful
"GASKILL"
Collection of**

UNITED STATES

This very fine collection has now been priced up and can be sent on approval to specialist desiring to make selections.

Consisting of stamps from the first issues up to the issues of 1920—It includes over one thousand mint blocks of four and as many blocks of six with imprints.

5c New Yorks, a fine showing including singles and pairs both on and off cover.

5c and 10c 1847s, some choice items both on and off cover.

1851 Issue, here we mention special the wonderful strip of three of type Ia from the Worthington Collection, also a fine copy of 7IRE the only true type one. A truly fine strip of three of the 5c and numerous singles and pairs of the 10c and 12c, including a fine example of the 12c bisect on cover.

And so on through the perforated issues we find all values represented in numerous shades in singles and blocks.

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The Revenues are about complete, some in pairs and blocks, we note one of the finest copies of the \$500 second issue we have ever seen.

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Entered as second class matter, December 31st, 1917, at the post office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under the Act of March 3rd, 1879.

Vol. 39.

FEBRUARY, 1926.

No. 5.

Postage Stamps of the World Worth \$1000.00 Each and Upwards.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Having been requested on behalf of Mr. Arthur Hind, to prepare a list of the one hundred rarest stamps in the world, I started by noting down all those I consider worth \$1000.00 each and more, and then arranged these stamps in the order of commercial value.

When we speak of making a list of the rarest stamps in the world we must define what we mean by the word "rarest."

There are many stamps of which only one, two or three copies are known and which, although they must come in a class of the rarest stamps, still they have not the recognized value of \$1000.00 each.

Such are Jammu-Kashmir, 1877 oil colors $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1a. various colors, some exceedingly rare but none of them would bring anything like \$1000.00.

In the following list I have therefore used the word "rarest" to mean rarest in the commercial sense of what the stamp is worth in today's market.

In most cases I have taken the prices quoted in Scott's catalogue when I think this approximately represents the real market value of today. When I do not agree with their quotations I have put my own idea of value.

Another point I want to mention is the question of dealing with the same stamp in unused as well as used condition.

Very often an unused stamp is worth very much more than the same stamp used. Also I have to consider that there are many collectors in America who collect unused only and they may wish to have my opinion as to the place in this list that their rarities should hold. For these reasons I am including both unused and used separately, but I do not include a stamp unless I have reason to believe that it exists in an unused condition. For example India 4a. head inverted. I do not know this unused and what is the advantage of including in such a list an unknown variety.

Personally I am not at all well acquainted with the present value of the stamps of the twentieth century and I may have omitted some varieties that are worth \$1000.00 or more, but I have had the opinion of Messrs. E. Stern and W. C. Phillips on these issues so trust I am not far out, as both of these are good judges of the value of modern issues.

I have not included in this list any Revenue, Fiscal or Envelope stamps, except the "Postmaster" envelopes of the United States which have a special interest for American Collectors.

Unused stamps marked with a star, all others are used.

British Guiana, 1856, 1c. black on magenta	\$32,500
*Mauritius, 1847, Post Office, 1d. orange-red	20,000
*Mauritius, 1847, Post Office, 2d. deep blue	17,500
Mauritius, 1847, Post Office, 2d. deep blue	15,000
Mauritius, 1847, Post Office, 1d. orange-red	12,500
Hawaiian Islands, 1851, 2c. blue	12,500
Epain, 1851, 6 reals, blue, error of color	12,500
United States, Alexandria, 1845, 5c. on bluish	12,000
United States, Boscawen, 1846, 5c. dull blue	12,000
United States, Lockport, 1846, 5c. red & black on buff	12,000
Baden, 1851, 9kr. on green, error of color	11,000
Uruguay, 1858, 180c. dull red, error of color	10,000
*Mauritius, 1848, earliest impression PENOE, 2d. indigo-blue	10,000
United States, Annapolis, 1846, 5c. red	10,000
United States, Baltimore, 1845, 10c. on bluish	10,000
*France, 1849, 1fr. orange-vermilion, tête-bêche, (Vervelle)	10,000
France, 1850, 15c. green, tête-bêche	10,000
*Argentine Republic, 1862, 15c. blue, tête-bêche	10,000
*Uruguay, 1858, 120c. blue, tête-bêche	8,000
*Uruguay, 1858, 180c. green, tête-bêche	8,000
United States, 1845, New Haven, 5c. blue	7,500
British Guiana, 1850, 2c. rose	7,500
United States, 1845, Alexandria, 5c. buff	7,000
United States, 1845, Baltimore, 10c. on white	7,000
*United States, 1847, Millbury, 5c. bluish	7,000
British Guiana, 1856, Paper colored through, 4c. deep blue	6,000
*Hawaiian Islands, 1852, 13c. blue (H. I. & U. S.)	6,000
United States, 1845, New Haven, 5c. red	5,000
*United States, 1869, 15c. inverted	5,000
*Cape of Good Hope, 1851 Woodblock, 4d. red, error	5,000
*Mauritius, 1848, Earliest Impression, 1d. orange	5,000
Roumania, 1858, 27 par. black on rose, tête-bêche	5,000
United States, Baltimore, 1845 Envelopes, 5+5c. blue and red on buff, 10c. red on white, 10c. red on buff, each	4,000
*United States, 1869, 30c. blue and carmine, Flags Inverted	4,000
Western Australia, 4d. blue, Frame inverted	4,000
British Guiana, 1856, Surface colored paper, 4c. blue	4,000
*Hawaiian Islands, 1851, 5c. blue	4,000
*Mauritius, Oct. 1849, 2d. blue, (Fillet)	4,000
*Roumania, 1858, 27 par. black on rose	4,000
*United States, 1869, 24c. green & violet, picture inverted	3,500
*France, 1853, 1fr. carmine, tête-bêche	3,500
Buenos Ayres, 1859, 1 peso, blue, tête-bêche	3,500
Mauritius, 1848, Earliest Impressions, thick pp, PENOE, 2d. indigo-blue.	3,500
*Cape of Good Hope, 1861 Woodblock, 1d. blue, error	3,500
Roumania, 1858, 81 par. blue	3,500
*Spain, 1851, 5r. chocolate brown, error	3,500

*Mauritius, 1848, Early Impressions, thin pp. 2d. blue	3,000
Sweden, 1855, 3sk. bco. orange, error	3,000
Togo, 1915, 1m. carmine (franco-anglaise)	3,000
Confederate States, 1861-62, Beaumont, 10c. black on yellow, type A.2..	3,000
Confederate States, 1861-62, Goliad, 5c. dark blue	3,000
Confederate States, 1861-62, Knoxville, 10c.	3,000
Confederate States, 1861-62, Mt. Lebanon, 5c. brown	3,000
Confederate States, 1861-62, New Orleans, 5c. red on white	3,000
Confederate States, 1861-62, New Orleans, 5c. red on blue	3,000
Confederate States, 1861-62, New Smyrna, 10c. on 5c. black	3,000
New South Wales, 1856, 2d. blue, wmk. 8 double lined	3,000
*Roumania, 1858, 81pa. blue	3,000
Western Australia, 1865, 1s. bistre, error	3,000
Confederate States, Baton Rouge, 10c. blue	2,500
Confederate States, Goliad, 10c. dark blue	2,500
Confederate States, Grove Hill, 5c. black	2,500
Confederate States, Helena, 5c. black on buff	2,500
Confederate States, Helena, 10c. black on grey	2,500
Confederate States, Uniontown, 2c. green on blue	2,500
Confederate States, Uniontown, 10c. red on blue	2,500
*Austria, Newspaper stamp, 1863, 1kr. pale lilac, tête-bêche	2,500
*Bavaria, 1849, 1kr. grey-black, tête-bêche	2,500
Bermuda, 1848, Postmaster stamp, 1d. red	2,500
Canada, 1852, Wove paper, 12d. black	2,500
*Ceylon, 1857, Imperf. 4d. dull rose	2,500
*Hawaiian Islands, 1851, 13c. blue, (Type A.2)	2,500
*Hawaiian Islands, 1852, 13c. blue, (Type A.3)	2,500
United States, 1847, Millbury, 5c. bluish	2,000
United States, 1845, St. Louis, 20c. greenish	2,000
Confederate States, Goliad, 5c. grey, error GOILAD	2,000
Confederate States, Goliad, 10c. grey, error GOILAD	2,000
Confederate States, Gonzales, Gold on crimson	2,000
Confederate States, Jetersville, 5c. black	2,000
Confederate States, Macon, 2c. green on gray-green	2,000
Confederate States, Marion, 10c. black	2,000
Confederate States, Pittsylvania, 10c. red brown, on laid paper	2,000
Confederate States, Portlavaca, 10c. black	2,000
Confederate States, Salem, 5c. black on laid	2,000
Confederate States, Beaumont, 10c. black on yellow (A. 1)	2,000
British Guiana, 1850, 4c. primrose	2,000
Cape of Good Hope, 1861 Woodblock, 1d. blue, error	2,000
France, 1853, 1fr. carmine, tête-bêche	2,000
Great Britain, 1877, 1s. green, plate 14	2,000
*Guadeloupe, Postage due, 1876, 40c. blue	2,000
Hawaiian Islands, 1851, 5c. blue	2,000
New South Wales, 1856, 2d. blue, wmk. II	2,000
*Spain, 1867, 25m. blue and rose, frame inverted	2,000
Togo, 1915, 3m. black violet, (franco anglaise)	2,000
Togo, 1915, 5m. slate & carmine, (franco anglaise)	2,000
Western Ukraina, 1919, on Austria Military, 10gr. violet on gray	2,000
*Czechoslovakia, 1919, Granite pp. 4k. yellow-green	1,750
*Czechoslovakia, 1919, Granite pp. 10k. deep violet	1,750
United States, 1869, 30c. blue & carmine, Flags inverted	1,750

Confederate States, Bridgeville, 5c. black and red	1,750
Confederate States, Livingstone, 5c. blue	1,750
*France, 1853, 80c. carmine, tête-bêche	1,750
*South Australia, 1879, 4d. ultramarine, error	1,750
Victoria, 1860-63, 2d. brown-violet, wmk. "ONE PENNY"	1,750
Victoria, 1860-63, 1d. green, wmk. "FOUR PENCE"	1,750
Victoria, 1860, 4d. rose, wmk. "ONE PENNY"	1,750
United States, 1867, Grill all over, 5c. brown	1,500
United States, 1867, Grill all over, 30c. orange	1,500
United States, 1867, Grill 18x15 mm. 3c. rose	1,500
*United States, 1851, 1c. Type I	1,500
*United States, Aug. 1861, 12c. black	1,500
Confederate States, Emory, 5c. blue	1,500
Confederate States, Franklin, 5c. blue on buff	1,500
Confederate States, Goliad, 10c. rose	1,500
Confederate States, Gonzales, gold on garnet	1,500
Confederate States, Greenwood, 10c. black on laid	1,500
Confederate States, Independence, 10c. black on pink	1,500
Austria, Newspaper, 1851, 6kr. red	1,500
*Barbados, 1861-70, 1s. blue, error	1,500
Bermuda, Postmaster, 1848, 1d. black	1,500
British Guiana, 1850, 4c. pale yellow on pelure	1,500
*France, 1849, 1fr. orange-vermilion	1,500
*Great Britain, 1902-4, I. R. Official, 6d. purple	1,500
*Great Britain, 1902-4, I. R. Official, 10/- ultramarine	1,500
Hawaiian Islands, 1851, 13c. blue, (A. 2)	1,500
*Newfoundland, 1860, 6½d. orange-vermilion	1,500
*Niger Coast, 1893, 20s. in vermilion on 1s.	1,500
*Niger Coast, 1893, 20s. in black on 1s.	1,500
*Spain, 1865, 12c. rose and blue, Frame inverted	1,500
*Spain, 1867, 25m. blue, Frame inverted	1,500
Tuscany, 1853, 4c. green, value inverted	1,500
*Tuscany, 1860, 3 lire, ochre	1,500
Germany, 1906-11, 5m. slate & carmine, centre inverted	1,500
Servia, 1866, 20p. rose "CK" inverted	1,500
*British Guiana, 1852, 4c. blue	1,500
United States, 1846, Brattleboro, 5c. buff	1,250
*United States, 1875, Special print, 5c. bright blue	1,250
Confederate States, Goliad, 5c. rose	1,250
Confederate States, Goliad, 10c. black	1,250
Confederate States, Pittsylvania C. H., 5c. red brown on wove	1,250
*Austria, Newspaper, 1851, 6kr. red	1,250
British Guiana, 1850, 8c. green	1,250
*Canada, 1851, 12d. laid paper	1,250
Cape of Good Hope, 1861 Woodblock, 4d. red, error	1,250
*Dominica, 1886, 1d. on 6d. green	1,250
Great Britain, 1865-67, Wmk. 4 flowers, 10d. red-brown	1,250
India, 1854, 4a. Head inverted	1,250
South Australia, 1879, 4d. ultramarine, error	1,250
*Switzerland, Geneva, 4c. black red	1,250
Transvaal, 1869, 1/- deep green, tête-bêche	1,250
Transvaal, 1877, Red surcharge, V. R. and TRANSVAAL wide apart, 3d. lilac	1,250

Transvaal, 1877, do. wide apart, 6d. lilac	1,250
*Transvaal, Oct. 1877, Slanting V. R., 6d. blue on blue tête-bêche	1,250
*Two Sicilies, Arms, 1860, ½t. blue	1,250
*French Colonies, 1871, 10c. bistre, tête-bêche	1,250
*Belgium, 1916, 2f.50c. on 1m. carmine, error	1,250
*Austria, 1918, Italian Occupation, 10k. deep violet	1,000
*Esthonia, on Russian, 1919, 10r. scarlet, yellow & gray	1,000
*United States, St. Louis, 1845, 5c. on pelure	1,000
*United States, St. Louis, 1845, 10c. on pelure	1,000
*United States, Aug. 1861, 1c. indigo	1,000
*United States, 1870, grill, 24c. purple	1,000
United States, 1875, special print, 2c. carmine vermilion	1,000
United States, Charleston Carrier, Martin's 2c. bluish	1,000
United States, Louisville, black	1,000
United States, Philadelphia, 1c. rose, J. J.	1,000
Confederate States, Baton Rouge, 2c. green	1,000
Confederate States, Goliad, 5c. black	1,000
Confederate States, Goliad, 5c. gray	1,000
Confederate States, Goliad, 10c. gray	1,000
Confederate States, Independence, 10c. black on buff	1,000
Confederate States, Marion, 5c. black	1,000
*Argentine Republic, 1899, 10p. black & green, centre inverted	1,000
Bavaria, Postage due, 1889, 2pf. in red on 3pf. grey	1,000
*British Columbia, 1865, Imperf, 5c. rose	1,000
*British Guiana, 1852, 1c. magenta	1,000
Canada, 1851, 12d. black on laid	1,000
*Ceylon, 1857, Imperf. 9d. lilac brown	1,000
*Ceylon, 1861, Clean cut perf., 9d. lilac brown	1,000
*Ceylon, 1865-67, 2d. yellow green	1,000
Dominica, 1886, 1d. on 6d. green	1,000
*Fiji Islands, 1878, 2d. ultramarine	1,000
*Finland, 1856, 5 kop. tête-bêche	1,000
*Finland, 1866, 5 pen. black on buff, error	1,000
Gold Coast, 1883, 1d. on 4d. magenta	1,000
*Great Britain, Hair Lines, 9d. straw	1,000
*Great Britain, 2/- blue, plate No. 3	1,000
*Great Britain, 1d. rose red, plate No. 77	1,000
*Great Britain, 4d. vermilion, plate No. 16	1,000
*Great Britain, 4d. sage green, plate No. 17	1,000
*Great Britain, Board of Education 1902, 1/- green and carmine	1,000
Guadeloupe, Postage due, 1876, 40c. blue	1,000
*Hong Kong, 1882, Crown C. A. perf. 12	1,000
*Mexico, 1892, 10p. blue-green	1,000
*New Brunswick, 1s. dull violet	1,000
*Newfoundland, 1860, 1s. orange	1,000
*Newfoundland, 1860, 1s. on laid	1,000
*New Zealand, 1855, 1/- no wmk. green on blue	1,000
*New Zealand, 1862, Pelure paper, 3d. lilac	1,000
*Mozambique, (REPUBLICA) 1911, 25r. gray, error	1,000
*New Zealand, 1872, Wmk. lozenges, 2d. vermilion	1,000
Portuguese India, 1876, 40r. blue	1,000
*Reunion, 1852, 15c. blue	1,000
*Reunion, 1852, 30c. blue	1,000

*Roumania, 1858, 108pa. blue on pale rose	1,000
*Roumania, Nov. 1858, 5p. black on blue	1,000
*Switzerland, Geneva, 5c+5c. yellow green	1,000
*Transvaal, 1877, red overprint, 6d. blue, inverted	1,000
*Transvaal, 1877, red overprint, 1/- green, inverted	1,000
Tuscany, 1860, 3 lire ochre	1,000
*Turks Islands, 1881, 2½ on 6d. black, small fraction	1,000
Victoria, 4d. rose, wmk. 8	1,000
*Samoa, 1914, 3d. on 30pf. black & orange on buff	1,000
*Siberia, 1921, on Russian, 10k. on 10hr. blue	1,000

Here are over two hundred stamps that I consider have a value today of \$1000.00 each or more. A careful examination of the Ferrary sale catalogues, and the priced catalogues of Stanley Gibbons and Yvert & Tellier, might add a few items to this list.

I know I may be criticised for the position I have given certain stamps and I shall welcome, and be ready, to answer any correspondence on this interesting subject.

Soliciting Your Support

TO

The International Stamp Exhibition, October, 1926.

By A. H. WILHELM, President A. P. S.

I have accepted membership on the Committee of Ways and Means of the Association For Stamp Exhibitions, Inc. The purpose of this Committee is to raise funds by donation to defray the expenses of the Great International Exhibition, to be held in New York in October 1926. As this event promises to be of outstanding interest and importance in American Philately, it would seem that the A. P. S. should show its influence and interest in Philatelic matters by strongly supporting it. I therefore call upon all the members of the A. P. S. to support this Exhibition financially by making donations to the Exhibition Funds.

The budget as it stands today shows that between forty and fifty thousand dollars is required to defray the expenses, of which about ten thousand dollars has already been paid or pledged. I have taken the liberty of appointing the Presidents of the A. P. S. Branch Societies as Sub-committee chairmen in their own home towns for the purpose of forming their own committees and raising funds and it would be highly desirable for the A. P. S. as an organization and as individuals to make a very strong showing in donations both as to numbers and amounts.

I am told by the Exhibition Committee that there have been promised many interesting exhibits from France, England, Germany, and other parts of the world, and that the jury will be a truly International one.

Let's get together and support this Exhibition to the best of our ability.

Donations and pledges may be made directly to the Treasurer of the Association, MR. THEODORE E. STEINWAY, 109 West 57th St., New York City, or through your own Sub-committee Chairman.

The 3c Stamp of the United States 1851-1857 Issue.

By CARROLL CHASE.

The express cancellations used between the Pacific Coast and the East may next be considered. Prior to 1858 all, or practically all, of the mail between the Pacific Coast and east went by the way of Nicaragua or the Isthmus of Panama. For some years before this date there had been a certain amount of overland traffic, though mail evidently had not been carried. Many pioneers had crossed the country during the summer season ordinarily travelling for mutual protection in groups of some size. With good fortune they could make the trip in about four and one half months. The great danger was from the Indians who often attacked the convoys and sometimes exterminated them.

In 1858 Postmaster General Aaron V. Brown signed a contract with a group of men headed by John Butterfield of Utica, N. Y. Under the terms of this contract an overland mail started from both St. Louis, Mo. and Memphis, Tenn.—the two routes joining at Little Rock, Arkansas or Preston, Texas. The first stage from the West left San Francisco September 18, 1858 and reached the terminus of the Pacific railroad at Tipton, Mo., October 9th where the mail was placed on the train reaching St. Louis the same day—the time consumed thus being about 25 days. The service was bi-weekly from both terminals. The distance covered was 2,605 miles from Tipton, Mo. to San Francisco. The route crossed the Rio Grande near El Paso and ran over a new road to Fort Yuma, California (now Arizona) and thence via Los Angeles to San Francisco. These details are taken from the United States Official Postal Guide for November, 1924 so are probably correct. Fig. 186 shows a typical cover which went over this



FIGURE 186.

route. Letters between the Pacific Coast and the East may be found dated during the period 1858 to 1861, addressed "Via Overland Mail" and also "Via Nicaragua" (or Panama). The overland route was somewhat quicker but also less safe, so the choice was given.

The following extract copied from a letter from the correspondent of the

New York Times headed Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, September 4, 1858, which appeared in Mekeel's Weekly stamp News for June 27, 1914, seems good evidence (though it is all I have seen) that mail was already being sent overland by a more northerly transcontinental route, somewhat earlier than the date at which the southern route just described was started. It reads as follows:

"We regret exceedingly to learn that our great central overland mail communication between the Atlantic and Pacific through this city has been interrupted by the Indians. Last Saturday, the conductor of the California mail, due on that day, arrived in this city without his mail. It appears that on or about the 22nd of last month, as the mail party—consisting of but two men—were camping for the night on the last crossing of the Humboldt river, a large band of Indians suddenly came upon them and took possession of everything which they had, mules, harness, provisions, and more important than all, the mail. The men escaped with their lives by hiding, at the first approach of the Indians in the brush along the river, and remained concealed until their departure. They then made their way on foot to the next station where they procured animals and came on as rapidly as possible to this city."

To digress a moment—In the Spring of 1859 John L. Jones and William H. Russell organized "Jones & Russell's Pike's Peak Express Co." This route ran from Denver, (now in Colorado) to Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory, and the distance was covered in about nine days by means of stages. This was really the firm which developed into the Pony Express concern of the succeeding year. They



FIGURE 187.

carried mail and Fig. 187 illustrates such a cover. The cancellation—always in black—reads "Jones & Russell's Pike's Peak Express Co. Denver City," with the date (day, month and year) in the center. These covers are decidedly rare—possibly more so than Pony Express letters.

While the twenty-five day southern overland route was an improvement over

the time previously consumed by mail matter, sent via Central America, the government was anxious, partly because of the impending Civil War and the probability that the southern route would be in the hands of the Confederates, to change the route to one further north, and also to attempt a much more rapid dispatch of mail by means of a Pony Express. Of course the idea of relaying mail by fast horsemen had originated long before. For instance, it is stated that a man named James Watson Webb carried letters by this means between Washington and New York City as early as 1832, and was said to have "wrought dismay among his competitors until railways and telegraphs overlapped him."

The following extract from the report of the Postmaster General dated December 2, 1861 is copied from Luff's work:

"Overland California Mail."

"By the 9th section of an Act of Congress approved March 2, 1861, entitled 'An Act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862', authority is given to the Postmaster General to discontinue the mail service on the southern overland route (known as the Butterfield route) between St. Louis and Memphis and San Francisco, and to provide for the conveyance, by the same parties, of a six-times-a-week mail by the 'central route'; that is, 'from some point on the Missouri River, connecting with the east, to Placerville, California.'

In Pursuance of this Act, and the acceptance of its terms by the mail company, an order was made on the 12th of March, 1861, to modify the present contract, so as to discontinue service on the southern route, and to provide for the transportation of the entire letter mail six times a week on the central route, to be carried through in twenty days eight months in the year, and in twenty-three days four months in the year, from St. Joseph, Missouri (or Atchison, Kansas) to Placerville, and also to convey the entire mail three times a week to Denver City and Salt Lake; the entire letter mail to California to be carried, whatever may be its weight, and in case it should not amount to 600 pounds, then sufficient of other mail to be carried each trip to make up that weight, the residue of all mail matter to be conveyed in thirty-five days, with the privilege of sending it from New York to San Francisco in twenty-five days, by sea, and the public documents in thirty-five days; a pony express to be run twice a week until the completion of the overland telegraph, through in ten days eight months and twelve days four months in the year, conveying for the Government, free of charge, five pounds of mail matter; the compensation for the whole service to be one million of dollars per annum, payable from the general treasury, as provided by the act; the service to commence July 1, 1861, and terminate July 1, 1864.

The transfer of stock from the southern to the central route was commenced about the 1st of April, and was completed so that the first mail was started from St. Joseph on the day prescribed by the order, July 1, 1861."

The portion of the above mentioned act which refers to the pony express is especially interesting to philatelists. It reads:

"They shall also be required, during the continuance of their contract, or until the completion of the Overland Telegraph, to run a Pony Express; semi-weekly, at a schedulation of ten days eight months, and twelve days four months, carrying for the Government, free of charge, five pounds of mail matter, with the liberty of charging the public for transportation of letters by said Express not exceeding one dollar per half ounce."

As for the Pony Express, it followed this new route and as will be noted the ten days service called for 240 hours continuous riding. There were 190 stations—on an average 23 miles apart—and 80 riders; while nearly 500 ponies were used. The first courier left the Missouri River Tuesday April 3, 1860 at 5 P. M. and another rider started east from the other terminal at the same time. The fastest time ever made was between St. Joseph and San Francisco in March 1860 when Lincoln's inaugural address was carried in eight days and seventeen hours. It is said that one rider named Haslam made 120 miles of this trip in eight hours and ten minutes. Although the schedule called for ten days, the first trip and certain others were made in about eight days. The mail carried never weighed over twenty pounds and the horsemen rode as light as possible. They were instructed to run from Indians rather than fight but even so several were murdered.

The statement is frequently found that the rates charged were at first \$5. per letter, which afterward was lowered to \$1. per half-ounce. This of course was in addition to the regular government postage. I rather doubt if there ever was any \$5. rate as the law distinctly stated "not exceeding \$1.00 per half-ounce."

The contracting firm was Russell, Majors, Waddell & Co. who operated under the name of the "Central Overland California & Pike's Peak Express Company." As an undertaking it was a spectacular success but because of the excessive expense it was a financial failure. Evidently because of these monetary difficulties, Wells Fargo & Co. on July 1, 1861 succeeded the firm that started the service and added certain California lines to it. The transcontinental service ended in October, 1861 because competition with the newly opened telegraph system to California was impossible.

The first contractors used no stamps, although Wells Fargo issued a number of Pony Express stamps; most of which, however, were used on the routes exclusively in California.

In cancelling the Pony Express covers, it seemed the general rule to postmark them at each end of the route. For example, a very thin envelope has been seen with an oval blue postmark in the upper right corner reading "Pony Express San Francisco, Sep. 29" and showing a picture of a running horse in the center. A black oval postmark was added at St. Joseph, reading "The Central Overland California & Pike's Peak Express Company St. Joseph, Mo. Oct. 10". The stamp—a 10c 1857 Type II—was cancelled at St. Joseph with a grey-blue target, while the government town postmark also in grey-blue reading "Saint Joseph, Mo. Oct. 11, 1860" was applied to the cover. Another similar cover bearing a 12c 1857 is illustrated in Fig. 188. A third from Denver City, K. T. (at that time Denver was in Kansas) bears a 3c 1851 cancelled on arrival at Leavenworth City, Kas. and was from there carried by the United States mail to Fort Riley, Kans. A fourth is an official cover (note the "stage business") sent from St. Joseph Nov. 7, 1861 to Central City, Colorado. Real pony express covers are not easy to acquire; partly I suppose because their "human interest" appeals to almost everyone.

Another group of express cancellations are those found on letters which passed more or less clandestinely between the North and South about the time the Civil War broke out. The war practically began with the attack on Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, but the postal service continued about as usual until June 1st of that year when regular communication practically ceased. During the next three months quite a business developed at certain points along the border in the interchange of mail matter. While handled to a certain extent by private parties, two companies were responsible for most of this. Adams Express Company began at least as early as May 4, 1861, and was the leading firm, while another concern called the American Letter Express Company is stated to have be-

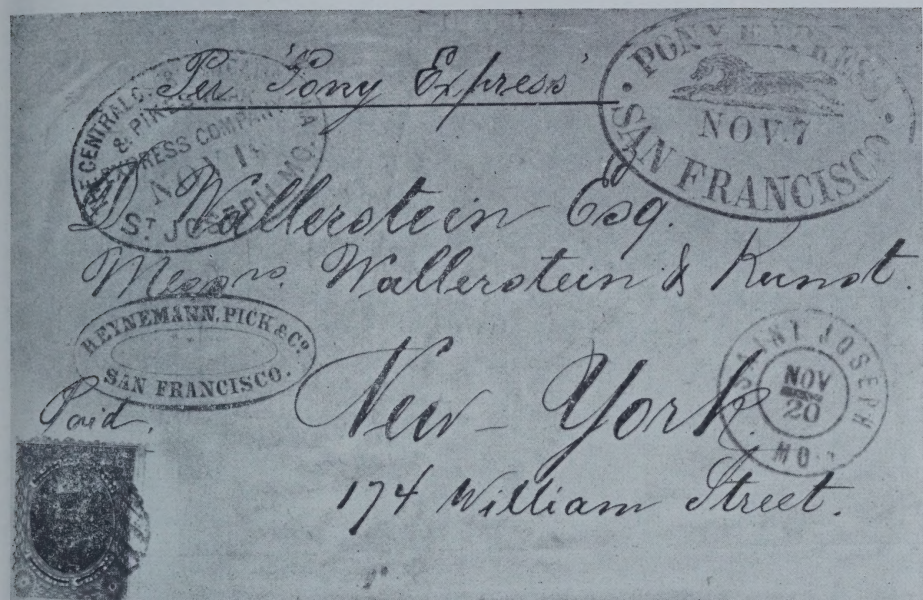


FIGURE 188.

gun business in June. Louisville, Ky. and Nashville, Tenn. were the two principal exchange points—Louisville being by far the more important. The adhesive label on the back of the envelope illustrated in Fig. 189 explains the working of the Adams Express Company system very well from the North to the South; while the method in vogue in the other direction was probably almost exactly the same, although here the fee was paid in cash in advance and no stamps were added until Nashville or Louisville was reached. It will be noted that in the North the Express company insisted on the use of government stamped envelopes, undoubtedly because of the law which compelled express companies doing mail business to use them. The American Letter Express Company is said to have operated as follows:

"The instructions of the company for postal intercourse with the south were based on the following lines. The letter, enclosed in a three cent stamped envelope of the United States bearing an address in the secession states, was enclosed in another envelope with the ordinary stamp on it, directed to the American Letter Express Company, at Louisville, Kentucky. At the same time twenty cents' worth of U. S. stamps were enclosed out of which the company paid the postage, five or ten cents, as the case may have been, to the office within the confederacy; and the rest of the stamps was retained as a fee by the express company."

The following newspaper advertisement signed by a Mr. Whiteside is an example of the handling of such mail matter by a private person. A copy of it appeared in Mr. P. H. Ward's column in Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News Sept. 23, 1922. Letters such as those handled by Mr. Whiteside probably bore no cancellation indicating the method by which they were forwarded.

"Private Mail Matter—The Cheapest and Shortest Route. Directions. Letters from the Union States going to the Seceded States should be directed

to me at Franklin, Ky., and letters from the Seceded States going to the Union States should be directed to me at Mitchellville, Tenn., under the following requirements: 1. Direct your letter properly. 2. Enclose the same

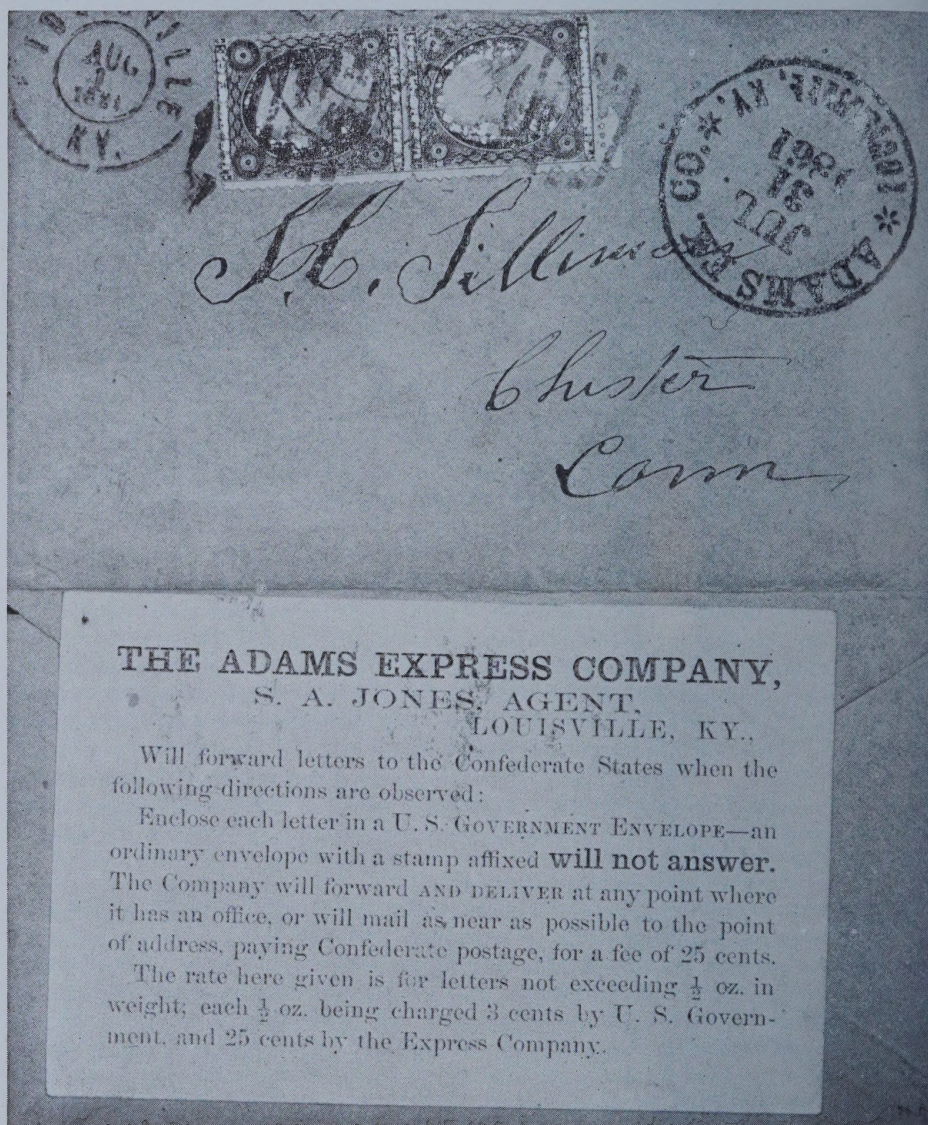


FIGURE 189.

with Fifteen Cents in Money (stamps will not do) to me, by mail, and I will remail them daily to their destination, and pay postage on same. This applies to letters under half an ounce, for every additional half ounce ten cents will be required. Transient newspapers ten cents each.

M. D. Whiteside.

Franklin, Ky., has a Daily U. S. mail by railroad to and from all points in the Union States.

Mitchellville, Tenn., has a daily Confederate Mail by railroad to and from all points in the Seceded States."

For considerable of the information, particularly in regard to the American Letter Express Company, I am indebted to three of Mr. Severn's editorials in Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News dated Jan. 14, 1911; June 26; and July 3, 1915.

Late in May 1861 United States Postmaster General Blair ordered the suspension of all postal communication with the southern states. President Lincoln issued a proclamation on August 10th declaring that all communication between "the insurgent states or the people thereof and the loyal states is unlawful."

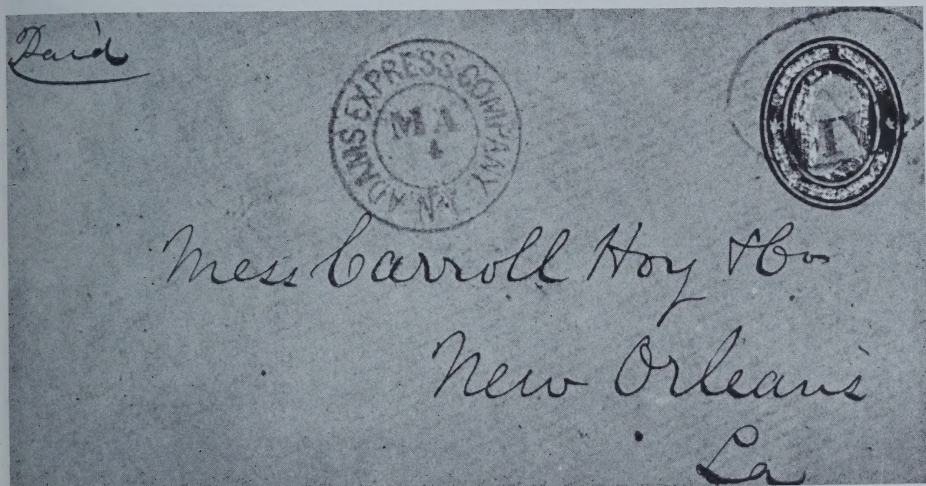


FIGURE 190.



FIGURE 191.

On August 26th Postmaster General Blair in a proclamation authorized officers and agents of the department "without further instructions" to lose no time "in putting an end to written intercourse with these states (so-called Confederate) by causing the arrest of any express agent or other persons who shall, after the promulgation of this order, receive letters to be carried to or from these states, and will seize all such letters and forward them to this department." The late cover of this kind which I have seen was dated August 24, 1861. This order stopped any open attempt of exchanging mail although undoubtedly it continued secretly to some extent throughout the war.

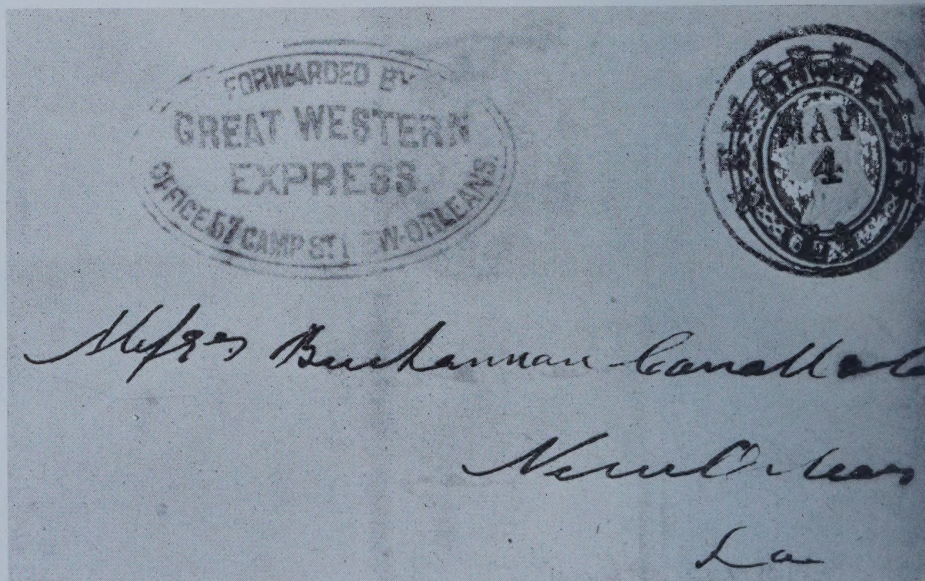
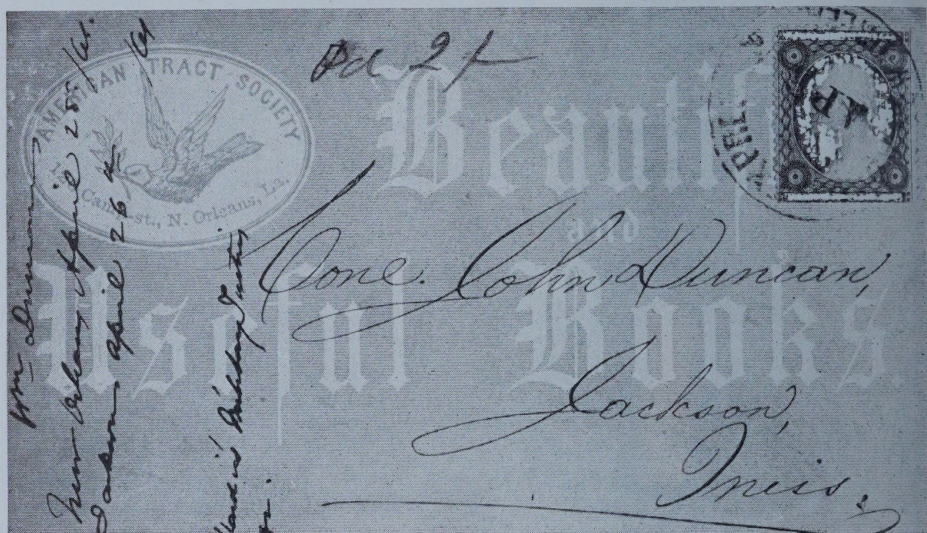


FIGURE 192.

The typical postmarks found on these covers forward by Adams Express Company are shown in the upper half of the illustration—Fig. 189. Fig. 190 illustrates a cover which seemingly was handled by Adams Express Company from New York City straight to its destination—New Orleans. This is most unusual. Another cover has been seen bearing a 3c 1851 Type II on a 3c 1860 stamped envelope. The two stamps are cancelled with a black circular postmark reading "Adams Express Company Baltimore" with the date (some day in August 1861) in the center. The word PAID in black also appears. This letter was again mailed or resealed in Nashville, Tenn. August 19, 1861 and bears PAID 10 in blue on the cover in the same ink as was used for the Nashville postmark. This undoubtedly was the Confederate postage charged to deliver the letter to Newbern, N. C. Another cover bears a cancellation in black in a circle "Southern Express Co. Columbus, Geo. Jul 27". This is addressed to New York City and arrived safely because the letter is annotated "Answered August 7". Still another cover illustrated in Fig. 191 was carried from Louisville, Ky. to St. Louis, Mo. by Adams Express Company about this time, although no month or day date is shown. There is a small yellow adhesive label on the cover printed in black, reading "Forwarded by the Adams Express Co. from Louisville, Ky." I have seen but one cover bearing the postmark of the American Letter Express Company. The cancellation is in black in a circle on an envelope without stamps. It reads "Am. Letter Exp. Co. Louisville, Ky." and has the date (month, day and year) in three lines in the center.

Because of the unsettled conditions in the South it seems that a certain amount of mail was carried by the express companies from one point to another in the Southern states about the time the war began. Two covers in question are illustrated in Fig. 192. The first from New Orleans, La. to Jackson, Mich. bears a 3c 1857 Type II cancelled in black in a circle "Adams Express Co. New Orleans." This was sent April 25, 1861 and arrived in Jackson one day later. The other cover is a 3c 1853 stamped envelope cancelled with the New Orleans receiving postmark May 4 (evidently 1861) and also cancelled in red in an oval "Forwarded by Great Western Express. Office 27 Camp St. New Orleans."

(To be continued.)

SPECIAL NEWS!

MR. CHARLES J. PHILLIPS, A. P. S. #6977

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A FREE TRIP TO NEW YORK CITY

**and The International Stamp Exhibition and A. P. S.
Convention in October.**

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UNDER THE HAMMER

A Review of the Auctions



By HARRY M. KONWISER, c/o Collector's Club, New York City.

In the sale held at the Anderson Galleries October 12th, 1925, there was offered a copy of Cyprus 30 paras on 1d., plate No. 218, which is unlisted. This stamp was bought by Mr. E. F. Weed, and after having it examined it was found to be a forgery. Attention is called to this here so that if similar stamps be listed in the future the note of its sale here may not be misleading.

H. R. HARMER

London—Nov. 23, 1925

Argentina, 1864 Rivadavia 5c, a complete unused sheet of 100 in the proof in red, full margins	£18
— 1859, worn impression, 1 peso indigo, fine vert. pair used on letter...	£/1/-
Canada, imperf 10d blue, a marginal copy from top of sheet, used on entire, slightly cut into one side, otherwise fine	£7/15/-
Germany, Hanover, 1859-61, 10gr. olive-green, mint corner horiz. pair, numeral 12 at right, superb, slight crease	£8
Gibraltar, 1903, £1, superb, mint	£7/12/6
— 1904-7, £1, superb, mint	£7
India, 1905, ¼ on ½a, variety surcharge, inverted, mint block of four, two stamps slightly creased, otherwise superb (Gibbons 148a)	£1/5/-
Jamaica, War Stamps, April 1916, ½d, superb mint horiz. pair with overprint double, left hand stamp the "War Stamp" error rated "extremely rare and possibly unique"	£6
Natal, 1857-58, 9d blue, measuring 28x37 mm, light post mark, on small piece (Gibbons £100)	£23
— 1sh buff, block of four, 55x60 mm, corners slightly clipped, piece crease-damaged, used on large part of cover with a good copy of the 9d blue, all pmkd. "Post Office P—M—BURG, possibly a unique item" (Gibbons £500)	£45
Peru, 1858, error ½ peso orange-yellow, trifle thinned otherwise very fine (Gibbons £16)	£3/7/6
Roumania, Moldavia, 1858, 54 paras blue on green, light pmk. cut to shape copy of this rarity, showing outer circular frame all around, and complete except at one place; natural small paper crease at left.	£10

Nov. 30 and Dec. 7, 1925

Great Britain.

Mulready envelopes in blue, sent from Clifton to Malta without extra charge	£2
---	----

840, ½d black, plate 1A, pmk. "BRIGHTON," superb, large margins, all on piece	£2/10/10—
840, 2d blue, horiz. strip of 3, "Towns" pmk, slightly cut into	£4/15/—
840, 1d black, wmk. large crown, the "Royal" reprint, superb, mint	£2/12/6
841, 2d blue, complete imperf. sheet of 12, full margins of the 2d in is- sued colors with no letters in corners on paper, wmk. small crown	£5/10/—
857-58, 1d rose-red, imperf, superb mint horiz. pair lettered "OC—OD" (Gibbons 40a)	£7
867-80, 1sh green, 57 "Stock Exchange" forgeries, all from Plate 5 with different letterings, large majority used on pieces of telegrams	£24
913-18, Edward, 10d superb mint	£8/8/—
Austria, Italy, 1850, 30c brown, a forgery postally used at Milan, fine, sales cat. reads: "Signed Diena"	£2
France, first issue, 15c, yellow-green, unused with full gum, slightly cut into and possibly minute thinning, expertized Schl. (G. £30)	£1/10/—
— The scarce "CHALON" forgery of the "Peace and Commerce" 15c blue, mint block of 4, slightly soiled on face	18/—

CHARLES SIDNEY THOMPSON

Los Angeles, Calif.—Nov. 24, 1925

(Prices as reported by C. S. Thompson.)

Shanghai on U. S., Special Del., five covers, 95x120. They bear 13—2c, 5—4c, 5—6c, and one each 8c, 14c and 18c to make rates	\$ 5.20
Denmark, 5kr (84—\$5.)	3.60
Celand Collection, a superb lot of 45 varieties of blocks, some of which (like Nos. 90 and 113) are very rare in blocks. Great variety of postmarks, including several of the rare numeral cancels. Cost a lot of time and money to get together (\$14.00)	8.30
Luxembourg No. 1, not a block, but a very beautiful strip of four, very deep black. While close, it is exceedingly handsome, and an orna- ment to any collection. Condition simply superb	14.00
Belgium, 2fr, Tin Hat, advertised as "costs \$22.50 wholesale" (134—\$20)	15.60
Malta, 2sh6d (64—\$25.00)	15.00
— 2sh (82—\$15.00)	10.00
— 10sh, according to "Bird" selling at £5 abroad and hence worth more than cat. (96—\$15.00)	10.00
Somali, 01 error on 50fcs, big triangle (33f—\$7)	4.50
St. Settlement, Kedah, 50c on \$2, "worth twice cat." (2400 issued) (\$10)	8.10
Tasmania, 4d, beautiful strip of three, wide margins except L, black and red cancels, inverted watermark, middle stamp conspicuous shift (13—\$25.00)	10.60

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HERMAN TOASPERN

New York City—Dec. 4-5, 1925

United States.

1847, 10c black, v. f. copy tied to neat cover with two red grids, pmkd. "Eastport, Me. Apr. 4 (1851)" marked in Mss. is the "Steamboat Mail Sat." and signed (29—\$45)	\$ 54.25
1857, 3c, II, fine copy, pmk. ties Vicksburg Packet, cover (44—\$15)....	31.00
1857, 3c, II, very fine copy tied with fancy framed "From Regular Freight and Passenger Steamer Paul Jones." Another rare Miss. pmk. (44)	30.50
1851, 3c red, fine copy on small piece tied with blue "Troy & New York Steamboat" (33)	13.00
1851, 3c, v. f. strip of three, margins, sheet margin at right showing center line double, nice pmkd. (33)	13.20
1857, 1c blue, light shade, very fine Block of Four, showing types I and II, two of each variety, full o. g. fresh as the day printed, from plate 12, rare, block of four type I cats. \$350, of Type II, \$125. Figure this one out. Rare. (40, 41)	155.00
1857, 5c brick red, full o. g. (45—\$300)\$	175.00
1861, 5c buff, fine unused copy, beautifully centered for this stamp (67—\$150)	83.00
— 5c buff, very fine copy with rare Supplementary Mail pmk. This copy comes from the Rehse collection and is a knock-out (67—\$125)....	124.00

MAX OHLMAN

New York City—Dec. 8, 1925

Brunswick, 1sgr, v. f. (1—\$45)	22.00
— 1856-63, 1sgr, fine (15—\$200)	62.50
Canada, 1851, 6d light cancel, fine margins and copy (2—\$35)	22.50
— 3p, ribbed, horiz. pair, fine margins R barely cut into (4c)	11.75
— 1857, 1p fine, light cancel (8—\$13.50)	9.00
Great Britain, 1878, 10sh, v. f. (72—\$25)	14.00
— 5sh, v. f. (90—\$22.50)	15.25
Greece, 1900, block of four, No. 139, lower pair with small i" in "APAMAI" (normal \$14) v. f. o. g. yet	5.20
Nova Scotia, 1851-53, 1p, v. f., light cane. (1—\$30)	19.00
Norway, 1854, 4s, superb, tied to cover, "192" in circle (\$3.50)	5.10
Saxony, 1855-56, 4ng, vert. pair, v. f. o. g. (13—\$14)	10.25
Two Sicilies, 1859, 5gr, horiz. pair, v. f. (14—\$60)	27.25

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Published by and in the Interest of the AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Vol. 39.

FEBRUARY, 1926.

No. 5.

Published the First of Each Month at Federalsburg, Maryland.

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Address all communications to

ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor The American Philatelist,
807 Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

EDITOR'S COLUMN

The Editor desires to here thank the many A. P. S. members that sent him cards of Xmas Cheer and New Year's greetings. It was the greatest pleasure of the Holiday Season to feel the warmth of philatelic comradeship so widely expressed and the fires of our enthusiasm for a better journal were thereby fanned brightly anew.

We were also greatly pleased with the general letters of praise evoked by the January number of the American Philatelist. This pleasure is however not unalloyed as we have found when placing our O. K. on the publishing bills. It's also painful to note the ever growing size of the expense figures in the Treasurer's report of the A. P. account. We would like to mail out every month a real magazine, of larger proportions than the last issue, and we know that the membership would take as much pride in the achievement as we would. This should not be a dream of the distant future to look forward to but something to be accomplished within a few years by just a bit of more earnest co-operation. If "Every member get a member" and every buyer would but "Mention the American Philatelist" when writing dealers the desired end would be rather quickly gained. To secure a new member for the Society, a worthwhile one, should be the aim of every one of the present membership and though that may not be so very easy for some it will surely come to pass if tried hard enough. To mention the A. P. when writing dealers is however no effort at all and none should neglect to do this. We lost two good advertisers recently through failure of readers to mention this journal when writing. We know that the advertising brought results as the first eight

members we met and asked about one ad revealed that two had ordered from this ad. A much smaller percentage of replies would be highly profitable advertising. We hope therefore that in this one easy particular none will fail to do his duty in helping the monthly journal to grow in size and interest and also keep the A. P. account on the right side of the ledger! Please, always, "Mention the American Philatelist"!

For a number of years there has been an insistent demand for a revision of the by-laws. Every Convention has heard the cry that the "antiquated and inadequate" By-Laws and Constitution be revised. Committees have struggled with the subject without making any real progress and when President Wilhelm was installed in office, he, having heard all this clamor about the urgency of the matter, characteristically decided that something would be done and done at once. He therefore very carefully selected the personnel of the "Committee on Revision of By-Laws" and plead for immediate and constructive action. The Committee selected was exceptionally well qualified for the work and began functioning at once. It attacked the task before it in the only logical way, that is by first reading and studying the present by-laws. Have you ever done so? Well, if you do, you will probably discover just what the Committee has, that is, that the present by-laws are rather well framed and drawn and not near so inadequate as one has been led to believe. Investigation further disclosed that the complaints against the by-laws were rather vague, general and not specific and this leads the Committee to inquire, "What is it that the membership wants so urgently changed"?

So far the soundest objection made is one that strikes at the Constitution or Charter of the Society. The Society was originally organized as a "stock" company with ten thousand shares of common stock of a par value of One Dollar a share. Every member becomes a stockholder and to date some 8000 of the shares have been issued. Through failure to pay dues, death, etc. some 5000 of these stockholders have dropped out of the Society and the stock being of so little value has never been returned to the Treasury. Though the by-laws provide that this stock becomes void on non-payment of dues there is a serious legal technicality involved in what is the proper method of forfeiture. As the shares are only 10,000 in number it will not take very long to exhaust that number unless some of the old stock be legally cancelled and re-issued. There is therefore no question but what the corporate form of the Society is not the best but to what form it shall be changed and what shall be the procedure? Whether to re-incorporate under Act of Congress, under the laws of some other state than Minnesota or whether to merely change the Minnesota form is the first question to be grappled with. This is not as simple as may be assumed by some. The Committee would like to hear from every member as to his ideas on the subject and also to have the advice of the many members of the legal profession that belong to the Society. The other questions on changes in the by-laws are minor ones to the first problem but the Committee and the Editor would like to have suggestions on these too so that all angles of this grave problem may be openly discussed and a decision arrived at with the approval of all the membership. The chairman of the Committee is Mr. E. B. McPherson, San Rafael, California. Give this subject your immediate consideration and help facilitate the work of the committee by writing your views NOW.

Through Mr. C. S. Davis we learn that E. T. Parker, old-time stamp dealer of Bethlehem, Pa., has been seriously ill since September first and has undergone three painful major operations. Though still in the hospital Mr. Parker is re-

ported to be making good progress and expects to be able to resume his extensive correspondence in February.

John L. Stroub of New York City, who specializes in the stamps of Nicaragua, has published a warning to collectors re a number of counterfeit surcharges of Nicaraguan stamps that are being placed on the market at the present time. He states that Scott's Nos. 133a, 235, 236, 253, 311d, 312, c, 341b, 342a, 344a and 345a are being duplicated to a high degree of perfection and can only be detected by an expert in these issues. We hope no A. P. S. collectors will be taken in by these frauds.

A. F. Merell, Chairman of the A. P. S. Junior Collectors Advisory Committee, has begun converting the youngsters of the Pacific Coast to philately through his regular Monday evening radio talks from KFRC and his success in creating interest in stamps should encourage other collectors to use the ether for publicity purposes. Mr. Merell has been astounded at the welcome given his talks and as a result of them has been forced to take larger quarters to accommodate the stream of people that come to see him on stamp subjects. He says that if it keeps up he will have to engage the San Francisco Civic Auditorium to entertain his visitors. Might be a good idea for the New York dealers to advertise the International Exhibition at New York by talks from some of the Eastern stations. Tune in!

Dr. Murray B. Kirkpatrick of Trenton, N. J., an up to date stamp collector, has some old fashioned notions on the kind of courtesy a citizen is entitled to from a Government official and is not backward in making his views known at headquarters. Like many other collectors of U. S. stamps he desired to have some first day Wilson covers. He wanted some from Princeton, N. J., where they were appropriately put on sale the first day of issue and not having the time for the journey sought his wife's aid in the matter. She generously agreed to make the trip and mail the covers with singles, pairs, blocks and plate numbers as instructed. So far so good. But the P. M. at Princeton, a Mr. Cottrell, didn't understand or did not want to understand the philatelic yearn for decently centered stamps and varieties. Though he had a good stock of the new 17 centers he placed four sheets in the hands of his clerk, two of them duplicate plate numbers, and all atrociously centered and blandly withstood all pleas and arguments for better conditioned stamps for philatelic purposes with the remark that "Stamps is stamps." Such is the "cause." The results are as yet not all tabulated. We have now but two to record, first, Dr. Kirkpatrick has a wondrous assortment of rottenly centered 17c stamps on cover, useless from a meticulous stamp collectors point of view but to the P. M. they are no doubt still good stamps. Second. The Third Postmaster General has a courteous letter of protest on the state of the standard of courtesy that exists in the Princeton post office. We trust that Mr. Cottrell will learn that the protest has had some weight with a more intelligent officialdom.

We wish we had Dr. Kirkpatrick's ability to settle down and write the head P. M. a calm letter of dispassionate protest. We have an inward burning to do so most every day but happily have had the presence of mind to destroy before mailing all the missives so far prepared. Our better judgment has prevailed, otherwise we might be trying to edit the A. P. from a small flat at Fort Leavenworth. It's not about badly centered stamps we would write about, though these do enrage us, or the mighty swats of deep black ink the registry clerk gives the registered covers we have carefully decorated for friends abroad, but only about

a problem of mathematics! Before the Government got a lot of experts to scientifically revise the postage rates we gaily mailed out sample copies of the A. P. to those that requested them for one-half the rate for "printed matter." This because the American Philatelist had carefully complied with the many red tape regulations of the P. O. D. and secured entry for that publication to the sacred class known as "Second class matter." Therefore we paid 2c for mailing a single copy that would have cost 4c otherwise and cheaply delighted a lot of amateur collectors with a glimpse of the greatest philatelic journal in the world. How's that, Cap Hills? G. P. J. W. But after the experts got through making their scientific schedule of rates we were informed that the A. P., being "second class matter" had to pay TWICE the printed matter rate. We now pay 8c a copy, just double the price to the chaps that don't make all the affidavits, forms, etc., that go with the delightful privilege of being "second class matter"! Can you beat it? Somebody else will have to address the P. M. G. on the subject, we can't because our letter would burst in flames before it got fairly started. You do it, won't you?

G. A. Higlett, the distinguished philatelist humorist of Britain, who first discovered and proved that William Shakespeare knew all about stamp collecting and covered every phase of the hobby in his plays, has recently also uncovered the fact that a reference to Ford, no doubt the Henry of flivver fame, is mentioned in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," Act 1, Scene 3, where the following dialogue is given:

Falstaff—Which of you know Ford of this town?
 Pistol—I ken the wight; he is of substance good.

In Mr. Higlett's famous Shakespeare stamp collection every stamp is described in words of the immortal Bard of Avon and though they are all apt none seems to us more appropriate than the quotation that appears under the U. S. 24c aeroplane stamp. It reads:

"Being o'er my head,
 As is a winged messenger of heaven
 Unto the white upturned wondering eyes
 Of mortals that fall back to gaze on him,
 When he bestrides the lazy pacing clouds
 And sails upon the bosom of the air."

You would never expect this to refer to anything else than the flying airman and may be surprised to find that it is taken from the famous balcony scene of "Romeo and Juliet."

Mr. W. W. MacLaren, the "stamp hunter" par excellence, has generously offered to send his superb collection of "Covers before stamps" to any branch Society of the A. P. S. for purposes of exhibition. The only condition attached is that the collection be carefully handled and the forwarding charges paid. Collectors who have seen this wonderful lot of covers have nothing but enthusiastic praise for it. To date it has been shown before the Garfield Perry Club and The Rhode Island Philatelic Society and will shortly be shown to members of The Cincinnati Philatelic Society. Other branches wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity should write Mr. MacLaren at once. Address him care the "Cleveland Press," Cleveland, Ohio.

We are advised by Mr. Geoffrey M. Le Hain of Montreal that a few copies of the handsome book prepared for the recent Canadian Philatelic Exhibition are available for distribution among those specially interested in the stamps of British North America. These will be disposed of for \$1.00 each and may be obtained from R. H. Beckett, 131 Abbott Ave., Westmount, P. Q., Canada.

Kohl's Briefmarken Handbuch," the most ambitious philatelic publication of our time, under the editorship of Dr. Philip Herbert Munk, of Berlin, has now reached its eighth installment, which completes the first volume. The financial difficulties encountered in the publication of this remarkable handbook on all the stamps of the world, have been successfully met to date through the generous help of stamp collectors in Europe and America, who have organized for the purpose of aiding the publisher to carry on this work a "Society of Friends of the Kohl Handbook." Contributions are being sought throughout the world through this association, and it is expected that American collectors will not be backward in forwarding the completion of this monumental effort to list all the stamps of the world in specialized form. Contributions of \$2.00 and up will be gratefully received and publicly acknowledged. These may be made through the Editor of the A. P. or to Alfred F. Lichtenstein, P. O. Box 995, City Hall Station, New York City.

The Rotnem Stamp Company, Northwestern Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn., will appreciate the assistance of precancel collectors and dealers in apprehending the thief who stole the large precancel collection from their office recently. This collection was formed by William H. Field, of Charleston, West Va., and was largely made up of "Victory" precancels. As these items are rather scarce, the offering of any large lot will probably furnish a clue that will lead to the capture of the thief.

REVIEWS.

THE PHILATELIC INDEX. (Compiled by the Index Committee of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain and published by the Congress. Price \$5.00).

This index covers all the articles of philatelic merit that have appeared in the philatelic journals, magazines and handbooks published in England. The fine index of the late W. A. R. Jex Long is incorporated in this work and brought down to date. The need for such a work has long been recognized but few expected that the Committee appointed by the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain in 1924 would be able to complete the stupendous task in the years time allowed them. The committee, consisting of Messrs. Dorning Beckett, Col. Bagnall, Benjamin goodfellow, Percy de Worms, T. W. Peck, P. L. Pemberton and Mr. Jex Long who died but a few months ago, creditably surmounted all the difficulties caused by the short time allowed them and have produced an index that is, though it may be lacking in some technical details and uniformity, a practical guide to a vast amount of English philatelic literature. The index comprises 248 pages of which no less than six bear on articles covering stamps of the United States, revealing unexpected sources of information on data of marked importance. This book satisfactorily fills a dire need and is worth many times the price to the philatelic student.

DENMARK 1851-99 by Charles J. Phillips.)Published by Chas. J. Phillips
10 West 86th St., New York City. Price \$1. post free).

Mr. Phillips is an unusual stamp dealer in more ways than one, particularly so however in that he finds or makes time to do intensive research in the stamps he sells. In this booklet of 52 pages he combines a priced catalogue of the stamps of Denmark with handbook information, not alone of the stamps themselves but of their cancellations. Beautifully printed and illustrated the work is a delight to the eye besides a pleasing revelation of values to those who hold some of the stamps it deals with.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS, 1922-1925, by Fred J. Melville. (Published by The Philatelic Institute, 26 Plumstead High St., London, England. Price 2sh.6d. net). While familiarity with the extensive portrait and pictorial series of stamps issued in this country within the last few years has hardly bred contempt it has not produced any such enthusiasm as has led our English confrere to issue this attractive book on the current U. S. stamps. Each stamp is fully described as to design with historical notes, dates of issue, numbers of plates, together with an extensive description of the methods of flat and rotary plate printing. The book is finely arranged and well illustrated (illegally for U. S.) and written in as charming a style as these words of the introductory note indicate: "Governmental Departments, like corporations, may have no soul, but in the planning of this issue, and still more in the manner of introducing the several units to the American public, the Post Office Department at Washington has shown itself to be inspired with a love of national memories, a profound belief in national greatness, and with a keen desire to get right to the hearts and sympathies of the American people whom it is the Departments duty to serve." The delight Mr. Melville finds in our issues will surely awaken a deeper appreciation by American collectors of the things we have perhaps seen in too close perspective.

STANDARD PRECANCEL STAMP CATALOG (Rotnem Stamp Co., Minneapolis, Minn., Publishers. Price 50c, post free). This edition of the Rotnem Catalog is devoted entirely to "Harding" precancels that have been noted up to August 1st, 1925. The style of listing is entirely new and in a simplified form, as suggested by Mr. Walter Gates of Teaticket, Mass., and is tentatively adopted by the publishers to secure the opinion of precancel collectors on the advisability of using this method as a standard form of listing. In addition to the extensive list of Hardings, there is also given a section devoted to the counterfeits of this type that have been offered from various sources.

Ferdinand Jornes.

Ferd. Jornes, A. P. S. member #5602, died suddenly Dec. 23rd, 1925, at his home, 5515 Highland Ave., Kansas City, Mo. He was much interested in military work and very popular with the members of the 110th Engineers, Missouri National guard, in which he served. Some years ago, with the help of his wife, he conducted a small stamp business from the local armory. We have this sad news and particulars from Mr. C. S. Davis.



The Air Mail



Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to George W. Angers, P. O. Box 12, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

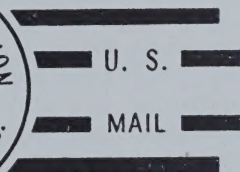


We are pleased to be in a position to illustrate the special aero cachet used during the recent flight of Major de Pinedo, on the longest and most interesting flight that history of aviation has ever recorded.

The special cancellation, in blue, was affixed to a limited number of letters carried by the aviator from Cebu, Zamboanga and Atimonan to Manila.

MILWAUKEE TO GREEN BAY, WIS.

An airmail flight which has hitherto been unheard of has recently come to our attention. This flight which occurred on August 30, 1920, was from Milwaukee to Green Bay, Wis. The service was authorized by the Postal Authorities in Washington and all necessary postal regulations were followed, including the swearing in of the aviator as a carrier of mail. The only mail carried was that which was designated as air mail. A sketch of the official cancellation is illustrated.



FIRST RURAL FREE DELIVERY BY AIR, WEIRS TO WEIRS VIA WOLFBO RO AROUND LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE.

Winnepesaukee Lake, N. H., has the honor of being the first district in which Rural Free Delivery of mail has been handled by air. The lake is of considerable size and for some time the Summer residents along its shores have been complaining about the slowness of delivery of their mail matter. Through the efforts of the Winnepesaukee Lake Region associates acting through Postmaster W. D. Chandler of the local post office a contract was obtained from the First Postmaster General at Washington. The route was sponsored by Congressman Fletcher Hale of Laconia and Senator George H. Moses.

The flying was done by R. S. Fogg in a Curtiss Sea Gull powered with a Hispano Motor. The run is only some 43 miles in length but by motor boat it took over 5 hours. Fogg and his mechanic did it in 1 hour 10 min., including ten stops to discharge and take on mail. All incoming mail was delivered before

seven and outgoing mail caught an 8:05 train for Boston. The plane carried from 200 to 400 lbs., of mail and newspapers.

The initial flight took place on August 1st and nearly 150 pounds of letters and papers were carried. There was no special cancellation or cachet, but covers bore the pilot's signature.

The contract was from August 1 to September 7th, 1925.

FIRST CENTRAL AMERICAN FLIGHT FROM GUATEMALA CITY TO CANAL ZONE.

On February fourth, 1924, a squadron of three U. S. Army planes, two De Havillands and one Martin Bomber, flew from France Field, Canal Zone, across Central America, stopping at various Central American Capitols en route. This flight was made at the request of several of these countries to show their people the possibilities of Aerial communication.

After their arrival at Guatemala City on their return trip the American Minister wished to send letters to the American Minister in Panama and to the Commanding General of the Canal Zone. It was also desired to show the saving of time that could be accomplished by sending of mail by aeroplane. So it was decided to make up a small pouch to include these letters and other mail. This was done and mail passed regularly throughout the Post Offices in Guatemala City receiving a special cancellation and was placed in a sealed pouch addressed to the Postal authorities in Panama, to whom it was delivered on arrival. Only twenty-eight letters were carried owing to the fact that a train carrying more mail for flight was delayed and did not arrive in time. On these covers regular Guatemala stamps were used. The cancellation was a circular one in black ink reading 'Correo, Internacional, Feb. 18, 1924, Guatemala A. C. The receiving cachet reads Balboa Heights, C. Z. Feb. 29, 2:30 P. M. Rec'd. The distance was about 1,000 miles but the length of time shown by the receiving and sending cancellations was explained by the fact that the planes stopped at the various Capitols en route, to rest the personnel and also took up presidents and high officials for short trips.

This information has been given by the Secretary of the Military Attache at Guatemala City and also by the Commanding Officer at France Field, Canal Zone. In as much as the return flight was intended to show the possibilities of Air Mail transportation and the letters passed regularly through both Post Offices, the flight may be looked upon as a thoroughly official experimental one. The covers, it is needless to say, are very hard to pick up.

ENGLAND TO AUSTRALIA—ROSS SMITH FLIGHT.

A DISCOVERY.

Ross Smith covers which have always been an extreme rarity are being given especial prominence at present by the discovery of some unused copies of the special stamp printed for that flight. At least, one of these, has recently been sold in England for the sum of about \$800.00. Particular interest centers around the fact that both Champion and Scott intend to catalogue this item as a Government postage stamp. This is calculated to arouse considerable demand among the collectors of rare stamps and if no more are found, this is sure to become one of the most highly prized rarities in airmails, supplanting the U. S. 24c invert.

SOCIETY



ITEMS

THE MILWAUKEE PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—As guests of Mr. William J. Uihlein, the Milwaukee Society gathered at the Ogden Cafe (Mutter Heiser's), December 8th for a rare treat in the exhibition of twenty volumes of world stamps and lively stamp talk by Mr. Uihlein, Dr. Kraft and Mr. H. Springman. Thru the hospitality of Mr. Uihlein, this occasion has become an annual affair, and the local society turned out en masse, fifty-seven members and guests being present. For those who have been interested in watching a world collection of stamps grow and improve, this exhibition is of noteworthy interest. The collection has reached a rare state of perfection both in completeness and artistry of display, presumably forming a fit parallel to the Nunnemacher numismatic collection at the Public Museum.

The society well enjoyed comestibles of a particular epicurean taste with sufficient ELINE to top it off a bit. The party disbanded under chortled appreciations.—ALBERT W. DRAVES, Publicity Manager.

SAN FRANCISCO STAMP SOCIETY, Life Branch No. 7.—The 131st regular meeting of this Society was held on December 7th, 1925 in the Clubroom, City Hall.

Fifty-one members were present together with five visitors amongst whom was Mr. E. L. Slack from Cleveland, Ohio.

The Society received an acknowledgment of subscription for the years of 1924, 1925 and 1926 to the Association of Stamp Exhibitions, New York, and all members were asked to support that worthy Association as far as lay in their power.

The circular letter from Doctor Davis asking for suggestions regarding raising fees of the Life Membership was read and caused a lengthy discussion. After a prolonged debate pro and con a motion was made and carried that this Society, Life Branch No. 7, did not, as a body, consider it advisable to raise the fee but that a graduated scale be worked out similar to that of life insurance companies. During the discussion it was advanced among other remarks that the fees of a Life member supplied an income to the Society for all time while the fees of an ordinary member only supplied an income during the tenure of the membership. This fact would pretty well balance matters.

Five new applications for membership were received and five new members were elected during the evening.

Each member was urged to write his Congressman to support the Ackerman House Bill #9159 to withdraw the duty on U. S. stamps re-entering the United States.

Considerable trading was indulged in and a punch board was passed around before the meeting adjourned.

On December 21st the Executive and Social meeting was held and it spoke well for the interest that is taken in the Society by 48 members and nine visitors attending during the Christmas holiday week.

A floral piece with the Society's good wishes for his success was ordered sent to our worthy member Henry W. Doscher on his removal from his old location to his new offices.—DONALD PIERCY, Secretary-Treasurer.

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The 430th meeting September 16th—a wonderful talk was given by Capt. Jessup who displayed a scrap book containing the history of the flight of the Hawker Plane from Newfoundland to England. He also exhibited stamps used on this flight, photographs and documents showing his part in the recovery of this plane after its wreck in mid-ocean. Mr. Chidlaw of Schmitt's Lithograph Company gave an illustrated talk on the method of printing stamps by lithography. This was very ably prepared and brought out many questions regarding this interesting process. Twenty-two members were present.

Oct. 21st—the 431st meeting was held, twenty members being present. President Wilhelm of the A. P. S. was elected to regular membership and gave us a very interesting talk on the activities of the A. P. S. Mr. Harris exhibited a wonderful lot of U. S. stamps including some of the greatest errors as inverted airplanes, etc. Mr. Charles Bowles exhibited a collection mounted for educational purposes. This consisted of maps worked out with the names of the countries, listing each stamp by number which in turn was tied in to the issuing country. The education value of a collection of this kind was very apparent.

Nov. 18th—the 432nd meeting, sixteen members present. Many interesting collections of Scandinavian countries were shown and Mr. Marcus gave a short talk on the inverted frames of Denmark and Danish West Indies, illustrating same with the enlargements which were presented to each member present. These enlargements are available to any member of the A. P. S. who would care to write for them.

On Dec. 16th the 433rd meeting was held, nineteen members being present. Interesting collections of post cards and envelopes were made by Dr. Fisher showing the later issues of U. S. envelopes. This collection being one of the finest in the U. S. is always viewed with pleasure by the members. Mr. Lewis Rose gave us a historical talk on the history of Lithuania illustrating the same with selections of the stamps of this country. There is probably no country of which the history is better illustrated than from this stamp producing country.

Changes of the by-laws were approved making the life membership \$50.00 and the initiation fee \$1.00. A financial report was read showing the Society in good sound financial condition.

The nominations of officers for the ensuing year—Herbert Walker, President; E. T. Osborn, 1st Vice President; William H. Crocker, 2nd Vice President; Henry C. Marcus, Secretary and Treasurer; Ross O'Shaughnessy, Librarian.

The next meeting will be the Christmas Jinks, notice of which will be issued in a later number.—HENRY C. MARCUS, Secretary pro tem, 236 Realto Bldg San Francisco, Calif.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF PITTSBURGH, Life Branch No. 2.—The 37th Birthday of the Society was celebrated on the 1st of December. Thirty members attended the annual dinner at the Hotel Henry and Mr. Buttermore, a former

A FINE OPPORTUNITY occurs to obtain choice early **BRITISH COLONIAL STAMPS** in superb condition. They can be selected from at 1-3rd catalogue. Also **EDWARDIAN & GEORGIAN** issues, either mint or superb used, mostly at ½ catalogue. Approval, references.

J. BIRD

6 West Hill Rd., Southfields, London, S. W. 18, England.

member, but now residing in Youngstown, was the guest of the evening. Mr. Buttermore exhibited his collection of U. S., which was greatly admired by the members as the collection contained stamps in perfect condition and their arrangement and display added greatly to the interest.

The election of officers for the coming year, are as follows:

President, Mr. A. Kiessling
 1st Vice President, Mr. W. B. Hartman
 2nd Vice President, Mr. H. D. Jones
 Treasurer, Mr. Wm. Moss
 Secretary, Mr. Justus M. Stahn

The final meeting of the year was held on the 15th of December, 22 members being present. Plans for the coming year were discussed and from present indications the Society will enjoy one of its best years during 1926. All visitors to Pittsburgh are invited to attend our meetings when in town. We meet the first and third Tuesdays of the month at the Hotel Henry. Address all communications to the Secretary.

The Philatelic Society of Pittsburgh takes this opportunity of extending to our Great National Society, its Officers and Members "A Happy and Prosperous New Year."—JUSTUS M. STAHN, Secretary, 8021 Susquehanna St., Wilkesburg, Pa.

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—On December 17, 1925, the Society held its Annual Election of Officers. The following were chosen to cat in the various capacities for the year 1926:

President, J. Max Golding
 Vice President, Fred J. DeWitt
 Secretary, James A. Zalud
 Treasurer, Charles F. Mann
 Directors. A. F. Boehm, L. A. Lauritzen, C. W. Hennan, C. E. Severn,
 B. L. Voorhees.

A Proposal to Broaden the Activities of the American Philatelic Society.

Fellow Members:

A plan is in the formative stage, to make the A. P. S. more valuable to its members, and to bring them in closer relations in their individual interests in their particular collecting lines.

The following correspondence will give a general idea of the proposal.

New York, December 16, 1925.

Mr. A. H. Wilhelm, President A. P. S.,
 428 Capp Street,
 San Francisco, California.

Dear Sir:

With the idea of making the A. P. S. bigger and more useful to its membership, I am suggesting the following:—

Recognizing the fact that many "regular" stamp collectors are more or

less particularly interested in various phases of the hobby—such as precancels, meters, cancellations, permits, plate numbers, slogans, etc., etc., and that the society does not function particularly close to these collectors in their particular interest.

Proposed that there be formed units within the society to which all members are to be considered members who are interested in the subject of that unit; that a leader with some suitable title, be elected by the unit to act for the unit; that each unit be given space in the official journal of the society, to publish the doings of the unit and to publish papers on the subject; that machinery be provided within the unit for the exchange of duplicates.

The details are to be worked out.

Awaiting your reply with interest, I am

Yours very truly,

HERBERT S. ACKERMAN,
35 Warren Street, New York, N. Y.

San Francisco, December 21, 1925.

Mr. H. S. Ackerman,
35 Warren Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

Yours of the 16th. gave me great pleasure as I have been of this particular frame of mind for quite a time.

When I accepted the position I hold in the A. P. S., I mentioned that we have too many smaller societies and to my idea the sooner we could absorb them the better.

If we had groups or what you might name them for the side lines as you state with a director at its head, there would be no necessity for these different clubs or societies.

Re. space for these side line announcements would certainly be very valuable and of interest to the majority of the readers.

As you have worked up this idea I wish you would take it up more seriously and work out a feasible plan, which could be put before the directors and as we have a committee on the revision of By-Laws this could be incorporated in them and taken up at the convention in New York.

Thanking you for the interest you have shown and expecting to hear from you in the near future upon this important subject,

Sincerely yours,

A. H. WILHELM.

New York, December 28, 1925.

Mr. A. H. Wilhelm,

Dear Mr. Wilhelm:

I was agreeably surprised to find that your ideas run along the same lines.

Stamp collecting has got so huge that the vast majority of collectors do not collect everything as they did when the society was formed. Everybody specializes on something and of necessity wants to get in touch with those of like specialty.

Would it be well to do any publicity work thru the American Philatelist now or after putting the plan up to the directors?

Yours very truly,

HERBERT S. ACKERMAN.

San Francisco, Jan. 2, 1926.

Mr. H. S. Ackerman,

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

Start the ball a rolling at once and get some publicity work thru the American Philatelist and work out your plan at the earliest moment so as to be able to present it in concrete form to the Directors for their perusal before the Convention.

Hoping to hear further from you on this very important subject. * * *,
I am,

Yours truly,

A. H. WILHELM.

To save space I have cut out some nonessential parts of the letters. Now if you have any suggestions send them in "on high." Address all communications in reference to the above proposal to—

HERBERT S. ACKERMAN,
35 Warren Street, New York, N. Y.

"Knowledge Is Power."

By MAX CASPER.

I heard a lecture this evening. The subject was the same as mine. The lecturer told us that "If Knowledge is power the lack of it is a Power also. If knowledge is power for good, the lack of it is power for evil."

He was speaking of every-day life but this thought can be applied to our Hobby. We see so much written now-a-days about our Hobby by men who care not how they acquire the knowledge they use promiscuously and write about fluently.

Have you noticed how little comes into print by those who have been collecting stamps for any length of time? These are the men who KNOW but they keep their findings to themselves. You can count, on your two hands, the writers of our beloved Hobby who have been collecting for ten years or more.

Younger collectors are springing into print. They like to see their names at the top of the article. I am not decrying these younger writers for they are the Philatelists of tomorrow. They can only learn by writing and some one must fill up our too few Philatelic Journals. But I think the stuff should be censored.

Shall I prove my point? Can you count the many reasons given for those little pin pricks on the Hungarian Stamps of recent issue? Who would take an oath on which was the right explanation? All writers are supposed to know the reason for those mysterious little pinpricks but none of the reasons coincide.

If one reads the articles written about our Standard Catalogue he is led to believe that we are at "loggerheads" with all the compilers of that little edition. But—can YOU do better? If you think you can, why not try it? We will admit that Scott makes the prices to suit his stock, if you like, for it is purely a business proposition. But the Catalogue is the outgrowth of over thirty years of study. Many minds have been employed in the compilation and pricing of the stamps

listed therein. To sum up; if we have the knowledge that is necessary to make a better one we should go to it. If we have not then we should accept it as the best criterion we have in the United States.

Knowledge is power. Those who really KNOW should put their thoughts and findings into print. Our Hobby would spread with amazing rapidity if each one did his "bit." Not big words. Not talk over the average man's head but FACTS REAL FACTS.

Our Hobby must be shown to non-collectors. Those with Knowledge must do it.

Knowledge will bring recruits. Recruits must learn.

But they MUST LEARN FACTS.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.

New and Reduced Letter Rates to Foreign Countries

Following is a list of the places and countries to which letters may be sent at the rate of two cents at ounce or fraction of an ounce:

*Alaska	Dutch West Indies	*Philippines
Antigua	*Ecuador	*Porto Rica
Anguilla	England	Redonda
*Argentina	Grenada	Saba
Aruba	Grenadines	*Salvador, El.
Bahamas	*Guam	Samoa
Barbados	*Guatemala	Scotland
Barbuda	Haiti	*Spain
Bermuda	*Hawaii	*Spanish Colonies
*Bolivia	*Honduras (Repub. of)	St. Christopher
Bonaire	Ireland (Northern)	St. Lucia
*Brazil	Irish Free State	St. Martins (Dutch part of)
British Guiana	Jamaica	St. Vincent
British Honduras	Labrador	St. Croix
Caicos Islands	Leeward Is. (B. W. I.)	St. Thomas
*Canada	Martinique	St. Kitts
*Canal Zone	*Mexico	St. Eustatius
Cayman Islands	Montserrat	Tobago
*Chile	Newfoundland	Trinidad
*Colombia	Netherlands W. Indies	Turks Islands
Cook Islands	New Zealand	*Uruguay
*Costa Rica	Nevis	Virgin Islands (British)
*Cuba	*Nicaragua	*Virgin Islands (U. S.)
Curacao	*Panama (Republic of)	Wales
Dominica	*Paraguay	Windward Islands
*Dominican Republic	*Peru	

*Indicates countries to which post cards may be sent for two cents, which must be fully prepaid. To all other countries the rate is three cents. The rate for reply post cards is double the rate for single post cards.

The letter rate to all foreign countries and places not named in the above list is uniformly five cents for the first ounce or fraction of an ounce and three cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof.



The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor!



Even the most optimistic specialists in United States cancellations admit that no complete list of these cancels, even of the early period, can be formulated but our success through this page in adding to the major lists already prepared through years of research leads us to hope that if the subject be systematically pursued that certain forms of early cancels may finally be listed in a satisfactorily complete way. Both the lists of Dr. Chase on Railroad and Miss. Packet cancels for the period 1847-60 that have been published in previous issues of the A. P. are doubtless more than 80% complete and with the active co-operation of U. S. specialists we are of the opinion that these lists may be made almost, if not entirely, perfect. This month we illustrate two additions to the railroad list (1847-60) given by Dr. Chase in the Sep. 1925 issue of this journal.

The first, "INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI R. R.", has been shown us on a very neat cover franked with a 3c 1857, and dated Sept. 3, 1857. The cancellation is in black and partly covers the stamp. We have at present no further data on this item which belongs to E. A. Norton of Tucson, Arizona.

The second, "ALBANY, CAST. & RUTLAND R. R.," appears on a curious cover shown us by Arthur H. Keyes of Rutland, Vt. This cover is a "forwarded" letter and bears two copies of the 3c 1851, one in each corner, the one stamp postmarked with the railroad cancell and the other at Orwell, Vt. The letter was mailed from Hydeville, Vermont, June 28th, 1856, addressed to Orwell, Vt., which place could only be reached by railroad via Rutland and Leicester Junction, Vt., and on this journey was cancelled by the R. R. cancell. On arrival at Orwell it could not be delivered and someone supplied the postage to forward it to Brandon, Vt., hence the two stamps and the additoinal town cancell of Orwell. The railroad that carried this letter was the Albany, Castleton and Rutland R. R. The cancell is in black and 34 mm. in width.

Now who can show us any further additions to the railroad or steamboat list of this period?

The listing of cancellations after the 1847-60 period just discussed is a much more complex proposition and one that we must forbear attempting on this page except in a limited way. We will however enjoy trying to complete some lists of cancels which there are obviously only a few of and which form a distinctive

class. Mr. Warner Bates is now preparing a list of the "Town and County" cancells on the three cent stamps of the 1870-79 period which was discussed in previous issues and we propose making a list of "year date" cancells for the same period. Please note that this refers only to the type showing the year date as a cancelling device and DOES NOT include year dated postmarks. The most distinctive example of this type of cancellation is the use of the large numeral "1870" as illustrated in the November 1925 issue from a cover shown us by Mr. R. Molitor. This type was used in Watkins, N. Y. and to date is the only year noted as coming from this town though Mr. Karl Koslowski has an "1871" on a 3c green in exactly the same style and which very likely emanated from Watkins, N. Y.

Other covers shown us or reported with cancellations of this type are:

**US
77**

Both "76" and "77" under the letters "U. S." as illustrated. This type was used at Osceola Mills, Pa. and has been shown us on several covers by Dr. B. A. Ashcraft and Gilbert M. Burr.

"76" in blue, on cover from Curwinsville, Pa.

Mr. Fred Schmalzriedt of Detroit reports that he has a cover cancelled with a large numeral "79" that originated at Princeton,

III. In addition to these covers showing the town of origin, which are three in number so far, we have been shown the following other examples of this type of cancell, on stamps off cover.

- (1) "1873" in one line with two rows of dashes below the numerals and indications that these also exist above.
- (2) "76" in colorless outline on a prettily drawn Liberty Bell, this is in blue.
- (3) "77" in an oval frame.
- (4) "78", at least intended for this but having been drawn or carved on a cork by some P. M. who did not know of the necessity of reversing his figures it appears as "81". This is a very curious example.
- (5) "1880" with a small dash below and surrounded with a circular frame.
- (6) "75" also "78", "79" and "80" in plain large black numerals.
- (7) "76", "1877" and "78" in colorless numerals on a circular background. (Probably from one town.)
- (8) "81" in large colorless numerals on an irregular background.
- (9) "1883" in small numerals within a fancy heart-shaped frame.

These have been shown us by Mr. Gilbert M. Burr and Mr. Koslowski reports that he has the large numerals "77", "78", "79" and "80" on three cent greens.

We shall be glad to hear from collectors having any of these items on cover and also other items of the same kind. With your help we may be able to make a list of all the towns using year dates for cancellers in the seventies. A complete collection of these should be very interesting as several of the types shown us are both novel and curious.

Mr. W. E. Whitnall of Birkenhead, Eng., has shown us a very pretty cover bearing a 3c 1851 cancel "Clinton, Iowa" (in blue), and which, like the cover of Mr. Armer mentioned in the December A. P., shows the use of sand by the postmaster to blot the fresh ink of the cancellation. The sand still adheres to the cancellation and typifies the care with which the early postmasters handled their mail.

Mr. Le Roy C. Brown of Olean, N. Y., who has one of the finest collections of early U. S. on cover, specialized for cancellations, that we know of, has shown us

two rather unusual types on covers with the 3c 1851 that were not illustrated in the article by Dr. Chase. One of these is from Otto, N. Y. and shows the town and state in colorless letters outlined on circular black band about a half inch wide. The other is a large circular town cancell with a very hand made appearance, it is from Shaker Village, N. H. Both of these cancells are oddly attractive, particularly the one from Otto, which is by the way, rather a peculiar name for a town.

Can any of our United States specialists let us see an original cover used during any period that the 1869 stamps were current, showing a star cancellation within a circle, from the town of Houghton, Michigan? We will greatly appreciate the loan of such a cover, as we are trying to check up the cancellation.



By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

UNITED STATES. Considering the stir preceding the advent of the new 17c stamp bearing the portrait of Woodrow Wilson the reception given the stamp by the press and collectors has been exceeding mild. In such comment as we have seen the portrait of the Great War President is regarded as well executed and a good likeness though perhaps a bit too robust. As the present 7c stamps (McKinley) is also in black it has been suggested that there will probably be a change in color of one of these two stamps. The Wilson stamps, like the other high values of the new pictorial and portrait series, are longer horizontally than vertically, and are printed from flat plates of 400 subjects. They are on unwatermarked paper, perforated 11. Eight plates have been prepared and enough stamps will be printed to stock every post office in the country. The stamps were first issued on December 28th, 1925, the president's birthday, at Washington, D. C., Princeton, N. J., New York City, N. Y., and Staunton, Va.

On January 11th, 1926 the thirteen cent stamp bearing a portrait of Benjamin Harrison, twenty-third president of the United States, will be first placed on sale. The color will be green and will be first issued at Indianapolis.

ALGERIA. Dr. W. G. Watt shows us a copy of the current 25c blue of France overprinted "Algerie" in black, which is for use in the Colony of that name, but the cover shows the stamp used in Strasbourg on the 12th of June. We note that there are other reports of the use of these stamps in other French cities. As there are no postage due stamps on the cover shown us by Dr. Watt the overprint has either not been noticed by the Postoffice clerks or they consider the stamps good for postage within France.

BELGIUM. Mr. H. Hooreman shows us copies of a charity issue for the aid of tubercular war sufferers. The design is that of a nurse holding aloft a shield which bears the device of a double cross and inscribed "Pro Tuberculatis belli". Above the name of the country is given in a label, "Belgique-Belgie" and the sides are flanked with swords. 15c+15c lilac, 30c+5c slate and 1fr+10c blue. The cross appears on each value in red. White wove unwmk. paper, perf. 1. The color of the current 1 franc has been changed from dark brown to blue.

DENMARK. Mr. A. E. Pade advises that in addition to the color changes noted for the Kroner values in the Jan. issue that changes are now being made in the lower values. To date he reports the 30 ore in dark blue and the 40 ore in orange which reverses the previous colors for these stamps. Mr. Pade also says that a new design is being prepared to take the place of the present "GEBYR" surcharge.

Mr. Lauritz Petersen sends us the following information covering the reduced postage rates now in effect. He also shows us a set of the Christmas stamps that have been issued each year. They are very attractive, and though not good for postage, make quite a decorative and historically interesting page.

The old slate 2 Kr. stamp in design Scott A17 now has been issued in the ore design (A16) similar to the bi-colored 1 Kr. with frame grey and centre red lilac.

From Nov. 1 the post rates for common letters and postcards in international trade was abated from 40 to 30 ore and 25 to 20 ore. Caused by this the stamp to 30 ore, formerly orange now has come in blue, while the blue 40 ore has got the orange color. Also the color of the 20 and 25 ore stamps are to be changed.

Postcards to 20 ore for single and 20+20 for answer are issued as provisionals. These should be followed by the same values in red.

By the next printing of postage due stamps to 1 Kr. the new stamps will be issued in a new design with the picture of H. M. King Christian X., frame brown, picture in blue.

This year Xmas stamp has just come out and shows a Danish landscape in the winter. These stamps are not postally issued, but are sold at the post office for the price of two ore each stamp, the whole amount going to the benefit of homes and hospitals for tuberculous children. The idea is original Danish, the father of the Xmas stamps is the Danish postmaster Hollbol and the idea is now going through most European countries and also well known in U. S. A. "Each Xmas letter a Xmas stamp."

FRENCH COLONY. French journals give the following new colors for the various colonies:

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA: On Middle Congo—10c red and gray, 30c drab and purple, 50c yellow and grey.

On Oubangui—10c orange-brown and blue, 30c brown and vermillion, 50c drab and purple.

On Tchad—10c orange-brown and grey, 30c drab and blue, 50c green and violet.

FRENCH SUDAN: 30c blue and black, 50c orange-brown and blue.

GUADELOUPE: 30c drab, 50c bright purple, 1fr. blue.

MADAGASCAR: 45c red, 50c black and yellow, 1fr. blue.

MARTINIQUE: 60c blue and magenta, 1fr. blue.

NEW CALEDONIA: 30c pale brown, 50c grey.

NIGER TERRITORY: 30c blue and brown, 50c bronze and violet.

UPPER VOLTA: 30c purple and brown, 50c brown and blue.

WALLIS AND FUTUNA: 10c red, 30c brown, 50c grey.

GERMANY. Messrs. Arns & Schrott report the issue of a charity stamp Dec. 5th, the excess funds derived from their sale to be used for the benefit of the unemployed. The stamps will be on sale for only one month and not good for postage after March 31st. The design follows the idea of the popular annual Swiss issue as each of the three stamps show the Arms of a different German state, each surmounted with the Prussian eagle and inscribed "Deutsche Nothilfe." All on unwmk. paper, perf. 14. There were 12 million printed of each of the low values and 4 million of the high value.

- 5 + 5pf., yellow & black (Arms of Prussia)
- 10 + 10pf., red and pale blue (Arms of Bavaria)
- 20 + 20pf., dark blue and brown (Arms of Saxony).

GIBRALTER. The current 2sh.6d. is reported by "Stamp Collecting" in changed color, pale mauve and blue on blue instead of purple and blue on blue as before.

MONACO. Mr. Henry Hooreman shows us an additional value to the current pictorial issue, a 1f. 05c. with design and view of a stone bridge; 1f. 05c. purple, unwatermarked, perf. 14.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY. The 1918-21 pictorial issue has been reissued in changed colors and with the addition of five new types as follows:

- $\frac{1}{4}$ centavo—sepia
- 1 " green
- 2 " sepia
- 3 " orange-brown
- 4 " red
- 6 " purple
- 8 " deep purple
- 10 " brown
- 12 " green
- 20 " green
- 24 " (New type—head of Negro) blue
- 25 " (New type—upright view of Beira) brown
- 30 " sage green
- 40 " bright blue
- 50 " purple
- 80 " lake
- 1 escudo—blue
- 2 " mauve
- 5 " (New type—rubber trees, inscribed "BORRACHA") brown
- 10 " (New type—group of Natives at work and European overseer, inscribed "CHA") carmine
- 20 " (New type—Zambesi River) blue-green

NORWAY. Mr. Harald Muur sends us a copy of an official statement in defense of the status of the "North Pole" stamps that were so liberally condemned by Scandinavian philatelic societies. The statement is to the effect that the stamps were sold from post offices thruout Norway, were officially ordered by the Govt. and are on same paper with same wmk. as other Govt. issues and that there is no reason to dispute the postal character of the issue. While this statement is undoubtedly correct the circumstances surrounding the sale of a large proportion of the issue to the Norwegian Aerial Society and the lack of real postal need will continue to militate against their popularity.

RUSSIA. The multitude of new issues and commemoratives continue. The last consists of six stamps, three (imperf.) commemorating the Revolution of 1825 and three (perf.) the Revolution of 1905.

- 3 kopeck green. (After a battle)
- 7 kopeck brown. (Fighting in St. Petersburg)
- 14 kopeck. (Portraits of leaders)

- 3 kopeck green. (A street parade)
- 7 kopeck brown. (Speaker addressing meeting)
- 14 kopeck red. (A street barricade)

—"Stamp Collecting"

SAN MARINO. The current 20c. and 1 L. (Scott's Type A-11) have appeared in new colors:

20c.—Green

1L.—Blue

SWEDEN. New values in the portrait type of 1920, King Gustav V. Coil stamps, imperf. by perf. 10.

85 ore blue.

115 ore brown.

145 ore green.

URUGUAY. Low values of the teru-teru type in changed colors, 1 cent violet and 2 cent rose, watermarked "Republica O. Del Uruguay" in the sheet and perf. 11.

PRECANCELS.

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to L. R. Saunders, Precancel Editor, 1124 First St. S. W., Mason City, Iowa.

The state of Illinois will be the last for the fractionals this month. The following addenda to bring up to date the (12.28.25) states already listed is made possible by reports of collectors who are interested enough to take time to let me know what they have added to their collections and who have enough cooperative spirit to let you know what is new. Have you done your part? Why wait for Christmas to have a giving spirit and love of mankind? DO IT NOW.

Thanks are due E. J. Newcomer, 6034, for corrections in the California listing and for a complete list of new California items of general issue which I have forwarded to the proper point to be included in the Standard Precancel Catalog.

ARIZONA—

Phoenix: U2— $\frac{1}{2}$ cN.

Tucson: T. II— $\frac{1}{2}$ cN.

CALIFORNIA—

Alameda should be U1. Handstamp is similar to U51— $\frac{1}{2}$ cN, red.

Burbank: U53—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ N; $\frac{1}{2}$ c N, I.

Oakland: U1— $\frac{1}{2}$ N, $\frac{1}{2}$ cN no lower bar.

Delano is U53.

Santa Barbara is U9.

San Bernardino: U78—1 ½ N.

Watsonville: U53—½ cI.

COLORADO—

Akron: T. II—½ cN—purple.

Castle Rock: U53—1 ½ cN, ½ cN.

Greeley is similar to U56.

Yuma: Similar to U55—1 ½ cN.

CONNECTICUT—

Hartford: U1—½ cN.

New Britain: U53—1 ½ cN RP.

Norwich: U56—½ cN.

GEORGIA—

Atlanta: U10—½ cN.

ILLINOIS—

Alton: 55—½ N.

Aurora: 11—1 ½ N. U58—1 ½ N, ½ N.

Auburn: ?? who can supply type and vars.?

Belleville: 53—1 ½ N, ½ N.

Bloomington: 3—1 ½ N.

Centralia: Ulhs with very heavy bars—1 ½ N, ½ N.

Champaign: TI—½ N, I.

Chicago: 1—1 ½ N, ½ N. U11—1 ½ N-I, Scherm. coil 1 ½ N, RP-N, ½ N, I, N2. XI—1 ½ U, D, ½ N, I. BPC.

Decatur: 1—1 ½ N. RP. BPC.

Dixon: 81—up, 1 ½.

East Moline: TI—½ N.

Edwardsville: 80—red—up and down on 1 ½ and ½.

Elgin: 1—1 ½ N, I, RP-N.

East St. Louis: 5—1 ½ I.

Fairfield: 10—1 ½ I. Roller—1 ½ N.

Fulton: 53 thick letters—1 ½ N.

Galesburg: 53—1 ½ N.

Gibson: 53—1 ½ N. ½ N.

Granite City: Type ??—N 1 ½.

Grayling: 53—1 ½ N.

Greenville: 74—1 ½ N. ½ N.

Hamilton: 1—1 ½ N.

Herrin: 75—1 ½ N.

Jacksonville: 71 with bars—1 ½ N.

Joliet: 10—1 ½ N. I ½ N.

Kankakee: 53—1 ½ N.

Kewaunee: 51—1 ½ N, I.

Lemont: 10—1 ½ N. ½ N.

Manissa: 51—1 ½ N, I.

Moline: 2—1 ½ N.

Monmouth: 1—1 ½ N.

Mooseheart: 81—on coil, one of the scarce ones.

Morton: V—1 ½ N. ½ I, N.

Mount Morris: 5—1 ½ N.

Peoria: 4—1 ½ N, I, RP-N, I, ½ N, I. 97 down.

Quincy: III—1 ½ N, I—½ N, I.

Oak Park: 7—1 ½ N.

Ottawa: 76—½ down.

National Stock Yards: II—1 ½ N.
 Rochelle: 53—1 ½ N.
 Rock Falls: 53—½ N.
 Rockford: 1—1 ½ N, ½ N.
 Rock Island: 8—1 ½ N.
 Springfield: 3—1 ½ N.
 Spring Valley: II—1 ½ N, I.
 Sterling: 10—1 ½ N, RP—N, ½ N. 51—1 ½ N.
 Streator: 80—1 ½ up.
 Sycamore: 51—1 ½ N.
 Techny: 73—1 ½ N. ½ N.
 Waukegan: 10hs.—1 ½ N. BPC.
 Yorktown: 71—1 ½ U, D.
 Zion: 75—1 ½ N, I

CORRESPONDENTS SAY: The Joliet, Ill. precancelling is now being done by one who does not take the pains to have all normal and up, 25 and 50 new issues have been seen reading down, and inverts have been reported. # 7390.

Woodstock, Vt. has used all three types on the Norams and also the Lexons, but on the latter it is impossible to make a complete set in one type, one value or one position missing in each type. # 5319.

Granville, Ohio has stopt using precancels since the order forbidding the use of precancels on containers designed for re-use, L. L. Hague writes. It is a college town and the bulk of the parcel post is laundry containers used by the students. Readers will recall that moving picture film containers also same under this bill. It was found the Government was losing thousands of dollars by unscrupulous persons using the stamps over and over. These containers are so made that they can be turned inside out to be returned and the same address used. Now that regular postage stamps are used they receive the dauber cancellation and their re-use is impossible.

There is a report of a new type about like U9 to be used in a Montana town. Exclusive and accurate information will be given AP readers as soon as the stamp is put into use.

RECEIVED ON COVER—

Petaluma, Calif.—U53—1923 8c Aero—N (G. Luud).

San Bernardino, Calif.—U78—black ink—all N. 1922—1, 1 ½, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 1.00 (non-philatelic). The \$1.00 item is double normal—one print being in black ink and second in red.

Perhaps the holidays had a great deal to do with the non-response to my appeal for HELP. I hope the seasons' festivities do not make all forget their precancels and that there are other fellows who would like to know about those new varieties you found on the packages from friends and relatives. And don't you want to exchange your duplicates?

LR—Saunders, 6108

WE MUST

Buy Some Collections! What have you to offer in fine U. S. or British Colonials? Please—No Junk. We buy the same as we sell—with "Sudden Service".

FENNELL STAMP CO.

Fullerton Bldg.,

St. Louis, Mo.

A Philatelic Examination.

By H. P. ATHERTON.



FOREIGN CANCELLATIONS.

Do you ever study the obliterations on your Foreign stamps? Some are very handsome, and add interest to what might otherwise be very sad creations. Some are in vivid colors, some tell you the town by their number cancel, the postmark being unnecessary to the philatelist. If you know your cancellations you have solved half the battle of picking the bogus from the genuinely used stamps.

Just for the fun of it, without referring to any stamps, jot down the name of the country for each of above, and credit yourself four points for each correct answer. If the same cancellation appears on more than one country (and some few do), you still get only 4 points for one cancel. 40% is "passing," that's easy.

To see that you get started right, #1 is Columbia (a rare invert so to speak). Answers in next A. P. Good luck.

REPORT *of the*

SECRETARY

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 5.

January 1, 1926.

Applications Pending.

Curham, Robt.	Cathon, Jno. D.	McGrew, Clarence A.
Foth, Louis H.	Connolly, M. W. K.	Nesbitt, Wm. L.
Fonda, H. A.	Creegan, Jno. W.	O'Bolger, Robt. E.
Burg, E. S.	Daschalaki, Pan.	Rauert, Walter H.
Dupleich, Jean	Dube, J. A.	Roberts, R.
Labora L, Jose	Duncan, J. N.	Rauth, Carl
Aarons, Raymond S.	Falkoff, Saml. H.	Sanford, Louis A.
Allen, Bennet N.	Goodhue, Edw. L.	Schernikow, Ernest
Balls, Alfred Z.	Green, Max	Seamans, Arthur E.
Beilby, Walter F.	Hanscom, A. P.	Shaub, Fred W.
Blough, Lloyd B.	Hays, Herbert C.	Simonds, Miss Jean
Boon, C. W.	Henneman, Harry O.	Skrate, Walter I.
Bottome, Turner D.	Johnson, Einer	Steinbart, Frank H.
Bouricius, B. J.	Karanash, Jos. A.	Steinway, Chas. F. M.
Bright, Edw. H.	Kliemann, A. K.	Taussig, Chas. A.
Brooks, Sol. J.	Langstroth, Chas. S.	Westphal, Julius M.
Brown, W. W.	Lyne, Geo.	Wishny, Milton
Buffham, F. B.	Marshfield, Capt. E. L.	Wolfe, Roy L.
Burford, Saml. C.	Mason, Rev. Ralph S.	Wurtele, Philip J.

Applications for Reinstatement Pending.

5437 Jeannede, Nick.	6021 Beron, Mrs. D. P.	4691 Lloyd, M. J.
2482 Bowker, H. F.	5921 Chittendon, Rev.	5993 Borek, Richard
4515 Hopkins, H. C.	L. A.	4204 Gilbert, F. M.

Applications Posted.

- Baer, Edwin I., 216 Market Ave. N., Canton, Ohio; Age 50; Merchant; Reference: Frank Collins, 1st Trust & Sav. Bank, Canton, Ohio; Proposed by W. G. Saxton.
- Baker, Ril T., 121 W. 2nd St., Dayton, Ohio; Age 52; Life Ins.; Reference: Jacob A. Oswald, The Rotospeed Co., Dayton, Ohio; Proposed by L. R. Saunders.
- Barber, Robt. T., Box 833, Wahpeton, N. Dak.; Age legal; Retired Banker; Reference: O. A. Leach, Leach & Gamble Co., Wahpeton, N. Dak.; Proposed by Dr. T. L. Stangeby.
- Barzen, Edward, Box 184, Independence, Mo.; Age 41; Accountant; Reference: Jno. F. Brady, Independence, Mo.; Proposed by Carl S. Davis.
- Beddig, Oscar, Hanover, Germany; Age 47; Stamp Dealer; Reference: Victor Weiskopf, Box 298, Grand Central Sta., New York; Proposed by H. A. Davis.
- Brown, Stanley K., 1105 N. Newton Ave., Pasadena, Calif.; Age 27; Attorney; Reference: Dr. W. F. Comfort, Professional Bldg., Pasadena, Calif.; Proposed by Herbert E. Gage.

- Camp, Guy W. A., 25 W. 43rd St., New York City; Age 52; Editor; Reference: Baldwin Schlesinger, 38 E. Houston St., New York; Proposed by R. C. Bach.
- Caton, Harry B., 740 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C.; Age 46; Attorney; Reference: H. F. Colman, 2nd Natl. Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.; Proposed by C. E. Nickles.
- Cook, Geo. S., Box 23, Delmar, Albany Co., N. Y.; Age 53; Civil Engineer; Reference: E. M. Dooley, 149 Western Ave., Albany, N. Y.; Proposed by Chester J. Moore.
- DeSouza, Gomes, Rue Donde de Redondo 37, Lisbon, Portugal; Age 38; Preserves maker; Reference: G. F. Rapkin, 151-57 Goswell Rd., London E. C. 1, England; Proposed by Willard O. Wylie.
- Dwyer, T. J., 624 N. Santa Fe St., El Paso, Tex.; Age 36; Civil Engineer; Reference: C. R. Folk, 913 N. Ochoa St., El Paso, Tex.; Proposed by J. Delano Bartlett.
- Everard, R. D., 1330 Hornby St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada; Age 31; Civil Servant; Reference: Fred Jarrett, 354 Albany Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- Fournier, Chas. H., 226 W. 25th St., New York City; Age 17; Stamp Dealer—Comet Stamp Co.; Guaranteed by Mrs. George Fournier; Reference: Norman Hoover, 12 Soundview Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.; Proposed by Werner O. Staeb.
- Fox, Dr. Warren F., 801 Professional Bldg., Pasadena, Calif.; Age 34; Physician & Surgeon; Reference: Dr. P. S. Doane, 555 Herkimer St., Pasadena, Calif.; Proposed by Herbert E. Gage.
- Hilton, Homer Jr., 790 Prospect Ave., Winnetka, Ill.; Age 15; Student; Guaranteed by Alan R. Fernald, A. P. S. 2264; Reference: Fredk. C. Mathews Co., Detroit, Mich.; Proposed by A. R. Fernald.
- Hurd, Frank H., 7 Wall St., New York City; Age 49; Stock Broker; Reference: Chas. Bush, 141 Broadway, New York; Proposed by J. Moert.
- Johnson, Kent W., 5th & Flynn Ave., Alva, Okla.; Age 30; Insurance; Reference: J. H. Bush, Alva, Okla.; Proposed by Louis Junod.
- Lawrence, Dr. Elliot W., 47 W. 73rd St., New York City; Age 46; Physician; Reference: Gamble Bros., New York City; Proposed by Joseph Hoffman.
- Macnamara, Dr. Homer P., Ill. Natl. Bank Bldg., Springfield, Ill.; Age 36; Physician & Surgeon; Reference: Stuart Broadwell, Springfield, Ill.; Proposed by Don C. Minick.
- McGee, Percy, 113 Edson Ave., El Paso, Tex.; Age 36; Architect; Reference: C. R. Falk, 913 N. Pochna St., El Paso, Tex.; Proposed by J. Delano Bartlett.
- Melcher, Wm. O., 136 Akenside Rd., Riverside, Ill.; Age 46; Asst. Agt., McCormack Estates; Reference: R. C. Potter, Riverside, Ill.; Proposed by C. E. Severn.
- Meng, Geo. J. Jr., Avon Park, Fla.; Age 27; Real Estate Broker; Reference: Mark F. Harlan, Avon Park, Fla.; Proposed by John H. Heffer.
- Michels, Wm. J., 129 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Age 24; Clerk; Reference: Robt. C. Reid, 51 Ann St., New York City; Proposed by Joseph Hoffman.
- Miller, Thomas J., Box 81, Lincoln Place, Allegheny Co., Pa.; Age 37; Carpenter; Reference: J. M. Nelson, Lincoln Place, Pa.; Proposed by George Dodds.
- Minneman, Ira L., Fairview, Kans.; Age 21; Retail Salesman; Reference: W. S. Aldrich, St. Joseph, Mo.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- Moors, N. B., 11003 89th Ave., Edmonton South, Alta., Canada; Age 49; Plant Chief; Reference: J. E. Guest, Dallas, Tex.; Proposed by L. R. Saunders.
- Morse, A. A., Jr., J-3 Garden Apts., Baltimore, Md.; Age 25; Salesman; Reference: Frank Sekula, Times Sq. Stamp Co., 42 & Bwdy., New York; Proposed by Eugene Klein.

- Murphy, Dr. Oswald J., 50 Merrion Sq., Dublin, Ireland; Age 35; Medical Practitioner; Reference: Mint Stamp Co., 74 Grafton St., Dublin, Ireland; Proposed by Col. F. F. Freeman.
- Newberry, G. S., 2208 Crawford St., Houston, Tex.; Age 16; Student; Guaranteed by G. T. Newberry; Reference: George Ellis Jr., So. Tex. Natl. Bank, Houston, Tex.; Proposed by A. W. Herr.
- Phillips, William C., 169 Elm St., New Bedford, Mass.; Age 55; Bank Officer; Reference: Dr. L. F. Potter, New Bedford, Mass.; Proposed by Curtis H. Stiles.
- Pike, Louis A., Box 277, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Age 34; Musician; Reference: Victor Kring, Harrison Hill Drug Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.
- Puget Sound Branch, A. P. S. No. —; Clyde Brill, Pres.; Clement S. Ernest, Secretary, 1014 3rd Ave., Seattle, Wash.; Proposed by Clement S. Ernest.
- Reeve, Albert E., 1850 5th Ave. W., Vancouver, B. C., Canada; Age legal; Stamp Dealer; Reference: Switzer Bros., Vancouver, B. C., Canada; Proposed by C. R. Charters.
- Schmidt, Chas. W., 3227 Benner St., Wissinoming, Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 36; Stamp Dealer; Reference: H. E. Harris & Co., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer.
- Searl, Everett A., Box 125, College Park, Md.; Age 26; Construction Supt.; Reference: Thos. Paxton, 4301 Cumberland St., El Paso, Tex.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.
- Speiser, Harold, 747 S. 10th St., Newark, N. J.; Age 21; Student; Reference: I. K. Schwartz, 772 S. 10th St., Newark, N. J.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- Tyler, John G., Box 173, Fresno, Calif.; Age 41; Field Rep. Calif. Peach & Fig Growers; Reference: Hughson, Swett & Reiss, Hotel Calif. Bldg., Fresno, Calif.; Proposed by L. W. Hudson.
- Warner, E. R., 2 Furnace St., Pulaski, N. Y.; Age 41; Salesman, Reference: M. J. Fenster, 706 Riverside Dr., New York City; Proposed by Harry E. Bryan.
- Weiskopf, Victor, Box 298, G. C. P. O. Sta., New York City; Age 51; Merchant; Reference: Hugh Clark, 33 W. 44th St., New York City; Proposed by Edmund McD. Bendheim.
- Wert, Fred M., c/o Detroit Free Press, Detroit, Mich.; Age 38; Cashier; Reference: Newcomb Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Proposed by Eugene Telfer.
- Ziegler, Chas. B., 6355 Dana St., Oakland, Calif.; Age 29; Clerk; Reference: Chas. Brand Co., 640 5th St., Oakland, Calif.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Application for Reinstatement.

- 5224 MacGuffin, R. D., 102 Chestnut Ave., Narberth, Pa.; Age 48; Salesman; Reference: B. L. Voorhees, 7 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

New Stockholders.

- 8208 Brackett, Calvin C., Box 251, Brookline, Mass.
- 8209 Buell, D. C., 5201 Cass St., Omaha, Neb.
- 8210 Carter, Rev. E. L., Box 207, Auburn, Ill.
- 8211 Dödds, George, Box 405, Homestead, Pa.
- 8212 Galloway, Alfred G., 4614 Oregon St., San Diego, Calif.
- 8213 Gousha, Harry M., 7715 N. Marshfield Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 8214 Greenaway, Wm. E., Box 2353, Louisville, Ky.
- 8215 Hackbarth, Karl, 65 W. 97th St., New York City.
- 8216 Harris, H. C. M., Madison, Neb.
- 8217 Johnston, Sydney D., Box 1632, Prince Rupert, B. C., Canada.

- 8218 Knowles, Dr. H. P., Randall Bldg., Newton, Kans.
 8219 Koenig, Herbert G., Box 164, Lindenhurst, N. Y.
 8220 Larson, Howard A., 467 Arlington Ave., Elmhurst, Ill.
 8221 Lempert, William, 99 Home Ave., Rutherford, N. J.
 8222 Maisonville, Francis H., 2324 Edison Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 8223 Michaels, Morris, 230 12th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
 8224 Mitchell, Alex. M., Box 592, Edmonton, Alb., Canada.
 8225 Morrill, Alfred B., 816 Myrick Bldg., Springfield, Mass.
 8226 Paolo, Paggi, Rag., Viale Romana 63, Milan, Italy.
 8227 Phillips, J. D. M., Engineers Bldg., Cleveland, O.
 8228 Phillips, Wade H., 425 S. Main St., Lexington, N. C.
 8229 Quackenbush, Timothy A., Box 31, Harriman, N. Y.
 8230 Roos, Frank H., 8 N. Jackson St., Mobile, Ala.
 8231 Saunders, Percy W., 1349 Lakeland Ave., Lakewood, Ohio.
 8232 Waterhouse, Sir Nicholas, 2 Swan Walk, Chelsea S. W. 3, London, Eng.
 8233 Wittmer, Mrs. Emma B., 921 Market St. S., Canton, Ohio.

Reinstated.

- 3007 Harmer, Henry Revell, 6, 7, 8 Old Bond St., London W. 1, England.
 1567 Pick, D., Box 44, Sta. J., New York City.
 2071 Tangway, Dr. J. Edgar, Box 233, Woonsocket, R. I.
 4304 Walker, Stanley M., Rico, Colo.

Resignations Withdrawn.

- 3445 Plummer, Edwin L., 409 Progress Ave., Hamilton, Ohio.
 1922 Pond, Chas. L., Box 445, Fort Wayne, Ind.

New Life Members.

- 374—8176 Bendheim, Edmund McD., 312 W. 26th St., New York City.
 375— 26 Rich, Joseph S., 308 W. 94th St., New York City.

Application for Branch Charter.

- Puget Sound Branch No. —, Clyde D. Brill, President; Clement S. Ernest, Secy.,
 1014 3rd Ave., Seattle, Wash.

New Branches Chartered.

- 8234 The Beaver Stamp Society, Branch No. 68, Dr. Edward Hirstel, Pres., 264
 E. 15th St., Portland, Ore.
 8235 Houston Philatelic Society, Lone Star Branch No. 69; A. W. Herr, Pres.;
 R. E. Cheek, Secy., 408 Bender Hotel, Houston, Tex.

Dropped N. P. D.

- 6398 Hayama, Tadayasu, Tokio, Japan.
 7631 Krauer, Jno. J., 50 W. Bethune St., Detroit, Mich.

Deceased.

- 4335 Jacobs, Charles H., 34 12th St., Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 11, 1925.
 4800 Gamble, Charles H., Alfred, N. Y., June 4, 1925.
 86 Sterling, Edward B., 941 Edgewood Ave., Trenton, N. J., Nov. 29, 1925.

Addresses Wanted.

Mail is returned from the following last known address.

- 4295 Miller, Wm. T., 137 Rexford Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.
 4091 Stonier, John M., 44 Macauley St. W., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.

Change of Address.

- 6291 Angus, R. M. from 1339 Newport Ave. to Box 36, Victoria, B. C.
 585 Barnum, W. H. from Cleveland, Ohio to Coconut Grove, Fla.
 741 Deglman, Jno. N. from Fairmont to Lock Box 596, Mankato, Minn.
 395 Doscher, H. W. from 217 Montgomery St. to 209 Pacific Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.
 7284 Elliott, A. G. III, from Dallas, Tex. to 809 Laura St., Jacksonville, Fla.
 6698 Hixson, Lewis D. from Ft. Armstrong to 35th Inf., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.
 7296 Kriegl, Otto from Los Angeles to 51 Midland Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 5404 Letton, Harry P. from 1921 S. 16th St. to 2845 Manse Ave., Lincoln, Neb.
 7970 Marshall, R. D. from Shamokin, Pa. to Box 1151, Shanghai, China.
 3445 Plummer, E. L. from 409 Progress Ave. to 620 Prytania Ave., Hamilton, Ohio.
 6415 Radford, C. W. from 120 Queenston St. to 89 Queenston St., River Heights, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.
 5678 Rasis, Constantine from Detroit, Mich. to 1621 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La.
 7256 Robinson, James from Vancouver to 44 Lorne St., New Westminster, B. C., Canada.
 6643 Albrecht, W. C. from Portland, Me. to 174 Bellevue Ave., Roslindale, Mass.
 3303 Belser, A. A. from Havana, Cuba to 931 Kenyon Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
 7276 Betzer, S. I. from St. to 606 N. 26th St., Lincoln, Neb.
 6394 Grant, F. W. from 9420 Meech Ave. to 1039 W. 11th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
 6265 Greco, Alb. from 10517 Cedar Ave. to 1527 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
 7670 Hartman, W. from West Hoboken to 616 Palisade Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
 5253 Howard, Jno. L. from Suffolk to 2505 The Terrace, Barton Heights, Richmond, Va.
 4426 Joyce, M. D. from Beverly Hills, Calif. to 11 W. 81st St., New York City.
 7823 Kleinknecht, A. G. from 7012 to 6944 Hamilton Ave. E. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 7296 Kriegl, Otto from Los Angeles to 51 Midland Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 4089 Leonard, Cliffords S. from 442 Temple St. to 40 Wall St., New Haven, Conn.
 2176 Mack, Alfred from 280 W. 86th St. to 600 West End Ave., New York City.
 1625 Merell, A. F. from 971 Mission St. to 1185 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif.
 7361 Minckler, F. T. R. from Centreville, Ia. to Box 184, Oshkash, Wis.
 7010 Nelson, E. T. from 5956 S. Sangamon St. to 7640 S. Wood St., Chicago, Ill.
 5168 Wailly, Victor R. from 6 Hatch St. to 16 Sanger St., South Boston, Mass.
 2458 Waters, Wm. J. from 162 W. 11th St. to 134 W. 103rd St., New York City.
 6511 Wilson, Jno. W. from 10 to 4 Homestead Ave., Albany, N. Y.

BRITISH COLONIALS.

I make a specialty of Rare British Colonials. My stock consists of stamps only in the finest possible condition. Selections Willingly Sent on Approval. Want Lists Will Receive My Prompt Personal Attention.

T. ALLEN,
 "CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG.

Membership Summary.

Total Membership December 1, 1925	3359	
New Stockholders	28	
Reinstated	4	
		3391
Dropped N. P. D.	2	
Deceased	3	5
Total Membership January 1, 1926		3385

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Official Notices.

The contract for printing the A. P. S. publications for the calendar year has been awarded to J. W. Stowell, Federalsburg, Md.

RECRUITING.

Beside the Chas. Beamish \$50.00 prize and the Silver Loving Cup, now held by L. R. Saunders, here's another. Mr. Guest writes:

"To any member, officers included, who gets at least one-half as many new members as I do during the fiscal year ending Aug. 31st, 1926, I will present a \$5.00 gold piece."

Think this over. You are competing only with Mr. Guest for this \$5. How many are going to get this yellow boy?

These competitions are going to get a lot of new members. But our strength does not lie here in attaining our object—The 5000. It lies in the great body of our individuals, each member is asked to get one new member. It's going to be easy if every member does his and her duty to this Society.

EVERY MEMBER GET A MEMBER.

We are planning some way now to honor these individual members who get one member. Are YOU going to be on this list?

The following is the standing January 1, 1926. When you get 5 members your name will be added to this list:

Guest.....36 Bloss, Saunders and Wolsieffer 7 each.
Davis.....30

EVERY MEMBER GET A MEMBER.

RARITIES
ARE MY SPECIALTY

J. Allen

"CRAIGARD"
 BLAKE HALL ROAD
 WANSTEAD, E. II., LONDON, ENG.

Address

REPORT of the



TREASURER

January 1st, 1926.

STOCK FUND.

Balance	\$7886.66	
New Certificates	34.00	\$7920.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	\$7680.00	
New Memberships	60.00	\$7740.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance		\$6370.22
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EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance		\$ 1.20
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SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 48.60	
Dues paid in advance	4.00	\$ 52.60

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	\$ 833.68	
Receipts—Dues	479.06	
Reinstatements	3.00	
Sale of Book	.25	
Interest on Bonds	44.17	
	\$1360.16	
Disbursements	\$ 379.71	\$ 980.45

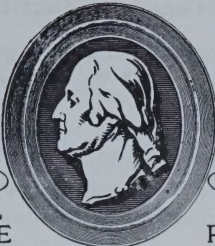
AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 516.62	
Receipts—Subscriptions	342.19	
Advertising	293.48	
Interest on Bonds	7.08	
	\$1159.37	
Disbursements	\$ 436.97	\$ 722.40
		\$23787.53
Cash on hand	\$8265.05	
Bond Investments	15522.48	\$23787.53

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Entered as second class matter, December 31st, 1917, at the post office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under the Act of March 3rd, 1879.

Vol. 39.

MARCH, 1926.

No. 6.

The Mexican Post.

SOME INTERESTING DATA ON THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENTS OF THE FIRST POSTAL SERVICE IN THE AMERICAS.

Correo is the Spanish word which has come through the course of the years to apply to all matters pertaining to the postal department and the origin of this name is of interest. It was originally applied to the man who carried urgent correspondence because he literally ran (Corria.) He was distinguished from the man who carried correspondence of less urgency and importance who did not run but merely trotted and was known as a Trotero. This nomenclature was embodied in a decree of King Pedro II of Aragon in the city of Barcelona in 1283 and has come down through the course of the centuries until it has come to apply to all means of transmitting correspondence and in more recent days, money and packages and the many other services which make up the activity of the postal department.

The Aztec Post—1503-1521.

The post institution among the ancient Mexicans comprised the couriers and the ambassadors. Both the one and the other dealt direct with the Emperor, for this reason, requiring an educated criterion and wide knowledge on matters of various kinds.

The couriers and the ambassadors enjoyed the same immunities and were respected even by enemy countries.

The couriers in the Mexican language were called Paynani (one who runs swiftly) or Icuhsatitlanti (messenger who goes in a hurry). The ambassadors were called Tequihuatitlanti (ambassadors tequihua).

Each paynani or icuihcatitlanti covered with all speed, the distance between posts or towers and delivered the message the next man and in this manner up to 100 miles a day were covered.

The messages were verbal and very exceptionally by means of the picture language, a writing which was easy for the Mexicans.

The couriers used various insignia, according to the nature of the message of the affairs on which they were sent. If the message was the loss of a battle, the couriers wore his hair loose and disheveled; if it was of some victory, he wore his hair bound with a red band, his body was bound with a cotton cloth and he carried a buckler in his left hand and a battle axe in his right.

The Conquest—1521-1568.

There was no organized post during this period. There were only official communications which were conducted by expresses when the necessities of the government so required.

Once the Conquest was consummated, immigration to New Spain began on a large scale and the attention of the military government, engrossed with the conquest of the entire territory, the founding of towns and the division of land and of the Indians among the immigrants and Conquistadores, delayed the organization of the post.

Spanish Domination—1568-1580.

In the year 1568, the post service was organized exclusively for official communications. This service was commended to the private administration of Don Martin de Olivares, with the title of "Correo Mayor," through a large payment in gold which he made to the royal treasury.

The post of Correo Mayor was transferable by sale or could be resigned, as in Spain.

It was the fortune of the said Don Martin de Olivares to inaugurate in 1580 the transmission of and for the public of correspondence (August 27, 1580).

Fees for this service were paid by the person to whom the correspondence was sent and was two, four and six silver reals for each half, three quarters and one ounce of weight respectively.

Don Martin de Olivares died early in the year 1604, the first Correo Mayor of New Spain.

1580-1766.

The public post was started in the Kingdoms of Castile as well as in the Province of Aragon and from the start the system of optional postal fees and franks for official correspondence was established.

With the admission of public correspondence to the posts, came the establishment of the ordinary and extraordinary post-offices and the necessary regulations and tariffs were promulgated. Both the former and the latter were put in effect in Mexico in the same year.

From August 27, 1580 to July 1, 1766, the date on which the Correo Mayor was taken over by the Spanish Crown, those who held the office were the following: Don Martin de Olivares, Don Alonso Diez de la Barrera, Don Pedro Diez de la Barrera, Don Francisco Alonso de la Barrera y Bastida, Don Miguel and Jose Diez de la Barrera and Captain Don Pedro Jimenez de los Cobos, the guardian of the two former, Don Miguel Jimenez de los Cobos, Don Pedro Diez de las Barrera, Don Miguel Jimenez de los Cobos, Don Pedro Jimenez de los Cobos y Flores, Don Pedro Jimenez de los Cobos y Pena and finally, Don Antonio Prieto y Fernandez.

The first maritime mail was established June 1, 1765.

Rates for letters were fixed as follows: one half ounce, two reals; three quarters ounce, four reals and one ounce, six reals. For extraordinary mails, the Treasury received one third of their cost.

The offices were rented to individuals at a fixed rate.

In the year 1765, the offices of the Sea-Mail were established in a house on Calle Santa Teresa la Vieja, Mexico City, the property of the Convento de San Jeronimo. The offices of the Land-Mail, there seems to be no doubt, were located on what is now Calle del Correo Mayor, for which reason it bears this name since

the early days of the XVII century, but it has been impossible to establish in just which house.

In the whole kingdom there were fifteen offices and the extent of the post routes was 4,040 kilometers, these being covered by a personnel which was not in excess of nineteen persons.

The Most Excellent Don Martin Enriquez de Almanza, fourth viceroy of New Spain, has the distinction of having established the important and transcendental public postal service.

1766-1821.

July 1, 1766, the Correo Mayor was taken over by the Spanish Crown and began to be administered by the state, merging the two services.

Don Domingo Antonio Lopez was the first Chief Administrator and the last in this period was Don Andres Mendivil de Amirola.

Postal charges of the Correo Mayor remained according to the established tariff until February 27, 1812. From that date to the Consummation of the Independence, a higher tariff, with differential scales according to the province or city of precedence, governed: three, four and six reals per half ounce and the double for an ounce. Letters were certified at the rate of two pesos for each letter.

In the period between the years 1766 and 1812 the following occupied the post of Chief Administrator: Don Domingo Antonio Lopez, Don Laureano Teixeira de Senande, Don Antonio Joaquin Fernandez de la Vega, Don Laureano Teixeira de Senande (for the second time) and, finally, Don Andres Mendivil de Amirola, who lasted thirty one years in this post.

In 1817 the first General Administration was created.

Independent Mexico—1822-1883.

The first Administrator General of Mails, after the consummation of the independence, was Don Jose Maria Beltran, followed in order by Don Jose Ignacio Esteva, Don Romualdo Ruano, Don Juan Mier y Teran, General Don Gregorio Gomez Palomino, Don Valentin Gomez Farias, Don Guillermo Prieto, Don Luis Gutierrez Correa, Don Pedro de Garay y Garay, and, finally, Don Manuel J. Toro.

The Spanish regulations, modified on June 8, 1794, and which were "the most complete and most important" lasted almost a century, until December 31, 1883.

Postage stamps were issued for the first time in 1856 for values of one half real, one, two, four and eight reals with the engraved bust of the immortal hero Don Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla.

From the years 1857, orders were issued for the drawing up of a postal map of the Republic but this was not carried out until the year 1874 in which, with all formalities, there was drawn up the first postal map, ordered and made by disposition of the then Administrator General of Mails, Don Pedro de Garay y Garay.

Mexico entered the Universal Postal Union in 1878.

In the year 1882, the first project of a Postal Code was published, drawn up by Don Manuel Saavedra, Don Francisco de P. Gochicoa and Don Lino Nava, employees of the postal service.

1884-1903.

The first Mexican Postal Code, promulgated in October, 1883, became effective on January 1, 1884, implanting radical and important reforms in the postal service. It was the primary purpose of this code to give to the posts the character of a public service; to lower the tariff rates and make them uniform; to

centralize the administration and the accounting; to classify the hours of dispatch the routes and the post-offices and to stipulate the matters which constituted violations of the law and the penalties therefore.

Modifications were made to the Code of 1884 by another issued in October 1894.

The persons who occupied the posts of Administrators General of Mails during this period were: Don Francisco Espinosa, Don Francisco de P. Gochicoa, Don Ignacio Garfias and Don Francisco Martinez Calleja and as first Director General: Don Manuel de Zamacona e Inclan.

1904-1925.

This period was the most brilliant for the Postal Service because it attained its greatest development and perfection, not only in the interior service but internationally.

Postal money orders, the exchange of parcels post, postal letters of credit, collect services, insured mail, special delivery and postal credit saving certificates.

In 1917 and 21 the first postal-aereal services were tried out between Pachuca, Guadalajara and Tampico.

All modern improvements: automobiles, motorcycles, bicycles, trucks, etc., have their part and are used for the betterment of the service and greater rapidity in the transportation and distribution of correspondence.

As Directors General there have been Don Norberto Dominguez (May 5, 1903 to March 31, 1911); Don Jose Covarrubias (November 20, 1911 to November 6, 1912); Don Jose Maria Fernandez (November 7, 1912 to February 20, 1913) and four or five others who were in office two months at the most due to the frequent political changes which took place due to the internecine convulsions which shook the Republic up until recently, and, finally, Don Cosme Hinojosa, who, since the year 1914, up to the present time, has filled this post, being therefore the only Director General, who has fulfilled a decade in this high office.

As a general resume, the foregoing, is a condensed history of the Mexican Postal Service during four centuries.

(This article was prepared by courtesy of the Director General of Posts from data prepared by Don Lauro E. Rosell, and is reprinted by permission, from "Mexican Commerce," Official Organ of the American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, Mexico City, Mexico, November 1925.

Filatellic Figures.

By COL. LECTOR.

Many of us that are interested in the more rapid growth of The American Philatelic Society, so that, through numerical, political and financial strength, it may more forcefully function to promote and defend the best standards of Philately in America, have wondered not a little at the slow progress made in increasing the numbers of members and the seeming indifference of American collectors in what is truly a remarkable philatelic body. Founded in 1886 the A. P. S. has now more members than any other stamp society in the world, it is on a sound financial footing, conducts the largest sales department in both volume and finances, publishes a creditable monthly journal, is a recognized power in American Philately and is, though many seem not to appreciate the fact, the "One Big Society" so often spoken of as the ideal of collectors. Why then does its membership roll, large as it is, only represent a fraction of the number of collectors that

re said to be in the United States? It has occurred to me that perhaps the answer to this question might be found if the data available from the Society records be examined and analysed and I have therefor sorted out a few facts concerning the character and growth of the A. P. S. membership hoping to find therein some guide posts pointing the way to the 5000 goal set by Secretary Davis.

First let us examine the membership record for the past fifteen years. The following graph showing the number of members each year since 1911 will require but little explanation. The zig zag line shows a slow advance in the total



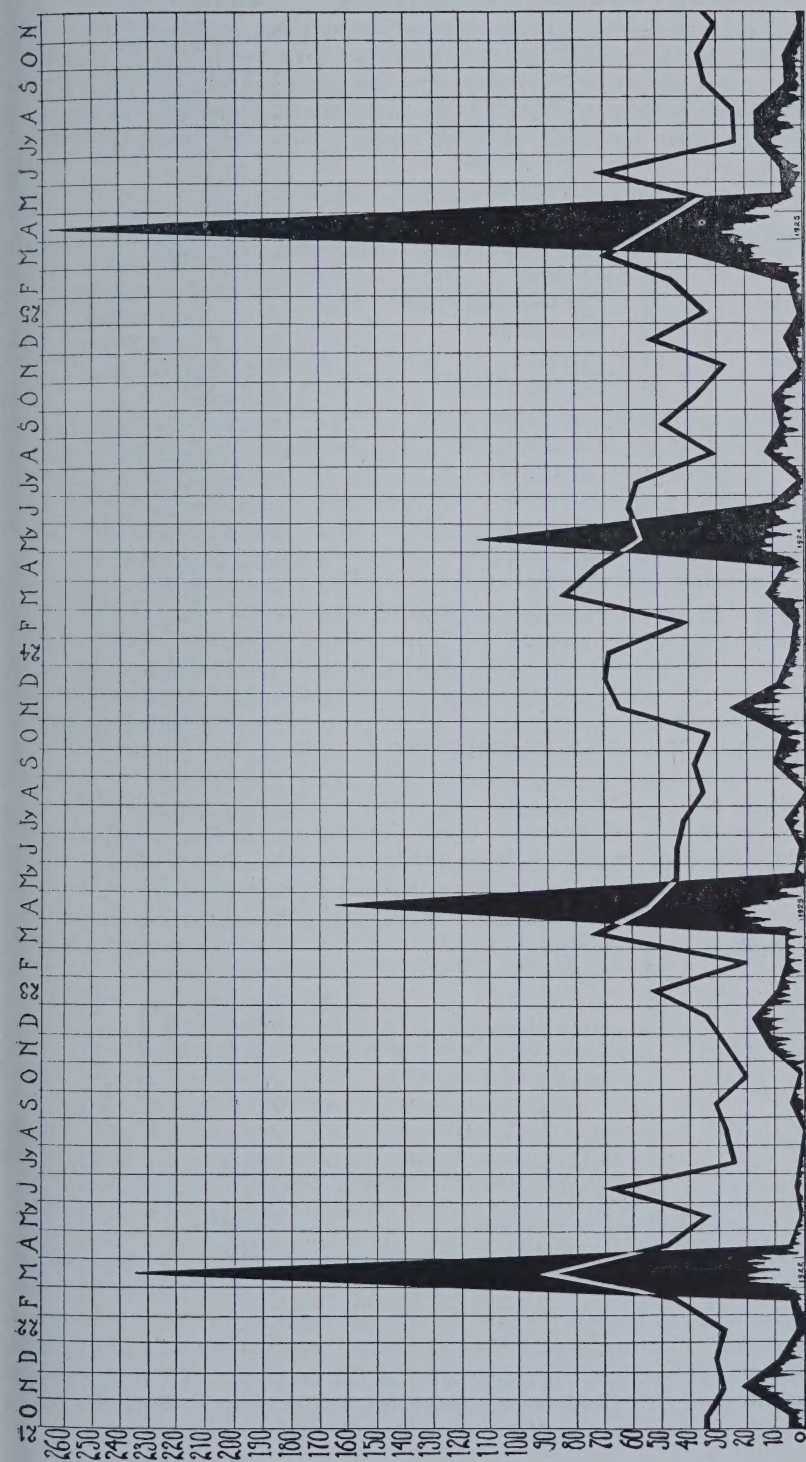
Graph Showing A. P. S. Membership Growth 1911-1926.

of members, commencing with 1574 in August 1911 and ending with 3359 in December 1925, a net gain of 1785 members or an average of about 127 per year. It will be noted that each year the line shows a sharp recession, this indicating the annual loss through death, resignations, expulsions and non-payment of dues. If these losses had not occurred each year the present membership would exceed 6500 as the total new members taken in during the period was 4984 but over 3000 of these were lost during the same period account non-payment in dues. In other words the Society has been adding new members at the rate of over 350 a year and losing over 60% of this number each year.

In order to examine this phase in more detail look at the graph marked 2 on the adjoining page which shows the monthly applications since October 1911 to date with the corresponding losses. The upper smooth black line shows the new applications each month, beginning with 35 in Oct. 1921, 29 for Nov., 32 for Dec. and so on while the lower, rough edged line that rises annually to a high peak shows the losses due to death, expulsions and non-payment of dues. It will be noted that the applications are heaviest each year in March, showing the result of the winter's efforts of the recruiting committee and the general stimulus of the indoor season. In March 1922 we have 94, in March 1923, 75, in March, 1924, 84 and in March 1925 the line goes to 71 and is followed by a high point of 72 in May. This last jump was due to the recruiting activities on the Pacific coast that preceded the Los Angeles Convention. The lower or ragged line showing the monthly losses in members by reason of death, expulsion and non-payment of dues, clings close to the bottom, seldom exceeding ten but once a year, but in March or April it takes a tremendous upward jump showing the numbers dropped by reason of non-payment of dues. In March, 1922, there were 234 dropped. The next year 165; the next 113, and in 1925 we have a high mark of 266. This year the total drop will probably be less than that of 1925. If a line were drawn across the graph showing the average number of applications, it would run midway between 40 and 50, at 46, and the average line for the losses would be at 23, thus showing a net gain of 23 members a month for the period.

To my mind there is presented in these figures and graphs much that should be given careful study. The loss of between fifty and sixty per cent. of the number of members gained each year means that the recruiting committee and the members striving to augment the membership are like Sisyphus, forever rolling a heavy burden uphill only to have it fall back upon them. The causes that lead so many members to fail to pay their dues each year should be ascertained and analyzed to see whether the fault is on the part of the Society or whether due to outside factors.

I thought the character of the membership might yield some hidden secret, and I have, therefore, tabulated the occupations given by the various applicants during the last fifteen years. The result of this examination was gratifying insofar as it revealed a remarkably high-grade class of business men joining the Society, but I found nothing in this list to explain the slow growth of the Society, if anything, it makes it more inexplicable. I believe, however, the facts will be of interest, and I therefore give the list. It will be noted that there are one or two large classes such as "clerk" and "merchant" that would, if the data were available, be subject to considerable subdivision, but in making this list I was confined to the statements made in the applications. To me it was curious that there should be more physicians than lawyers on the list, and also that there were twice as many bankers as dentists among the applicants. Most every trade and professional occupation is represented, and if all these 2057 applicants were gathered together in one city, they would, no doubt, get along wonderfully well and efficiently, provided they could import some non-collectors to do the manual labor.



Graph 2.—The upper smooth edged line showing monthly applications to membership and the lower rough edged line, rising to high peaks, the monthly membership lowered by death, expulsion and non-payment of dues.

LIST OF OCCUPATIONS GIVEN BY A. P. S. APPLICANTS—1923-1925.

Accountant	22	Engineer:		Pattern Maker	3
Actor	1	Civil	33	Photographer	3
Advertising	21	Electrical	17	Photo Engraver	3
Adjuster	2	Experimental	2	Physician	7
Achitect	8	Industrial	36	Plumber	4
Army Officer	21	Marine	1	Printer	30
Artist	8	Mining	3	Publisher	17
Auditor	14	Structural	3	Pullman Conductor	1
Author	2	Farmer	30	Purchasing Agt.	4
Auto Mechanic	7	Federal Employee	50	Railroad Engineer	6
Baker	4	Fisherman	1	R. R. Yardmaster	1
Bank employee	44	Fireman	3	Real Estate Dealer	24
Banker	40	Florist	2	Real Estate Oper.	2
Barber	2	Fur Buyer	1	Reporter	11
Biologist	1	Horticulturist	8	Retired	52
Bookkeeper	25	Hotel Prop.	5	Rug Designer	2
Botanist	1	Insurance	42	Salesman	101
Butcher	1	Importer	4	Ship joiner	1
Butler	1	Interpreter	3	Shipper	1
Carpenter	6	Jeweler	6	Silk Inspector	1
Cement finisher	1	Laborer	3	Shoeworker	2
Chauffer	4	Lawyer	59	Stamp Dealer	119
Chemist	26	Landscape Architect	4	Steward	2
City Mgr.	1	Letter Carrier	18	State Officer	12
Clerk	186	Librarian	1	Stenographer	9
Claim Agent	1	Linotyper	1	Stock & Bond Broker	20
Clergyman	25	Lithographer	4	Student	129
Coffee Exp.	1	Locksmith	1	Surveyor	1
Coin Dealer	2	Logger	1	Taxidermist	1
Confectioner	1	Lumber Dealer	3	Tailor	2
Contractor	23	Machinist	16	Teacher	78
Cook	2	Manufacturer	61	Telegrapher	2
Corporation Executive	80	Mechanic	14	Theatre Owner	1
Credit Mgr.	6	Meteorologist	1	Tobacco Buyer	1
Customs Officer	4	Merchant	136	Trajc Mgr.	3
Dentist	17	Mine operator	1	Translator	2
Designer	4	Missionary	1	Undertaker	1
Detective	1	Motion Picture		Upholsterer	1
Dog Breeder	1	Director	1	Violin Maker	1
Draughtsman	14	Motorman	1	Vulcanizer	1
Druggist	19	Museum Director	2	Waiter	1
Dyer	2	Musician	15	Watchmaker	4
Editor	11	Naval Officer	7	Wine Producer	1
Electrician	15	Optician	5	Women:	
Electro Plater	1	Painter	12	Married	19
				Unmarried	9

I hope that the figures here given will bring some suggestions from other members interested in the subject, particularly some plan for decreasing the large number of losses each year, and perhaps some of the members who have failed to pay their dues and are still receiving the magazine will be good enough to write in and explain their reasons for not keeping up their membership.

Closely allied with the problem that prompted this inquiry is the subject of the number of stamp collectors in this country, and their distribution. While probably it will never be possible to do more than guess at the number of collectors, we hope through the answers received to a questionnaire we have mailed dealers and collectors throughout the country, to give a tentative computation that will be fairly accurate. This combined guess will be given in next month's issue.

The 3c Stamp of the United States 1851-1857 Issue.

By CARROLL CHASE.

PAID CANCELLATIONS.

Under this heading will be discussed cancellations consisting only of the word PAID, unframed and framed. The unframed PAID is a direct descendant of this cancellation as found on covers before stamps were issued. Strictly speaking there was but little real use for these PAID postmarks after January 1, 1856 when the use of postage stamps became obligatory.

Many types are found, varying in size, spacing and shape of the letters. Most of them are found on covers mailed in small towns although they were occasionally used in large cities. Black of course is the commonest color, having been used to some extent in Baltimore, Md.; Manchester, N. H.; Portland, Ore. (Territory); and Springfield, Mo.; as well as in many places of minor importance. After black, blue is next most common although Vicksburg, Miss. was the only large city which used it. Red is next in order; examples being found from Salem, Mass. and Canton, Miss. Incidentally this red PAID is found cancelling the stamp on a number of envelopes bearing different railroad cancellations. Brown is found occasionally—Russell, Mass., Plainfield, Ct. and Rock Bottom, Mass. on the 1851s, and Garland, Me. on the 1857s having been noted. Bright green is still more rare; Richmond, Me. and Bond's Village, Mass. only, having been seen on 1851 covers. I have one single example in ultramarine on a perforated Type II stamp off cover. A few types of these unframed PAID cancellations are illustrated in Fig. 193.

PAID PAID PAID PAID

FIGURE 193.

The framed PAID cancellations are perhaps more interesting. Boston began the use of such a postmark to cancel the stamp a very few days after the 1851 issue appeared, and used various forms of such a postmark for this purpose throughout the entire 1851 and 1857 issue; only rarely cancelling the stamp in any other manner. These BOSTON PAID cancellations will be discussed more thoroughly under the heading "BOSTON CANCELLATIONS." Most if not all of the other framed PAIDs were copied more or less directly from those used by Boston. Because these seem particularly interesting and for the reason that most of them are distinctive I list such as I have seen and illustrate most of them.

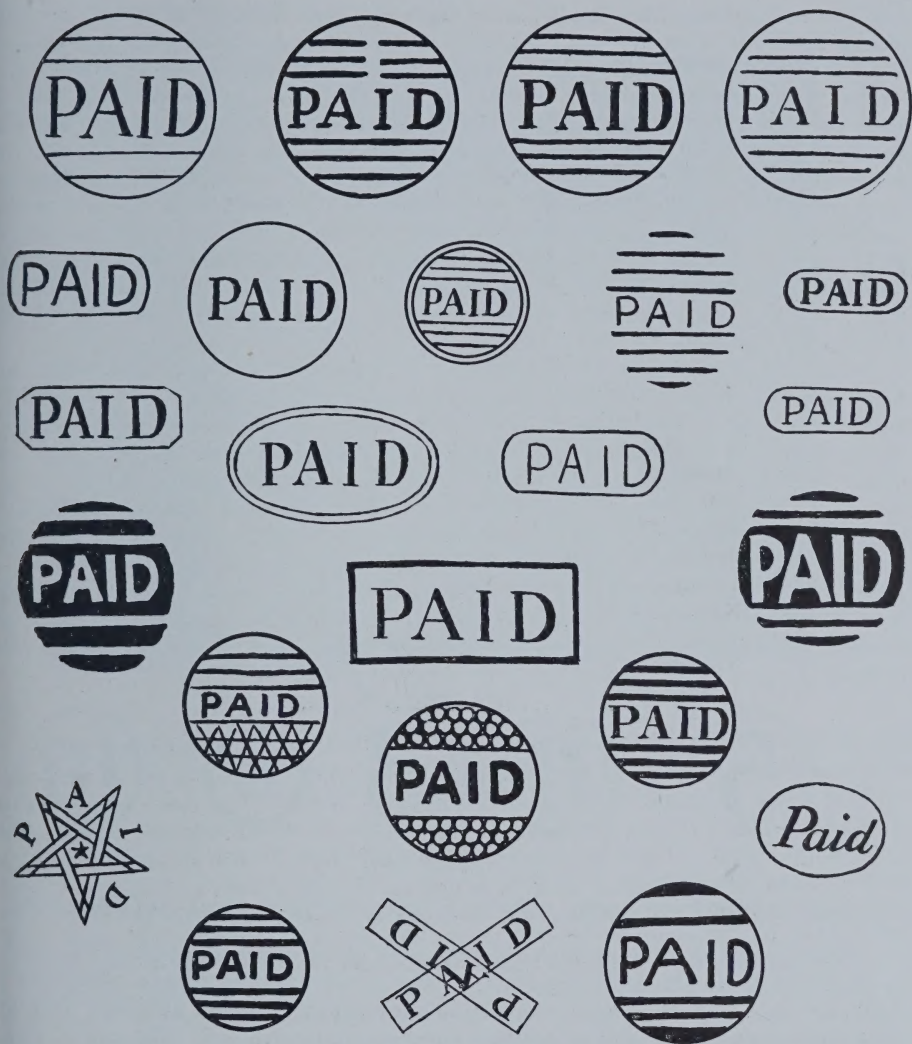
List of Framed PAID Cancellations.

- 1857 Adams, Ms.—Black.
- 1851 Alexandria, La.—Red.
- 1851 Ashburnham, Mass.—Black.
- 1857 Barnet, Vt.—Blue.
- 1857 Beverly, Mass.—Black.
- 1851 Boston, Mass.—Red and black—(three types).
- 1857 Boston, Mass.—Black (various types).
- 1851 Bond's Village, Mass.—Red.
- 1857 Bond's Village, Mass.—Red.
- 1851 Bradford, N. H.—Black.
- 1857 Brunswick, Me.—Black.
- 1851 Bucksport, Me.—Blue.
- 1851 Centre Sandwich, N. H.—Blue.
- 1857 East Sanbornton, N. H.—Black.
- 1851 East Woodstock, Ct.—Blue.
- 1857 Elsah, Ill.—Black.
- 1857 Fillmore, La.—Ultramarine.
- 1857 Hanover, N. H.—Black.
- 1851 Jewett City, Conn.—Blue.
- 1851 Livingston, Texas—Black.
- 1851—New Ipswich, N. H.—Black.
- 1851 New Salem, Mass.—Brownish-black.
- 1851 Norwich, Ct.—Blue—Two types.
- 1857 Providence, R. I.—Black and red.
- 1857 Saco, Me.—Black and blue.
- 1851 Yantic, Ct.—Blue.

These are illustrated in Fig. 194 as are some of the framed PAID cancellations not as yet identified as to the town of their origin. The express companies in the west, Wells, Fargo & Co. in particular, used a PAID cancellation in a double oval in both red and blue. The tiny framed PAID such as was used in Elsah, Ill. and Brunswick, Me. was also used in a number of other towns; these particular handstamps probably all coming from one source.

NUMERAL CANCELLATIONS.

These as well as the PAIDs are lineal descendants of cancellations used at an earlier period. The various 3s, 6s, some 10s and certain of the higher numbers were used correctly during the 1851-'57 period; although most of the 5s and 10s, at least, were on handstamps made for a previous period and incorrectly used during this one. Numerals may be found framed and unframed in a number of types; Roman instead of Arabic numerals rarely being employed. No large town used numerals to any extent for cancelling the stamps. The unframed "3" has been seen on both imperforate and perforated stamps in black, blue and red—the latter two colors being very rare. Leominster, Mass. is probably responsible for a majority of the unframed 3s in black as they used this to cancel the stamp for several years—both while the '51s and '57s were current. I have no record as to where the unframed colored 3s were used excepting a very large blue one from Papermill Village, N. H. on a 3c 1851. As for the numeral "3" framed, strangely enough this has not been noted in black on the imperforate stamps though three types have been seen on the 1857 issue. Four types of the blue have been seen—all of these being on the imperforate stamps. One, in an upright ellipse, was used in Rindge, N. H., and another consisting of a Roman III in outline in a large solid



background was used in Norwich, Ct. in 1852. The third blue "3" framed is in a circle, as is the fourth which is again a Roman III.

The numeral "1" in black in a double circle has been seen used, evidently by error, in Manchester, N. H. The numeral "5" both framed and unframed has been seen in many types; unframed in black, blue, red, and brownish-black on the imperforates, and in blue and black (including a V) on the perforates; as well as framed in black and blue on both imperforate and perforated stamps. One particularly odd example is a 3c 1851, on a cover from Chicago, Ill. cancelled in black with the "5" in a cogwheel oval which had been used regularly on 1847 period covers.

The numeral "6" has been seen used correctly in both black and blue in a double circle from Manchester, N. H., cancelling in each case a pair of 3c 1851s going to California. An "8" unframed in black has been seen on a 3c 1857. The numeral "10" sometimes used correctly on the 1851 and 1857 issue because of

the 10c rate between the Pacific coast and east, was usually, however, the stamp left over from the 1847 period. Unframed it has been seen in black and blue on both the '51s and '57s. Framed it has been seen in black, blue and red on the '51s, and in black and in blue on the '57s. An unframed black "12" has been seen on a 3c 1851 off cover. The numeral "19" in red, which was often expressed on 24c rate covers addressed to England, has been seen directly on both the 3c 1851 and 3c 1857. A black "21" and a black "23" both unframed have been seen on 3c 1851s off cover, while "24" in black both framed and unframed has been seen on 3c 1857s. I have one higher numeral used to cancel 1851s. This is a cover addressed to Boston (probably from the Pacific coast) bearing seven 1851 3s—all of which are cancelled by a large black unframed "40". This is probably a relic from the time when 40c was the rate between California and the east.

Under numeral cancellations should be mentioned the very few which have been seen showing an abbreviation of the word CENTS after the numeral. "3 Cts" in blue in a double circle was used, why I do not know, on some of the "Troy & New York Steam Boat" covers. This exists directly on 3c 1851s. Another (off cover) in black consists of the Roman numeral III in the center of a large "C", meaning "Cent." I do not know the town using this. Vincennes, Indiana also used a blue Roman numeral III inside of a "C" in turn surrounded by a circle. The last two mentioned are strongly suggestive of the then current use of the word CENT. One more postmark of this kind has been seen on a 3c 1857 cover from Foxboro, Mass.; the stamp on which is cancelled in black with "3 Cts" unframed. I have seen but one example each of the last three described. Five typical numeral cancellations are illustrated in Figure 195.

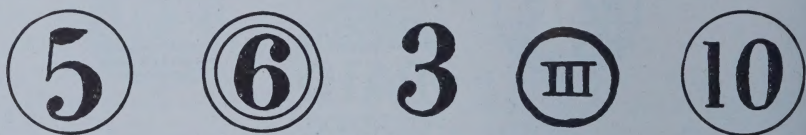


FIGURE 195.

COMBINATION OF PAID AND NUMERAL IN THE SAME HANDSTAMP.

There are a number of such combinations all of which (excepting the various types of PAID 3) are decidedly rare. These handstamps of course came into use July 1, 1851 and were used considerably to cancel stamps, although primarily they were intended for use on prepaid letters without stamps. The use of stamps became obligatory January 1, 1856, but this cancellation continued in use many years. The commonest type consists of a small circle enclosing a curved PAID at the top, and a large numeral "3" beneath it. This cancellation exists in many types in black, blue, red, brownish and even green on the 3c 1851s; and in black and blue and rarely in red on the 3c 1857s. A much scarcer form of this postmark has been seen only in black on the 1851s and 1857s exist with the "3" at the top and the word PAID at the bottom. A number of other types exist—one having a very large "3" in outline, another showing a similar numeral with the word PAID across it, a third showing a number of curved lines to fill out the postmark, while a fourth has been noted in a small double-lined rectangular frame. These four are all in blue.

One town, and only one, Marysville, Cal., used a town postmark, always in blue, which included PAID BY STAMPS at the bottom of the postmark. This is decidedly rare. See Fig. 196.



FIGURE 196.

PAID 3 unframed also exists on both imperforate and perforated stamps, the usual type being a curved PAID with a "3" below it. On the 1851s it exists in black and was used, for example, to some extent in Baltimore, Md.; while in blue, Delavan, Wis. has been noted. As for the other types on the '51s, Leominster, Ms. used a large postmark with "3" under a PAID in black. Saco, Maine used PAID 3" in blue in one straight line, and Gaysville, Vt. used an odd small curved PAID above a large "3" also in blue. Ipswich, Ms. used a black PAID on a scroll with a large "3" directly on it, in the center. West Brookfield, Ms. used a flat PAID enclosing PAID 3 in two lines. Off cover, so the town is unknown, have been seen two types of a PAID 3 in blue—the PAID being straight with the "3" beneath it. Another particularly attractive one is a large "3" with the word PAID in outline vertically within the heavy part of the numeral. This is similar, but larger than, the PAID 3 on a Brattleboro cover without stamps illustrated in the preliminary section on Cancellations.

As for PAID in combination with other numerals, PAID 6 in blue, unframed, has been seen (evidently used by error) on a single 3c 1851 on a cover from Wrentham, Vt. PAID 6 framed has been seen but only on covers without stamps. On the perforated stamp, PAID 10 and PAID 12 in black, each in a circular frame, have been seen on stamps off cover.

OWN POSTMARKS INCLUDING "PAID"—A NUMERAL—OR "PAID" AND A NUMERAL.

As for town cancellations including PAID, a number are found in black on both of the 1851s and '57s, used by a number of large cities, so not scarce. Examples on the 1851s are New York (to a limited extent); Augusta, Geo.; Portland, Me.; Norwich, Ct.; and Pittsfield, Mass. On the 1857s, Portland, Me.; Pittsfield, Mass.; and Nantucket, Mass. are examples. As for colored postmarks

—blue is fairly common on the '51s because used by such large towns as Charleston, S. C.; Augusta, Geo.; and Portland, Me. On the 1857s Fishkill Landing, N. Y. exists in blue. Red has been seen on the '51s from Newburyport, Mass., Potsdam, N. Y. and Charlestown, Mass.; this latter town also being found on the '57s. Hartford, Ct. used, to a very limited extent during the year 1851, a magenta town postmark which includes the word PAID between the month and day dates.

Town cancellations including the numeral "3" are comparatively common in black on the '51s, because both Saint Louis, Mo. and Savannah, Geo. used it to a considerable extent, though these are the only towns that have been noted. In blue—Charleston, S. C., Louisville, Ky., Saint Louis, Mo. and Buffalo, N. Y. are found on the '51s while in this same period Saint Louis, Mo., Savannah, Ga. and Charleston, S. C. used such a postmark in red to a very limited extent. "3 Cts" in place of the "3" has been noted in black in the town postmarks of Taunton, Ms., in blue from Taunton, Ms. and Petersburg, Va. and in red from Salem, Ms. and Petersburg, Va.—all being on the imperforate stamps. On the perforated stamps Petersburg, Va. in blue including "3 Cts" is the only one that has been noted.

Town cancellations are also found with "5" or "5 Cts" in the postmark. These were certainly postmarks held over from the previous period. They have been seen in blue, black and red on the '51s; an example in black being "New York 5 Cts"; in blue, "Chicopee, Ms. 5" and "Hudson, N. Y. 5 Cts", and in red "New Orleans, La. 5."

TOWN CANCELLATIONS INCLUDING "PAID 3" OR "3 PAID."

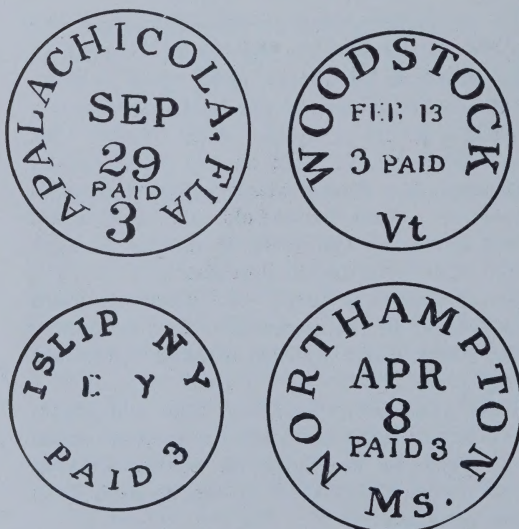
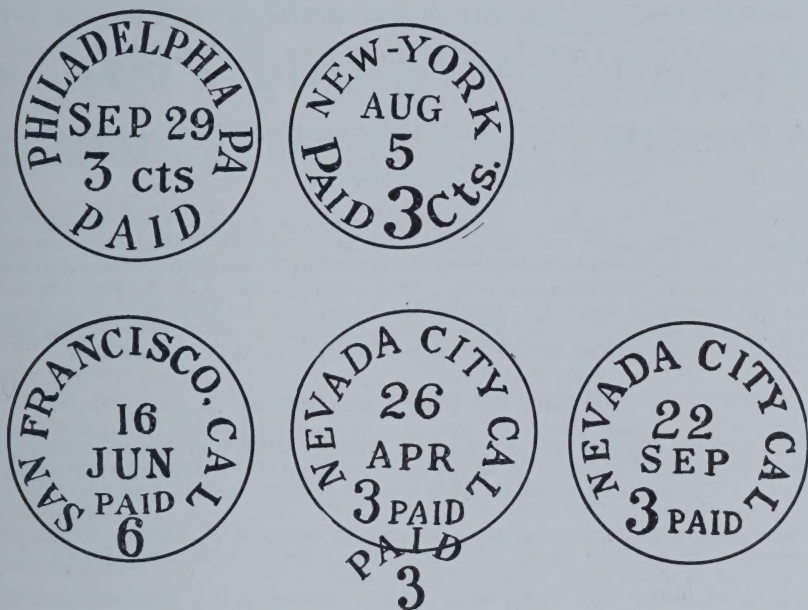


FIGURE 197.

These are common in black on both the 1851s and '57s. Blue is fairly common on the '51s, while red is moderately scarce having been noted only from Danvers, Mass., Hudson, N. Y. and Salem, Mass. These have not been seen in colors on the '57s. Ordinarily this PAID 3 or 3 PAID is at the bottom of the town postmark. However, a few odd examples illustrated in Fig. 197 have been seen—Woodstock, Vt. (1851) in blue; Apalachicola, Fla. (1851) in blue; Islip, N. Y. (1857) in black; and Northampton, Ms. (1857) in black are thus illustrated. One city—San Francisco, Cal.—used PAID 6 in the town postmark. See Fig. 198. These are rare because their use was very limited. Nevada

City, Cal. had a postmark, used in black, with 3 PAID at the bottom. On mail for the east they sometimes surcharged the "3" with a large "6" and at other times added, queerly enough, (just beneath the 3 PAID) a PAID 3 which was on another handstamp—3 PAID plus PAID 3 equaling PAID 6. See Fig. 199.

At least four cities—Cincinnati, O. (red); Lowell, Mass. (blue); Philadelphia, Pa. (blue); and New York (red) used a town postmark including PAID 3



FIGURES 198, 199, 200.

Cts or 3 Cts. PAID. These were undoubtedly intended for use on prepaid covers that did not bear stamps, but all of them excepting the New York postmark have been seen on 3c 1851 covers. Fig. 200 shows two typical examples.

It is hardly necessary to add that many various PAIDS and Numeral Cancellations (and combinations of the two) exist in manuscript.

FREE CANCELLATIONS.

On covers before stamps FREE occasionally replaced the word PAID. After stamps appeared such postmarks normally should not have been used excepting on mail really sent free and therefore without stamps. The word FREE alone (ordinarily unframed) was however used from time to time to cancel stamps. It has been seen on the '51s in black, blue and green, and on the '57s in black and blue. Certain towns of which New York City and Washington, D. C. are examples had town postmarks which included the word FREE. Both of these have been seen cancelling 3c 1857 stamps. Besides the two types of postmarks mentioned another consisted of POSTOFFICE BUSINESS FREE, or a variation of this phrase, ordinarily framed. This was certainly never meant for use on postage stamps but it has been seen in black squarely on a 3c 1857 Type II. I do not know from what city this particular type comes though New York used one very similar on official mail. Fig. 201 shows three typical FREE postmarks.



FIGURE 201.

(To be continued.)

Grand Recruiting Prize

A Free Trip to New York and Fifty Dollars For Expenses.

Mr. Charles J. Phillips of New York, who has always been a member interested in the welfare and progress of The American Philatelic Society, offers round trip railway fare from any point in the United States or Canada, and fifty dollars spending money, for a visit to the 1926 A. P. S. Convention and the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in New York City next October, to any member of the Society except officers. Members of the Recruiting Committee not to be considered as officers in this competition.

Rules of the Contest.

This award to go to the member, collector, dealer or Branch Society proposing the largest number of new members from February 1st to October 1st, 1926, providing such member shall obtain at least twenty-five new members.

Should the winner be unable to attend on account of illness, or his or her residence be in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City or vicinity, the award will be \$100.00 cash, at his or her option.

Branch Societies may enter this contest providing the applications are proposed by a Branch, regularly signed by its President or Secretary as such. If the award is made to a Branch, such Branch may elect a delegate to attend the Exhibition and Convention.

Green Town Cancellations on the 3c 51s and 57s.

By RALPH W. PAYNE.

The interest taken in my list of Green Town Cancellations by many collectors, has enabled me during the past year to add about fifty new green towns.

From my old list I have removed three that were doubtful and unsatisfactory.

Here I want to explain that in judging and listing a Green Cancellation I am more than conservative. They must be a true green. If there is any question about them, if one says green and another says bluish, they do not go onto the list.

Some collectors have been deceived by those old yellow envelopes. Blue changes to a beautiful green on the envelope itself, but on the stamp one can always find with a glass very definite traces of the original blue.

The old logwood used in cancelling ink, changes with time to a greenish tint. It can generally be told by its smudgy and greasy appearance.

Dr. Chase says the ultramarine changes to greenish under certain conditions. That may be why we see so few true ultramarines. I find them very scarce. As standard greens the following are typical:—bright green used in Amherst, Mass., Delhi, N. Y., Littleton, N. H., Dalton, Ga. and Greenfield, N. H. A darker green was used in Saltsburgh, Pa., Ontonagon, Mich. and Jackson, Miss.

New London, Conn. used a fine deep green at one time and then changed to a real olive green. Green Cut, Ga. used a beautiful green.

If collectors will use the above as standards their collections of greens will be very satisfactory.

Many small towns used green for only a very short period of time. How long would be an interesting thing to know, but hardly feasible.

I have found in the same lot of correspondence, towns using blue, blue green, and green, within the space of a year, also changing from green to black or vice versa.

In concluding this short article or introduction, I wish to thank those collectors who have taken so keen an interest in greens, as to make the following list possible.

On 3c 1851s.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| *Accomackur, Va. | Jeffersonville, Ind. |
| Amherst, Mass. | Johnstown Centre, Wis. |
| Amsterdam, N. Y. | Kingman, Ohio. |
| Andover, Mass. | *La Grange, Texas. |
| Ashfield, Mass. | Lancaster, Pa. |
| Athol, Mass. | *La Peer, Mich. |
| *Athens, Tenn. Lt. Olive. | *Lawrenceville, Va. |
| Augusta, Ga. | Lima, N. Y. |
| Bellows Falls, Vt. | Littleton, N. H. |
| *Belvedere, Ill. | *Livingston, Ala. |
| *Bonds Village, Mass. on 3c env. | *Lockport, N. Y. |
| Burlington, Iowa. | *Londonderry, Vt. |
| Camden, Ark. | Lubec, Maine. |
| Carlisle, Pa. | Macon, Ga. |
| *Centreville, Mass. (State?) | *Marion, Va. |
| *Charlotte, N. C. | *Miamisburg, Ohio. |
| *Chattanooga, Tenn. | Middlebury, Vt. |
| *Chepacket, R. I. | *Minden, Ark. |
| *Clinton, Texas. | Minersville, Pa. |
| *Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. | *Moosup, Conn. |
| Dalton, Ga. | Montgomery, Ala. |
| *Darien, N. Y. | Montpelier, Vt. |
| Davenport, Iowa. | *Morganfield, Ky. |
| Delhi, N. Y. | *Munfordsville, Ky. |
| *Denmark, Tenn. | *Mystic, Ga. |
| Dixon, Ill. Dk. Olive. | Mystic, Conn. |
| East Boston, Mass. | *Middletown, Md. |
| Ellington, Conn. | *Napanock, N. Y. |
| Erving, Mass. | *Nen Braintree, Mass. |
| *Etowah, Ga. | Newburn, Va. |
| *Fairfield, N. Y. | *New Hampton, N. H. |
| Fort Wayne, Ind. | New London, Conn. |
| *Franklin, Ohio. | *Nicholville, N. Y. |
| Frenchtown, N. J. | Northboro, Mass. |
| Glassborough, N. J. | Northfield, Mass. |
| Greenfield, N. H. | Oakham, Mass. |
| *Greensborough, Ga. | *Orange, Mass. |
| Greenville, Md. | Petersburg, Va. |
| Gridley, Miss. | *Raleigh, N. C. |
| Guildhall, Vt. | *Randolph, Va. ? |
| *Holderness, N. H. | *Red Creek, N. Y. |
| Hydeville, Vt. | *Richfield Springs, N. Y. |
| Iowa City, Iowa. | *Richmond, Maine. |
| Jackson, Miss. | *Richmond, N. Y. |

*Rochester, Vt.
 Rome, Ga.
 Roswell, Ga.
 Salisbury, N. Y.
 Saltsburg, Pa.
 *San Antonio, Texas.
 Scranton, Pa.
 Shamokin, Pa.
 Shelbyville, Tenn.
 *Shepardstown, Va.
 *Shrewsbury, N. J.
 So. Framingham, Mass.
 Somerville, N. J.
 Southington, Conn.
 Suffolk, Va.
 Sunderland, Mass.
 *St. Albans, Vt.

*Sweetwater, Tenn. ?
 Taunton, Mass.
 Thorndick, Mass.
 *Toddsville, N. Y.
 *Tuscumbia, Ala.
 *Vicksburg, Miss.
 *Walcottville, Ind.
 *Washington, Pa.
 Waterville, N. Y.
 *West Brookfield, Mass.
 Whitefield, N. H.
 *Winchester, Ky.
 Winchester, N. H.
 Woodstock, Vt.
 *Woonsocket, R. I.
 Yarmouth, Mass.
 York, Pa.

On 3c 1857s.

Abbeyville, S. C.
 *Appalachicola, Fla.
 Ballardvale, Mass.
 Barnard, Vt.
 Beloit, Wis.
 Brimfield, Mass.
 *Canaan, Conn.
 *Cartersville, Va.
 Caseyville, Ky.
 *Centralia, Ill.
 Charlotte, N. C.
 Charlottsville, Va.
 Chester, N. H.
 Clarksville, Va.
 *Constableville, N. Y.
 *Courtland, Ala.
 Covington, Ky.
 Galesburg, Ill.
 Granville, Ohio.
 Green Cut, Ga.
 Haverhill, N. H.
 Hinsdale, N. H.
 Irasburg, Vt.
 *Jacksonville, Ala.
 La Cross, Wis.

Lisle, N. Y.
 Mesopotamia, Ohio.
 *Morganfield, Ky.
 *Mystic, Ga.
 *Napanock, N. Y.
 *Newark, Ohio.
 Northfield, Mass.
 *North Shore, N. Y.
 *Ottawa, Ill.
 *Painted Post, N. Y. ?
 Paper Mill Village, N. H.
 *Paccoag, R. I.
 *Philadelphia, Tenn.
 Raleigh, N. C.
 Saltsburg, Pa.
 *St. Albans, Vt.
 St. Joseph, Mo.
 Taunton, Mass.
 Warrenton, N. C.
 Whitefield, N. H.
 Winchendon, Mass.
 Windsor, Vt.
 Woodstock, Vt.
 Weathersfield, Conn.
 Wayne, Mich.

* Asterisk denotes towns not owned by writer.

NOTE: The writer would appreciate it if collectors having **Green Town** Cancellations not on this list would send them for verification. Address, Dr. Ralph W. Payne, A. P. S. 6216, Greenfield, Mass.

The AMERICAN PHILATELIST

Published by and in the Interest of the AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Vol. 39.

MARCH, 1926.

No. 6.

Published the First of Each Month at Federalsburg, Maryland.

Subscription Rates.

Per year, in advance	\$1.25
Single copies	.15
Membership list	5.00
Convention Proceedings	.25

Advertising Rates.

	1 Insertion.	6 Insertions.	12 Insertions.
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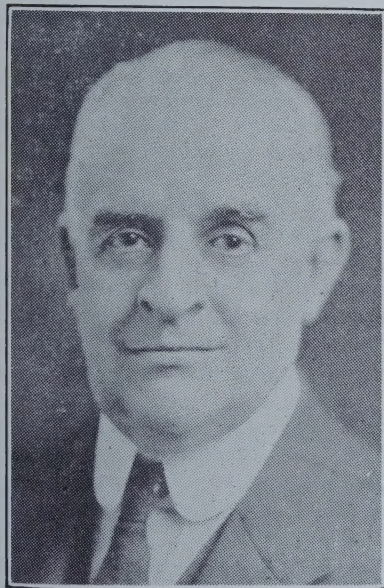
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807 Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

EDITOR'S COLUMN



The smiling countenance to the left is that of Mr. Charles J. Phillips, stamp dealer of international renown, who with pen, purse and indefatigable energy and an ever increasing enthusiasm, has contributed largely to the forward movement of Philately. The handsome prize he has just offered to stimulate A. P. S. recruiting (the details of which will be found elsewhere in this number) evidences the same splendid spirit of co-operation that has been shown by his excellent literary contributions to this journal during the past few years.

Mr. Phillips is a newcomer to America. He was born in Birmingham, England, just about the time one of his favorite stamp series (those of the Confederate States of America) was placed on sale, and though he did not start collecting stamps at that time, he does remember acquiring the 2½ penny stamps of Great

Britain of the years 1875 and 76, with their different water-marks, at the Post Office for his collection. With such an early start it was natural that he should adopt stamp dealing as his vocation, and due to a born business instinct and a keen enthusiasm for stamps, he rapidly rose in the trade to become the Managing Director and principal owner of the famous London stamp firm, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. Under his guidance this firm enormously extended its already large business, and when he disposed of his interests in 1922 it was said that the stamp stock alone of this concern was valued at over a million dollars.

Having made some twenty trips to New York in the course of his business career, Mr. Phillips sensed the big field for a stamp dealer in America, where the hobby has not been so intensely cultivated as in Europe, and having been offered the great Duveen collection for sale he made a sudden decision to establish himself in America as a seller of high grade stamps. With him it has truly been a case of "veni, vidi, vici", and his resistless enthusiasm and energy is not a little reflected in the remarkable stimulus that the hobby has had in the United States in recent years.

In Mr. Phillips the Society has gained a stout friend; he believes in philatelic organization, and is happy for the opportunity to render it a service. We hope the recruiting contest he has inaugurated will infuse some of his enthusiasm into the rank and file and that five thousand members will be an accomplished fact by October next!

At the 1925 A. P. S. Convention held at Los Angeles, California, a resolution was introduced to extend the term of the Sales Manager from one year to five years. In the discussion had on this matter it appeared that the members present were unanimously in favor of such a change, but on the suggestion that the attendance at this particular Convention was not as representative as usual, Mr. Guest, in whose favor such a resolution reacted, asked that the proposition be withdrawn in order that so important an amendment in the By-laws have the sanction and approval of a convention body of more members and wider geographic representation. It was also the sense of the Convention that this subject should be brought to the attention of the Committee on Revision of By-laws and the membership of the Society through notice in this journal.

The arguments in favor of such a change in the By-laws are:

1. The office of Sales Superintendent has ceased to be a "side line" undertaking, and to be efficiently conducted requires that the Superintendent give up almost entirely, if not entirely, his usual vocation. To ask anyone to do this with the possibility of being ousted at the end of a year without cause, is unfair and will in the long run militate against the Society securing a satisfactory incumbent for that office.

2. The holder of the office, not having any definite future to look forward to, must either conduct the office with an eye to being discharged at the end of each year, or spend a good part of his time playing philatelic politics to insure his re-appointment. In either case the efficiency of his service must necessarily be hampered.

The only objection to the change is that the control of the Officers of the Society over this important department is certain to be weakened by making the term of office for a longer period than that of the Board of Vice-Presidents itself, especially as everyone knows the practical difficulties involved in removing officers for "just cause." The very satisfactory way Mr. Guest has conducted the Sales Department makes many members feel like giving him the office for life, and very likely none will find any objection to making the term of his office five years except for the possible effect of such action in the future. Should Mr. Guest

die or resign, the policy and term of office will survive, and while we feel that the term should be at least three years, and for that matter, also the term of the Editor of the A. P., we sense that this is a most important proposition that should be given earnest consideration by every member having the best interests of the Society at heart.

Expressions of opinion will be welcomed by the Committee on Revision of By-laws, and we will be glad to publish any impersonal arguments pro or con, that may be submitted.

At the January meeting of The Collectors' Club of New York City, an election of officers was had for the coming year, and Mr. Theodore E. Steinway, of Steinway piano fame, was chosen as President. He succeeds Mr. John N. Luff, who held the office for four years and declined another term. In recognition of Mr. Luff's valuable service to the Club the Governors elected him as an Honorary Life Governor.

Dr. J. Brace Chittenden, the Secretary, reported that 113 new members had been admitted in the last year, bringing the membership up to 585. More than 280 individual gifts were made to the library. Dr. Chittenden said the club now possessed the best philatelic library in the world and its card catalogue, finished last year, contains 20,000 titles.

Dr. Chittenden and Charles J. Phillips were re-elected to the Board of Governors and Charles Curie was elected in place of Thomas L. Wells, who retired, and John Hall, Jr., was also elected to the Board to fill a vacancy.

Early in May the club moved into larger quarters, as the members authorized the Board of Governors to lease the five-story building at 51 West Forty-eighth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The club has occupied for several years a single floor at 120 West Forty-ninth Street. With the recent increase in membership and the enlargement of its philatelic library—one of the best foreign collections having lately been donated by Mr. Steinway—larger quarters have been needed.

Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Chairman of the trustees, who has been an active worker for a satisfactory club home, explained that the building was on property owned by Columbia University, having been a part of the famous Hosack Botanic Gardens a century or more ago. The lease will run for forty-seven years. The club will occupy two floors and the others will be leased. Mr. Lichtenstein said two or three stamp concerns were negotiating for space.

On January 30th, 1926, the Club celebrated its 30th Anniversary with the usual banquet at the Hotel Astor, which was heavily attended. Great enthusiasm was expressed for the success of the coming International Stamp Exhibition, and every member of the Club promised to give this enterprise, and the A. P. S. Convention, which will be held at the same time, their best individual and collective support.

Dealers and philatelic journals in the United States have recently received a form letter from a distinguished Dutch Society that strikes us with mingled pathos and humor. It seems that a national committee was formed to properly commemorate the famous Dutch jurist, Hugo Grotius, in connection with the 300th. anniversary of the publication of his great work "*De jure belli ac pacis*" and this committee sought the issue of a special series of postage stamps to be issued at the time of the Grotius Exhibition that was held during June 1925. The Dutch Post office department however refused the request but did give permission to the Committee to use a special cancelling die during the period of the exhibition. It appears that very few of the special post cards prepared were ever bought

and circulated and the committee now is offering the remainder to stamp collectors at 30 cents per each! But better still the Committee has on hand five series of the current Dutch postage stamps from 1c to 1 guilder that have received the "Grotius impression" and it suggests that as only FIVE sets exist that no price can be named for these but serious bids may be made. In these days of commemoratives for anything and everything it sure is tough on so worthy and distinguished an organization that it couldn't get a single stamp to sell to the philatelic plutocrats that are fast becoming the mainstay and support of the various post office departments and charitable organizations of the world but their determination to get some of the stamp collectors funds by sale of the "Grotius" impressions on the current series strikes us as exceedingly funny.

Detroit, Michigan, is about as busy a center for stamp collecting as it is for automobiles and the reason why philately is so strongly entrenched in Fordstown can be credited largely to the liberal attitude of its daily papers in giving publicity to the activities of the local collectors. Mr. Henry Look sends us a section of the "Detroit News" for Sunday, Jan. 31st, 1926, that devotes a full page to featuring collections of Mr. John Kay, General Coolidge and others. Not to be outdone by its English printed contemporary the "Détroit Abendpost" a German evening paper published an extensive account of the recent Italian stamps carrying advertising and also gave a complete list of the new U. S. pictorial and presidential series. Clippings from this paper were sent us by Mr. Herman Boers who is personally responsible for a good deal of this newspaper publicity. One particularly valuable characteristic of the Detroit collector is that he is unashamed of his hobby and speaks of it publicly with pride. It goes a long way towards establishing prestige in the minds of the general public to see listed as collectors men prominent in business and civic affairs and if more of the big business men in other communities would follow the Detroit idea we would soon see the "kids game" theory go in the discard. After all what is there in stamp collecting that any man need be ashamed of? There's plenty of able bodied, prominent citizens running around bragging about their ability to knock a little white ball some 200 yards over a neat grass field or a somewhat larger ball around a billiard table, other brag about their accumulations of old furniture, some of oriental rugs and some about their skill in making 4 spades or 5 diamonds at the critical moment. Have any of these got anything on the stamp collector? Come, come, boys, speak up and loudly too.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION NOTES.

At the last meeting of the Exhibition Committee certain important changes were made in the program. This was because of the many suggestions offered the Committee and the great interest shown in several of the special lines of stamps. The changes and new classes are as follows:

NEW CLASS I-A.

Class I-A—General Collection of United States.

This class was added because of the strong demand for a class covering United States issues as a whole. According to the old arrangement a collector exhibiting a collection of United States stamps would be compelled to break it up and exhibit it in parts under the various sections; now, if he so desires, he can exhibit it as a whole in the new section.

THE RARITIES CLASS.

This class has been put back into the program and will be limited to fifty items—a block, sheet or reconstructed plate to count as one item. Stamps shown in the Rarities Class cannot be considered and will have no weight in any other class.

CLASS XV.

Historical and Educational Collections.

This class will be increased in the number of sections, the exact number to be decided on later.

CLASS XVI.

The Air Mail sections are to be redivided and enlarged.

There are also a number of other suggestions under advisement and these will be acted on as soon as practicable.

With the beginning of the new year the Ways and Means Committee has been reorganized with the following members:

Theodore E. Steinway, Chairman

J. P. Benkard

A. H. Caspary

E. H. R. Green

T. C. Henry

S. P. Hessel

C. K. B. Nevin

C. E. Severn

A. H. Wilhelm

JUDGES.

Additional to the list published in the program, the following acceptances to serve on the Jury have been received:

P. T. Berry, Australia

Robert Walser, France

F. Reinhard, Switzerland

Alfred H. Caspary, United States

Dr. Carrol Chase, United States

Judge Robert S. Emerson, United States

Major T. Charlton Henry, United States

John N. Luff, United States

Further acceptances will be reported as soon as received.

BOOTHS OR STALLS.

Rules and regulations governing the allotment and use of booths or stalls approved by the Committee are given here in full:

Arrangement: Space for forty-seven booths has been provided as shown on the diagram of the exhibition floor, printed on Page 2 of the program.

The minimum space to be rented is 100 sq. ft. Any exhibitor may take space not exceeding 400 sq. ft.

Space shall not be sub-let without consent of the Exhibition Committee.

Character of Exhibits: All exhibits shown in booths shall be appropriate to a philatelic exhibition and shall be subject to the approval of the Exhibition Committee.

Booth Equipment: The equipment for each booth furnished by the management includes floor covering, railings, back wall and sign. The back wall consists of fiber board and will be 8 feet high to the bottom of the sign, giving 8 feet of clear wall space. The back walls will be gray panels divided with dark gray wood strips; all hand rails will be dark gray.

Exhibitors planning decorations, shelves, cases and counters in addition to the equipment furnished by the management can arrange for them through The Manhattan Exposition Construction Corp., Grand Central Palace, New York, which is prepared to handle any extra work at minimum cost.

The sign designated at the back of the booth is furnished by the management; lettering will be done in dark green and in block letters on an ecru (cream) ground.

All signs will be at backs of booths.

Exhibitors may bring their own furniture and rugs to place in the booth if they desire.

Allotment of Booths: Choice of locations for booths will be disposed of to the highest bidder at auction in May 1926.

The successful bidder of each choice is entitled to designate the booth or booths desired and subsequent choices will be disposed of by auction in the same manner until all the allotted booth space has been sold. The amount paid for choice of booths is in addition to the rental.

Foreign & Out of Town Bidders: Foreign and out of town exhibitors unable to attend this auction should designate a New York representative to handle their bids.

Booth Rental: The rental for booths and stalls will be at the rate of \$2.00 per square foot for the duration of the Exhibition; one half payable on application, balance by September 1st. Premium payment 10 days after the sale.

INSURANCE.

The Committee has received information that insurance can be obtained to any amount necessary to cover the exhibits amply. Further details will be published in due course and full information regarding specific cases can be obtained from the Secretary, Mr. Charles M. Ams.

PUBLICITY MANAGER.

The Committee has decided to engage a professional publicity agent and authorized the expenditure of the necessary sum for his fee and a general scheme of advertising in the general press. This publicity campaign is for the purpose of interesting the general public and is separate from and in addition to the publicity matter to be supplied to the philatelic publications.



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UNDER THE HAMMER

A Review of the Auctions



By HARRY M. KONWISER, c/o Collector's Club, New York City.

FRANK P. BROWN CO.

Boston, Mass.—Dec. 10, 1925

United States.

Providence, complete sheet of eleven 5c and one 10c, full o.g., v.f. (\$144)	\$135.00
1851, 1c type 1B, No. 6R in plate 1, early, v. f. pen cancel (\$125)	94.00
1857, 1c, superb mint block of six, containing three type I and three type II, from plate 12 (\$135)	171.00
— 1c, type II, superb mint block of four (S. U. S. \$125)	80.00
1861, September, 3c pink, o. g. fine (\$85)	62.00
1867, 3c grilled all over, well centered, fine (\$65)	56.00
1869, 15c, inverted center, well centered and canc. by black town; appears fine but will be found defective upon close examination; a pretty copy of a very rare error (\$1000)	255.00
1901, 1c inverted center (294a), o. g. f. (\$80)	65.00
1908, 13c on bluish (365) o. g., v. f. (\$50)	36.25
Collection of Plate Nos., 1890 to 1917, about 1400 stamps each with a different Plate No.; face over \$50.00 and cost owner considerably more, very fine mint lot	61.00
State, \$2, mint, v. f. (\$35)	21.00
— \$10, mint, wonderful (\$125)	101.00
— \$20, v. f., o. g. (\$100)	64.00
Revenues, 1759, 1d, famous STAMP ACT Revenue, the cause of the Revolution. English Coat of Arms with America above and One Penny below; rather soiled	25.50
Rev., Fourth Issue, 2c (3966) inverted, superb (\$7)	6.40
Proprietary, \$5 (3979) on violet, "undamaged but we can detect no repair work" read cat.; v. f. (\$250)	175.00

France.

1876, 2c (65a), imperforate, corner sheet margins, mint, superb	6.75
— 5c (67b), imperforate, corner sheet margins, mint, superb	7.00
— 10c (68a), imperforate, corner sheet margins, mint superb	7.25
— 15c (69a), imperforate, corner sheet margins, mint, superb	7.50
— 3c (89a), imperforate, v. f., o. g.	6.25
1879, 3c (97a), imperforate, fine, o. g., sheet margins	5.00

British Colonies.

Bahamas, 1912, 5d (101a), double surcharge, 60 printed (\$6)	30.25
Cayman Islands, 1907-8, ½d on 5sh (18), beautiful pair used on piece (\$35)	22.50
— 1d on 5sh (19) (\$13.50)	6.80
— 1d on 5sh (19), used on cover (\$13.50)	6.50

— \$2½d on 4d (20), very rare (\$50)	23.25
— 1d on 4d (20c), very rare (\$50)	33.50
East Africa and Uganda, 1912, 20r (55)	14.25

Jamaica.

1903, ½d to 5d (33-39), including ½d, 1d and 2½d, "Seriet" errors....	6.50
1905, ½d to 3d, 6d, 1sh, 5sh (40-43, 46, 47, 49) (\$9.95)	4.30
— 4d (44) (\$7.00)	3.10
— 5d (45) (\$5)	2.60

Malta, 1919, 10sh (65) perfect centre (\$150)	126.00
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Natal.

1902, £1/10- (97) (\$30)	17.30
— £5 (98), Specimen	3.40
— £10 (99) Specimen	5.20
— £20 (100) Specimen	6.10
1904, 1sh (106) (\$10)	4.75
— 2sh (107) (\$7.50)	2.70
— £1/10/- (109), never hinged, a superb copy of this standard rarity (\$200.00)	125.00
— £1/10/- (109a) fiscally used, very fine (\$5.00)	3.10

Newfoundland.

1910, Lithographed, 1c to 15c (87-97) (\$14.20)	6.30
— 1c (87d), error "NFW" in block of six (\$2.75)	1.90
— 1c (87c), horizontal pair, imperf. between, superb item with top sheet margins, never hinged (\$40.00)	27.25
1911, Engraved, 6c to 15c (98-103) (\$22.00)	10.25
— Royal Family, 1c to 15c (104-114), both 8c (\$9.51)	5.50
1918, 1c to 36c (115-126) (\$5.09)	3.60
1920, 2c on 30c (127), pair, one with shifted two	6.50
— 3c on 15c (128a), inverted surcharge (\$50)	55.00
— 3c on 35c (130a), block of four, bottom two with bar omitted (\$52.50)	46.00
— All four Provisionals (127-130) (\$8.75)	4.25
Air Post, 1919, \$1.00 on 15c (202), pair, one without comma after Post. ..	7.00
— 1921, 35c (203), pair, one without stop after 1921 (\$4)	3.50
— — 35c (203a), inverted surcharge, a great rarity (Y. & T. 3000fr) ..	53.00
— 1919-1921, \$1.00 on 15c (202) and 35c (203) (\$8)	4.22

J. C. MORGENTHAU & CO.

New York City—Dec. 14, 1925

Hawaii.

1851, 13c blue, very large margins at top and bottom, good at left and clear of outer line at right, from the Worthington collection, sold as repaired, started at \$1060, sold to Herman Toasperm (3—\$2500) ..	\$1275.00
1858, 5c blue, used on cover to Montclair, N. J.—with U. S. 1862, 5c brown, fine condition (21—\$20)	77.00
1890, Diag. half of 2c dull violet, used as 1c on piece of orig. v. f. (52) ..	4.25
1893, red surcharge, 10c red brown, o. g. perms cut in slight, v. f. (61b—\$200)	61.00
1893, black surcharge 6c green, o. g. v. f. (66c—\$200)	101.00

P. M. WOLSIEFFER

Philadelphia—Dec. 9, 1925

United States.

1847, 5c, 2 singles on cover, blue cancel, fine (28)	\$ 14.50
1862, 25 of 2c, good lot blackjacks (73)	7.50
1870, 12c, blue cancel, v. f. (140—\$100)	40.50
Collection of 1162 of 3c Greens, with various black, purple, blue and red cancellations including numerals, dates, geometrical figures, etc.; owner spent over \$50 on it three years ago and is claimed to be a very nice lot	33.75
Collection of 391 of 2c Vermillions, consisting of similar cancellations as last lot; could not be duplicated for \$15	12.60
Collection of 1255 of 2c Browns, No. 210, also specialized with cancellations as previous lot; valued by owner at \$25	18.70

EUGENE KLEIN

Philadelphia—Dec. 14, 1925

United States.

1847, 10c black, strong recut at top, lightly canc. by two red grids, on cover pmkd. "New York Dec. 25" in red, letter dated 1847 (\$45) ..	\$ 34.50
1852, 3c, fifty covers, all different town cancels	11.50
1852, 12c black, block of eight, plate positions, 52, 53, 54, 55, 62, 63, 64, 65 R-1, cut into at top and three of the lower stamps, a nasty tear (so says 'Gene') extends thro' three of the bottom stamps into the fourth, cancelled by twelve black grids, very clear impression, a rare piece ..	62.00
1857-60, 3c dark rose, block of four with imprint and plate No. 11 at right, red grid canc. on cover to Germany, fine (\$17.50)	103.00
1861 September, 1c blue, horiz. strip of 3, target cancel ties to cover, pmkd. Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 26, 1861, v. f. (62—\$3)	7.25
— 3c rose, blue "Bank's Division" ties stamp to cover, v. f.	10.00
— 24c, red lilac, red Supplementary Mail canc., small nick at left, a fine piece (\$25)	12.00
1862-66, upper right half of 2c with 2c adhering at top, used as 3c on cover from Manchester, Vt. to Railroad, York County, Pa., target canc. ties cut to cover, very fine (73a—\$100)	76.00
Post Office, 3c black on cover, fine (1548)	2.80
Treasury, 2c brown on cover, fine (1572)	6.00
War, Amer. 2c rose red, cover, v. f. (1628)	3.70

Foreign.

Bahamas, 1917-18, 3d brown on yellow, horiz. pair, one scratched plate, o. g., fine (58)	1.30
Canada, 1859, 5c verm., Beaver, horiz. strip of three, fine (15)	1.80
— 3c vert. pair, canc. "49" in blue, fine	2.30
Cape Good Hope, 1853, 1d red, square pair, large margins, beautiful (\$22) ..	21.00
— 1855-58, 1d deep rose, square pair, v. f. (\$20)	20.00
Formosa, 1893, Native large stamp in official envelope of Imp. Chinese Govt., addressed to Secy. of Viceroy, Nanking, curious, fine	4.25
France, 1853-60, Rouletted, 20c blue, fine	1.35
— 80c rose, fine	2.10

— Perf. 7, 1c olive green, thin	1.10
— 5c green, thin	1.10
— 10c bistre, fine 1.00; 20c blue on bluish, fine	1.25
— 40c orange, fine 1.25; 80c rose, thin	1.10
Great Britain, 1841, 1d red brown, horiz. block of 21, with full sheet margin top and left; AA to CG plate No. 28 and imprint at top, most of stamps creased, several damaged but fresh and o. g. (\$63)	37.00
— Offices in Turkey, 1887, 80p on 5d lilac and blue, block of 4, one stamp the variety—small "o" in "80"—same setting as cat. No. 9a, o. g., v. f. (5)	5.50
Hayti, 1882, 20c red brown, deep shade, horiz. pair, imperf. between, o. g., superb (13a)	16.25
— 1898, 2c brown carmine, entire imperf. sheet of 100, full sheet margins and imprint, fine	4.30
— 5c dark green, entire imperf. sheet of 100, full margins, o. g. v. f.	4.40
Strait Settlements, 1879, 5c on 8c yellow, pair, one without period, off at right, o. g. fine (20, 20a—\$58)	11.00

J. M. BARTELS CO.

New York City—Dec. 12, 1925

United States.

1864, 3c envelope on white, canc. double circle "Chicago Supplementary Mail"	\$ 4.75
1869, 3c, year date postmark DOVE'S C. & D. R. R., SEPT. 9, 1869, very distinct, nice piece, another, with postmark SMITH'S GROVE, L. & N. R. R., JULY 13, 1870, very fine copies, cover	11.75
1869, 3c vermilion, cover, very fine pair, used Jan. 1890 to Austria (213) —note the price says Mr. B.	17.00
1847, 5c orange brown, red grid canc., v. f. (28b—\$8)	8.75
1847, 10c reprint, v. f. (29e—\$6.50)	4.20
1851, Type III, v. f. pair, grid cancel (Spec. cat. \$30)	25.50
1851, 12c, v. f. pair, blue town cancel (36—Spec. \$40)	24.50

Proofs.

1861, Second Issue, Proofs, 10-90c set of ten on India incl. 3c lake, superb	8.25
1869, 1-90c, both 15c, set proofs on India, perfection	9.25
— 24c pale green, no medallion, on thick experimental paper, perforated, from Lord Crawford collection	6.00
— 30c blue, die proof on card, essay, Surrender of Cornwallis, very fine, the only copy in Lord Crawford collection	8.25
1870, 1-90c, set of 11 on India, perfection	7.00
1887, 1c, the very rare proof on card board, missing in all sets	6.50
Austria, 2kr, 1850, black, superb strip of three, WIEN, wide margins (3 —\$3.75)	7.10
Brazil, 1843, 60r, large margins, superb (2—\$10)	10.50
Brunswick, 1852, 1sg, blue town canc., superb copy (1—\$45)	28.00
— — 2sg blue, a grand copy (2—\$25)	17.75
— — 3sg red, blue town canc., superb copy (3—\$30)	21.00
France, 1849-50, 1f carmine, v. f. (9—\$7.50)	5.25
French Col., 1871, 80c, Napoleon, deep shade, v. f. (13—\$12.50)	8.10

Hayti, 1881, 20c orange brown, pair, wide margins, fine canc. (6—\$17) ..	15.00
Labuan, 1891, 6c on 8c violet, complete sheet of 10, incl. rare "Cents" omitted from tenth stamp, o. g. v. f. (29c—\$40)	34.00
Samoa, 1900, 5m on large piece, canc. "Fagamalo," v. f. (69—\$12)	10.75

VAHAN MOZIAN, INC.

New York City—Dec. 7, 1925.

New York, 5c v. f. canc. "Paid" in red (17—\$50)	\$ 60.00
Le Noir, N. C., 5c blue on buff, reprint on original cover, addressed to Raleigh, N. C., stamped "Le Noir Jun 17," with affidavit of postmaster that this is one of the two impressions made in 1861 from original die, "estimated \$50 by owner" says the sales cat., sold	19.00
1847, 5c pale brown, fair margins, red grid cancel, fine, mailed from Bells-ville, N. J. to Phila., cover (28—Sp. \$10)	13.50
Same, red cancel, N. Y. to Mass. (28)	14.00
1847, 5c pale brown, fine, red grid (28—\$7)	6.00
-- Same, dot in "U" variety	17.00
1851, 12c black, fine horiz. pair, black grid, mailed to England, N. Y., Liverpool, and Manchester cancels (36—Sp. \$50)	31.50
1890, 5c chocolate, fine block of 4, imperforate, o. g. (223)	17.00

GEORGE B. SLOANE

New York City—Dec. 17, 1925.

The Third Specialized Chili sale proved that the early stamps of Chili are "desirable properties" and that the annual price-list creators will soon be compelled to take cognizance of the fact that these stamps are generally underpriced, it being quite obvious that repeated public sales indicate a higher level than the guide prices noted in the auction sales catalogs. There were 92 items in the sale.
—H. M. K.

Chili.

Print—Perkins, Bacon & Co., London, 1853.

5c brown red, very fine (1—\$4) ..\$5.75; Same, town cancel..5.35; Same, three ring cancel, red..\$6.50; Same, on cover, \$5.10.

10c deep blue, v. f. (2—\$6) ..\$4.30; Same, brown red cancel..\$10.25; Same, horiz. pair..\$21.50.

Print—Desmadryl & Gillett, Santiago, 1854.

5c pale red brown, 5c deep red brown (3-3a\$5) ..5.75; Horiz. pair (3a-5) ..\$8.25; Same, vert. strip of three..\$9.75; 5c chestnut (3b—\$10) ..\$4.70; Same, deep chestnut..\$14.00; Same, very deep chestnut, shade of shades..\$15.50.

5c (4—\$7.50) very fine..\$8.50; 5c (4A—\$15) very fine..\$6.60; Same, 4a ..\$12.50; Same, deep chocolate shade..\$20.50.

Lithographed—Gillett, Santiago, 1854.

5c deep red brown, a rare shade, used on small part of original cover, very fine (\$7—\$20) ..\$23.50

- 5c red brown (7), transfer flaw variety, "C" of "Franco" almost entirely eliminated. (This is the variety which proved the existence of the lithographed stamps). Listed as No. 1 in C. J. Phillips monograph; the stamp slightly cut into on 3 sides but lightly cancelled, exceedingly rare 15.50
- 5c pale brown, fine (7a—\$25.00) 13.00

Second Print—P. B. & Co., London, 1855.

- 5c brown red, two singles and two horiz. pairs, shades, v. f. (8—\$4.50) . . 9.00;
Same, two superb horiz. pairs (\$3) . . \$10.50; 5c rose red, vert. pair (9—\$12) . . \$7.75; Same, horiz. strip of four . . \$25.00.
- 5c carmine red, horiz. pair and single, v. f. 5.25
- 5c orange red (9b—6\$) . . \$6.10; Same, horiz. strip of three 10.25
- 5c dullish red brown (9c—\$6) four copies . . \$4.75; Same, vert. pair and horiz. pair 6.75
- 5c rose red, variety, printed on both sides, v. f. 27.50
- 10c deep blue (10—\$7) horiz. strip of four, superb . . \$20.00; Same, vert. strip of five . . \$21.00; Same, horiz. strip of eight, end stamp cut into . . 19.00
- 10c indigo blue (10c—\$10) four shades 5.25

Third Print—P. B. & Co., London, 1862.

- 1c lemon yellow (11—\$8) vert. o. g., pair, sheet margin . . \$8.75; Same, block of 8, o. g. . . \$32.00; Same, single . . \$4.50; Same, canc. three rings, red 4.80
- 10c, bright blue, horiz. strip of three on cover, left close (12) . . \$6.00; Same, block of four, two stamps cut into and thin, therwise fine—so said Sloane—\$9.50; Same, block of six, light cancel . . \$20.50; Same and 12a, horiz. pairs each . . \$6.90; Same, 12b, on blued paper, v. f. block of four, cancel probably removed 14.25
- 20c green (13—\$7.50) v. f. . . \$5.60; Same . . \$5.90; Same, variety, invert. wmk, stamp creased . . 3.10; Same, splendid horiz. pair . . \$14.75; Same . . \$12.00; Same, except right stamp has stain on back (and so) . . 14.25

Print—Post Office, Santiago, 1865.

- 5c rose red, horiz. strip of five, canc. "with device of Chili" (says Sloane, evidently expecting the folks would expect say "a South African device" on a Chili stamp), v. f. (14—\$5) . . \$7.75; 5c carmine red (14a—\$6) four shades . . \$2.10; Same, vert. strip of three . . 5.75; Same, 14a, three singles on cover cancel "1 nutil" and star in octagonal frame, fine . . \$5.75; Same, variety, part of design at left printed twice, pen cancel, cut into at R and B 5.00
- 5c rose red variety, printed both sides, fine (14b—\$50) 18.00
- 5c rose red variety, laid paper, v. f. (14c) 3.25

GEORGE B. SLOANE

New York City—Dec. 17, 1925.

United States Twentieth Century Issues in Blocks.

(The following lots are priced entirely by Scott's Specialized U. S. catalogue, and collectors of "U. S." will naturally be interested in the prices attained.—H. M. K.)

- 1901, Pan Amer. 1c to 10c in blocks of 4, o. g. v. f. (\$8.45) \$ 6.10
- 1902, 4c brown and shades, 8 blocks of 4, o. f. v. f. (303, a, b—I14.00) . . . 8.20

1904, Louisiana, 1c to 10c, 7 blocks of 4, o. g. v. f. (\$12.80)	8.50
1908, 5c blue, 3 mm spacing, block of 4, o. g. v. f. (335)..\$12.25; Another, with plate imprint	12.00
— 6c orange, 8c olive green (379, 380), 3mm. spacing, two blocks of 4 each, o. g., v. f. (\$11)	6.80
— 6c orange, 8c olive, 10c yellow (379-381), 2mm. spacing, 5 blocks of 4, o. g., v. f. (\$20)	7.00
— 15c pale ultra. (382), block of 4, o. g., fine (\$15)	8.00
1912-15, 9c salmon, 10c yellow (415-416), 6 blocks of 4, shades, o. g., v. f. (\$10.50)	7.25
— 12c claret, 15c gray (417, 418), 2 blocks of 4 each, shades, o. g., v. f. (\$9.50)	5.75
— 20c ultra. (419), 3 blocks of 4, shades, o. g., v. f. (\$18)	11.00
— 30c orange red (420), 2 blocks of 4, shades, o. g., v. f. (\$10)	6.25
— 50c violet (421), block of 4, o. g., v. f. (\$20)	15.75
— 50c violet (422), block of 4, o. g., v. f. (\$14)	11.75
— \$1 black (423), block of 4, o. g., v. f. (\$20)	16.75
1914-15, Perf. 10, Wmk'd., 1c to 5c incl. (424-428), 21 blocks of 4, splendid War shades, o. g., v. f. (\$10.50)	7.25
— 6c yellow (429), rare shade, block of 4, o. g., v. f.	3.10
— 6c orange, 7c black, 8c olive (429-431), 9 blocks of 4, shades, etc., o. g., v. f. (\$11.80)	6.75
— 9c salmon, 10c orange, 11c green (432-434), 2 blocks of 4 each, shades, o. g., v. f. (\$12.50)	7.25
— 12c claret (435), 3 blocks of 4, shades, o. g., v. f. (\$7.50)	4.50
— 12c copper red (436), 3 blocks of 4, shades, o. g., v. f. (\$7.50)	4.50

VAHAN MOZIAN, INC.

New York City—Jany. 9, 1926.

1847, 5c red brown, superb, sidewalks, blue cancel (28—Sp. \$8)	\$ 11.00
— 10c black, superb, blue grid, sidewalks (29—Sp. \$35)	38.00
1851, 1c dark blue, superb, showing part of upper stamp (31e—\$4)	6.00
— 3c red, horiz. strip of three, v. f., cancel "New Orleans Jul 12" (33) ..	6.60
— 10c green, superb horiz. pair, margins, cancel "TRED" (35a—Sp. \$30)	30.50
— 12c black, sup. horiz. pair, margins, cancel "Garrisons, N. Y. Nov. 12" (36)	45.00
1861, 3c pink, v. f. canc. "L. S." in octagon frame (64)	16.25
— 90c blue, centered, good (72)	9.00
1871, 90c carmine, horiz. strip of 3, light cancel (155)	7.60
1873, 1c blue, horiz. pair on vert. ribbed paper, quite distinct and vert. strip of three on horiz. ribbed paper, faint	1.50
1879, 2c vermilion, imperforate, 3 side margins, plate number	1.90
— 10c brown, cancel anchor and date, French steamship (188)	5.00
1919, 1c green, imperf. horiz. fine o. g. block of 8 (538a)	5.00
— 2c carmine, imperf. horiz. fine o. g. block of 8 (539a)	4.80
U. S. Precancels Collection of 216 Precancels, average condition very good, contains Hardings, Huguenots, Lexingtons, Hales, Pilgrims, Victorias, etc., will catalog over \$110.00 by Rotnem	14.50
Nice lot of 1,518 different Precancels, incl. 1 dollar values, part mounted, part loose	13.25

J. C. MORGENTHAU & CO.**New York City—Jany. 13, 1926.****U. S. Newspaper Stamps.**

1865, 5c dark blue (2001), very fine (\$20)	\$ 10.75
1875, 9c black (2010), o. g., very fine (\$10)	6.70
— 48c rose (2015), very fine (\$10)	8.90
— 60c rose (2016), o. g., very fine (\$7.50)	12.25
— \$1.92 dark brown (2020), very fine (\$6)	5.90
— \$3. vermilion (2021), o. g., very fine (\$8)	12.25
— \$12. blue green (2024), o. g., very fine (\$25)	30.50
— \$48. red brown (2027), o. g., very fine (\$60)	60.50
— \$60. violet (2028), o. g., very fine (\$75)	71.00
— Special Print 8c black (2028e), very fine (\$7)	6.50
1879, 48c red (2038), o. g., very fine (\$7.50)	10.25
— 96c red (2042), o. g., very fine (\$10)	8.50
— \$3. red vermilion (2044), o. g., very fine (\$7)	5.75
— \$24. dark violet (2048), o. g., very fine (\$25)	20.50

MAX OHLMAN**New York City—Jany. 16, 1926.****Air Mail & 1st Day Covers.**

1918, Wash.-N. Y., Phila., 24c & 16c rates, June-Sept., 6 covers, very fine Air Mails	\$ 4.10
1920, 1st Los Angeles-San Francisco, 6-16c rate, (3) covers, May 27, 1920 & 1 revalued env. St. Paul 11/20/20, v. f., Air Mails	6.25
1st trip (Los Angeles-Bermuda) Feb. 20th, getting rare, v. f.	2.10
1st Flight (Los Angeles), N. Y.-Porto Rico, Apr. 27, 25, v. f.	2.75
Shenandoah Cover, Governors Conference July 4th. Has the Patoka & Shenandoah Post Marks in Black, v. f.	6.50
2 covers Via. "Los Angeles" with "Special" St. Paul Norse Centennial canc. June 6-9, v. f., rare	2.70
The Trans. Polar Flight via. Norway, v. f., card	2.00
China, 1921, 15-90c #451-55, superb on 2 air mail covers, stamps cat. unused \$6.60	5.25
Germany, Zeppelin Z. R., 3 Germany Aug. 24, 25 to N. Y., canc. Oct. 15, v. f., letter	2.00

STOLEN—\$500 REWARD

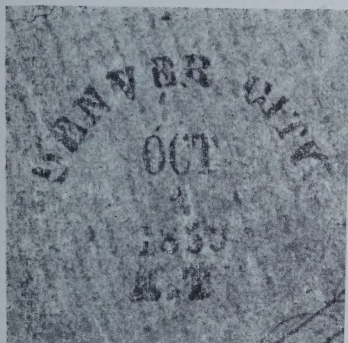
Two small loose leaf stock books have been taken from my office which contained high value unused B. C.'s including 161 copies Cayman Is. 4d., Scott's #25. Wire me if anyone offers any of these. Will pay \$500. reward for apprehension of the crook.

BERTRAM W. H. POOLE**620 Washington Building, Los Angeles, Calif.**



The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor!



The claim that stamp collecting is an educational hobby in that history and geography are to be learned from stamps, is so obviously true that even the most cynical non-collector does not dispute it. However, it is only the inquisitive collector, the specialist in detail, who knows the richness and extent of the field of inquiry open to him through the study of his stamps. Perhaps this inquiry into the field of history, politics and geography is one of the most potent reasons for the intense interest in the stamps of the U. S., for in nearly every stamp design and cancellation lies concealed an important, or per-

haps only odd, bit of the nation's history. Look at the cancellation illustrated herewith—"Denver City, K. T." Doesn't that suggest an interesting phase of the history of the great West, when the capital of Colorado was located in Kansas?

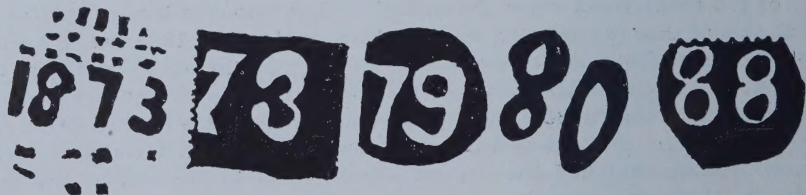
The tale of that cancellation leads us back to the year 1803, when during the administration of Thomas Jefferson, the Minister of the U. S. at Paris, Robert Livingston, and James Monroe (who was later to become President of the U. S.) concluded with Napoleon Bonaparte the greatest real estate deal in history. For ten millions of dollars, one-fourth cash down, the two Americans bought the immense territory that had been taken possession of by France, by the explorer La Salle in 1682, and though ceded to Spain eighty years later, was again acquired by the Treaty of San Ildefonso in 1800. This large territory, known as Louisiana, after King Louis XV of France, stretched unbounded beyond the Mississippi west to the peaks of the Rockies and northward to a line that was not to be fixed until 1818. Out of this territory was to be carved most of the states of the west, and before their formation different sections assumed a territorial form of government. These territories carved out of the Louisiana Purchase and the lands acquired in the northwest and from Spain and Mexico in the southwest, were known as Washington Territory, Oregon Territory, Utah Territory, Nebraska Territory, Minnesota Territory, Kansas Territory, Indiana Territory and the Territory of New Mexico.

By act of the Federal Government, May 30th, 1854 Kansas Territory was organized, its boundaries extending from the western boundary of Missouri westward to the Rocky mountains, then the eastern boundary of the Territory of Utah and from the 37th parallel northward to the fortieth parallel, excepting only that small part of the territory of New Mexico that lay north of the 37th parallel. In October 1858 that section of the territory known as the "Pikes Peak" region was organized into a county by the then Governor of the Territory, James W. Denver, and this county named after a tribe of Indians, Arapahoe, had its principal town named Denver City in honor of the Governor. Later, January 29th, 1861 that

portion of the territory of Kansas east of the 25th meridian was admitted to Statehood as Kansas and just one month later the remainder or western part of the territory was admitted as a state under the name of Colorado.

Covers bearing the cancellation "Kansas Territory" may be found only with stamps of the 1851-57 series and with the town "Denver City" only on the 1857 or perforated stamps. The cover from which our illustration was made was shown us by Mr. Leroy Brown of Olean, N. Y.; it is cancelled October 4th, 1859 and bears a 3c 1857. These territorial cancellations are rare items and we would be pleased to hear from collectors having any so that they may be listed here.

We were not unaware of the fact, as our readers know, that the listing of cancellations on U. S. stamps for the period after 1860 is somewhat of an impossible task, especially where the prime purpose of the listing is to allocate to the particular cancellations the place of origin. We have nevertheless been surprised at the wide variety and number of certain peculiar and distinctive types of cancellations that we had some hopes of making a complete list of. For example the "Town and County" cancells we essayed some months back at the instance of Mr. Warner Bates. These were thought to be very limited in number but we have been shown by collectors in all parts different forms of this cancell in double the number expected. Mr. Bates is checking these up and his notes on them will appear shortly. In November we illustrated an example of what we named the "Year Date" cancell and which we have tried to complete in succeeding months. So far, though we have been shown no less than twenty varieties of this cancellation we have been able to name but five towns of origin. The following illus-



tration is of some of these types that have been noted by Dr. William Evans of Norfolk, Va. and are made by tracing the cancells direct from the stamps. Dr. Evans conducts an interesting and valuable department in Mekeel's Weekly covering the 70 issues and later U. S. and by a coincidence has been working on this same type of cancellation. In addition to the five types illustrated Dr. Evans says he has found on the 3c green and other bank note issues the cancells "1776" and "76" (a centennial type), and "1871" "1872" "1873" and "1876" and some others that will be shown soon in Mekeel's Weekly. We hope to list some more of these in future numbers and especially such as can be shown us on original cover.

Mr. E. R. Unthank of Princeton, Indiana, makes the suggestion that collectors, particularly those that make a specialty of blocks and strips, try mounting their stamps on the left side of their album instead of the right. He says he has been doing this for a number of years and finds that it both makes the stamps easier to show and saves them from damage in turning pages. It is true as he says that when you turn pages where the stamps are mounted on the right hand side that "they hang suspended like ornaments on a Christmas tree" and the owner of some fine blocks and strips often wonders as his friends turn the pages

of his album, whether his prized pieces have been creased and bent in the rapid turning of a page. While the mounting of stamps on the left hand page is not a new idea it is seldom followed and as Mr. Unthank has found it very successful with some ten volumes of valuable material it seems worthy of a more extended trial.

Mr. H. C. Brooks of Marshall, Michigan, shows us a cover used before stamps of a very early date, and with some odd markings that we do not remember ever having seen before. The cover is dated June 28th, 1838, and written from Washington Co., Republic of Texas. It is addressed to Archibald Brown, Maury Co., Tennessee, and in addition to the postage marking "Paid 31 ¼ c" bears a hand-stamp "Steam Packet ————" (the name of the steamer is given, but is rather indistinct; it appears to be Doldmria).

In addition to this there is a large oval hand-stamp reading—"Sam Ricker, Jr., Agent of the Texian Post Office, New Orleans."

When is a misfortune, good luck?—and when is a "Steamboat" cancell a canal boat cancellation? Both these questions are easy for Mr. Lyman Seely who had the misfortune to loose a suitcase filled with thousands of dollars worth of early U. S. postage out of the stock of J. O. Moore, Inc. of Hammondsport, N. Y. and then, by reason of the newspaper publicity he received because of his loss, had the good fortune to receive the proceeds of a number of local stamp finds. Incidentally, he also got his suit case back. Among the many covers turned over to him by the local attic detectives they were a number of historically interesting ones addressed to the small inland towns of Central and Western New York. Evidently many of these had been carried by steam packet boats through the Hudson River and west of Albany via the Erie Canal. Some of the letters were from New York to Penn Yan, New York to Hammondsport, Albany to Hammondsport, Buffalo to Little Falls and Buffalo to Rochester. One cancellation on both the 47 and 51 issues was difficult to check up. It reads "STEAM BOAT" in black and in two lines. As the first covers that were turned up came from New York City it was supposed that this cancell was that of Hudson River packets. But when the same cancellation was found on correspondence from Buffalo to Albany and to Little Falls this assumption was proved incorrect. All of the letters from New York also bore the red circular cancell "HUDSON RIVER MAIL" but the East bound letters bore the word STEAMER in blue, within a scrolled ribbon or the words STEAM BOAT in two lines in black. The cancell "STEAMER" within a scroll frame was illustrated in the March, 1923 issue of the American Philatelist and described as having been used on the steamers plying the Great Lakes but the other cancell, "STEAM BOAT" in two lines was certainly only used on the Erie Canal! It could only have been used on a lake boat by routing through Lake Ontario to Oswego, thence by canal to Herkimer. At first it was difficult to understand how mail could have been delivered by a steamer so far inland as Hammondsport until it was recalled that many branches of the Erie Canal, now abandoned, had then been in operation. It was therefore not only possible, but very probable, that mail chugged through the Erie Canal to Weedsport, west of Syracuse, then travelled via the Seneca Canal and Seneca River to Cayuga Lake, thence through a canal connecting Seneca and Cayuga lakes, thence to Dresden on Seneca Lake, again to be locked into a little canal between Dresden and Penn Yan and so into Lake Keuka. Again the unraveling of a philatelic problem has led us into another interesting section of the Nation's history.



PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to L. R. Saunders, Precancel Editor, 1124 First St. S. W., Mason City, Iowa.

The response from many members with additional comments on "Breaks" makes it necessary to omit the continuation of listing the Fractionals. Any new times reported are always put in my check list as well as being sent to those who will see that they are included in the 1926 Standard Precancel which, according to latest report, will appear sometime in April.

Adding to my remarks on the Seattle break E. W. Osier—6495, says as introductory, "—served in the stamp department in 1923—and can give you authentic information". So now we have the correct data and can put it down as a record of facts. There are TWO breaks in the Seattle, Wash. electro, U 10. These fall on stamps 3 and 9 on the bottom row. You will find a straight edge at the bottom only on stamps showing these breaks. My description in January A. P. was of #3, the larger and more noticeable of the two. #9 is a somewhat similar break having just the LE and ON off at bottom and top respectively, while #3 has TLE and TON nicked. These two items are sure to be scarce items on the new issue from 1½ to 10c owing to the Bureau prints taking their place. All of the regular issues have these two breaks but ONLY twice in every one hundred! In closing Mr. Osier says, "The 1½c with U10 is not going to be plentiful.—Bureau arrived April 16th—not over 10,000 issued and the greater part of these were lost to collectors as they were used as stickers on folded cards—nobody gets any favors or precancels-made-to-order in Seattle". The 14c is in stock, the new 10 expected soon and the new 17c has been in stock for a month. None of these will be precand. unless required by the larger permit holders. Sears Roebuck is using a new roller slightly larger than T viii. Only the 2c Walloon and 1 and 2 of Lexon have appeared with the old SR roller. Mr. Osier would like to see Rotnem's #s 86 and 118 from Seattle. He places the 10c perf vertical coil—Franklin—U 97 and the 5c 1917 U 10 as the two scarcest of Seattle's precans.

P. B. Slosson—7873 locates a smaller break in the Minneapolis plate as number 38, it being a small diagonal break in the lower bar. And C. J. Hohenstein—4877 describes a NW to SE and a NE to SW line breaking the NEAP and OLI respectively. The first is evidently on the right side of the plate as specimens reported have the straight edge on that side, while the second is believed to be directly below. Mr. Hohenstein also reports another pair of breaks on the T x of the same city. A line break above PO and most all of POLIS gone constitute this variety.

MILWAUKEE, Wisc. is another from Mr. H.s pen—he specializes in Minn. and Wisc.—but the data he has does no definitely put them as breaks we will wait until further comment and investigation can be made.

The three types used in Anaconda, Mont. are described by T. W. Hayes of that city in the following manner—

I—U53 Period after Mont.,

II—U51 Period as in I and Comma after Anaconda,

III—U53 NO period and NO comma.

Eleven of 1917 issue and same number of 1922 issue together with the 2 and 5 Noram were used this last Christmas with the late Type three.

Another break was submitted by Mr. Hayes—this from Butte, Mont. in U 1 type. This is in the shape of a semi-circle and is out of the upper bar and upper portions of LLIN, the second L being the letter with most of its upper three-fourths gone and thus forming the lowest part of the semi-circle. This was shown on new 2 and 4 normal.

Mr. L. C. Gulley, of Schofield Barracks Station, Hawaii, writes that "no precancels except some dues" were issued from the Station P.O.—"We used precancels from Honolulu and the denominations were many and the issues varied. I do know that three sheets of Hardings (2c) went out and this exhausts the stock of them".

There is a part of the APS which very few are aware of. That is the Exchange Dept. conducted under the supervision of Mr. I. C. Green of Fitchburg, Mass. As far as I know precancels have not been added to his service.

Many new provisional types of precancelling have been submitted and in time all will appear in this Dept. Thanx are due E. J. Newcomer for another long list of uncatalog varieties and to J. Demers for a very complete list of Michigan fractionals. The space allowed me is too limited to list ALL varieties that are sent in. However, I assure each and everyone of the willing contributors their labors are not in vain as all lists are sent to compilers of 1926 cat. who, I am told, are going their best to include all varieties in that volume.

H. M. Metzger submits Atlanta, Ga. provisional—fancy caps box roller on new 12, 15 and 20 received on cover. E. B. Lorenz sends covers from Kingston, N. Y. with three types showing—the U7 on new 7c; a single line Kingston, N. Y. in lower case and occupying two horizontal stamps; and an oval dauber. None of these appear on the cover, the whole inking being on the stamp. W. T. Kiepora exhibits ALTON, Iowa, Type I, U 5 slightly larger, invert on 1917 10x10 RP. He also shows PISCAH, Iowa on cover—regular box killer on new 1c up, down, invert and TIED ON with postal cancellations in August and July of 1924. And a large 1c type covering three horizontal stamps, tied on with July 1924 post mark, on 1c 1917 from WINNEBAGO, Neb. A new type is shown by J. M. Grimes from Fulda, Minn. on the new 6c normal in two lines of fancy linotype between a top bar and bottom line, 15 mm. apart and 1.5 mm. wide. The recently announced 2c Hardings from Kasson and Montevideo, both in Minn., caused some wonder as to their legitimacy. Both towns have used precancels for more than a year and were as likely to have a Harding stock as was any other office that does not use a great number during the year.

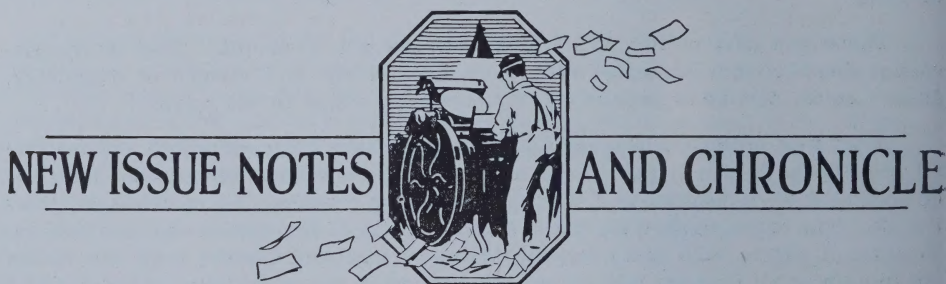
Caldwell, Idaho in one line of large l. c., Aberdeen, S. Dak. in two lines of medium l. c. type, and Whipple, Arizona in caps 9.5 MM. high 4.5 broad are the wind-up of provisionals submitted for announcing—I do not say chronicling as only the state specialist is interested in these items. This Dept. is for ALL just as much as I can make it with your help. And I thank all who have done that.

Now, WHICH SHALL IT BE? a mere listing of varieties or short jatty and joppy notes of interest from your fellow collectors to you. Your editor wants to know what is wanted, what is appreciated and what will interest the most each month.

There have been several Harding and other precancel priced Auction Lists sent to me and I shall endeavor to have them in form to show just where precans stand in cases where cash is needed to obtain them and how prices compare with catalog.

During January there appeared a new stamp paper devoted exclusively to precancels—The Windy City Precancel News, edited by Adolph Gunesch, in Chicago, the windy city. Mr. Gunesch will be pleased to send anyone a sample copy who requests it. 3520 Lowe Ave. will reach him. And the Red and Black Philatelist from Grass Lake, Michigan made its initial bow in January. Precancel Topics under Mr. L. M. Edmunds is the part of this new paper we are most interested in and wish the venture success.

"LR"—6108—Jan. 31-26.



By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

ALBANIA. The first values of a new definitive series of postage bearing the portrait of the president on a simple engine turned background have been placed on sale. So far three values have been issued, 5q. green, 10q. red and 25q. blue. These are on unwatermarked paper, perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$.

CONGO. Mr. Henry Hooreman shows us a change of color in the current pictorial series 1 franc blue in place of bistre brown. The same change of color appears for the province of Ruandi Urundi with the usual overprint.

DENMARK. Mr. A. E. Pade reports the current 25 ore as now being issued in green.

FRANCE. Theo. Champion shows us a new value to the current series (Type A. 18), 3 franc violet and blue. The 1 franc Pasteur type now appears in blue.

ICELAND. Mr. W. T. Wilson shows us Scott's #95 with provisional surcharge "Kr. 10", the surcharge is of the same type as used on the 1924 provisional, Scott's #140.

LUXEMBURG. Mr. Henry Hooreman shows us four charity stamps of uniform design, that of a nurse assisting a patient. Unwatermarked paper, perf. 12½. 5c. violet, 30c. orange, 50c. brown and 1 franc blue.

MONACO. Mr. Henry Hooreman shows us another value in the new type, head of Prince Louis, 80 centimes red on yellow and a new postage due, 40c violet.

MONGOLIA. The Economist Stamp Co. have distributed to their new issue subscribers a weird looking set of stamps said to be prepared for use in the Russian section of Mongolia. The principal feature of the design consists of four crowns which is an odd departure from Soviet ideas of decoration. We have seen seven values—1 cent, brown, black and gray on bistre; 2c. green, black, red brown and blue on grey brown; 5 cent grey, black, claret and yellow; 10 cent blue, black, red brown and deep blue on pale blue; 20 cent greenish blue, black, blue and white on pale blue; 50 cent brown, black and orange on salmon and \$1.00 bistre, black, orange, red and white on olive yellow. The stamps vary in size and perforation and some are perforated down the middle so that they can be used for half value.

NORWAY. From Mr. W. T. Wilson we have six values of a new and attractive official set. A shield bearing the Norwegian lion and surmounted by a crown appears on a solid background. The inscription "Tjenestefrimerke" is above and value below in colorless letters. 5 ore purple, 10 ore green, 20 ore dark purple, 30 ore dark green, 40 ore bright blue and 60 ore greenish blue.

POLAND. The current pictorial series has been augmented by a 50 groszy blue, perf. 12½. The design features the Sobieski monument at Lemberg.



UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. Three values of a new series have been shown us by Mr. Higlett. The stamps are issued in pairs, except the 4d. value, one with English and the other with Dutch inscription. The 4d. is printed from two plates, one English and one Dutch inscribed. The stamps are very finely executed and the designs attractive. ½d. green and black (head of Springbok), 1d. carmine and black (a full rigged sailing ship) and 4d. light peacock blue, the design, as shown by the illustration herewith, a revival of the 1853 type for the Cape of Good Hope.

This last, patterned after the classic Cape triangle, promises to have an enormous sale and if the U. South Africa ever publishes the grand total received from collectors we are sure to see many Governments reviving the old classic designs. The few survivors of the optimists that believed stamps to be issued only to do postal duty are evidently to be forcibly convinced of the importance of the philatelic purse to the government treasury.

UNITED STATES. A new value and designed airmail stamp was placed on sale February 13th at Detroit and Dearborn, Mich., Chicago, Ill., Cleveland, Ohio and Washington, D. C. The stamp is a horizontal rectangle, ¾ by 1 and 84/100ths. inches in size, printed in blue, the central design a map of the United States showing some of the rivers and mountain ranges and on each side is an airplane in flight, one going east the other west.



The Air Mail



Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to George W. Angers, P. O. Box 412, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

CONTRACT AIR MAIL SERVICE.

Washington, January 25, 1926.

The department is to-day forwarding to postmasters concerned copies of an advertisement and blank forms inviting proposal for the operation of a contract air mail route from

CHICAGO TO ATLANTA, GA.

Via Indianapolis, Ind., Louisville, Ky.,
Nashville, Tenn., and Birmingham, Ala.

CLEVELAND, OHIO TO PITTSBURGH, PA.

with such other intermediate stops as may be agreed upon later, service to be not less than six trips per week.

CONTRACT AIR MAIL SERVICE.

January 20, 1926.

On February 15, 1926, the transportation of mail by aircraft under contract will be inaugurated. The routes which will mark the commencement of the service are between "DETROIT AND CLEVELAND" and between "DETROIT AND CHICAGO." The first plane is scheduled to leave Chicago for Detroit at 8 a. m., central standard time.

This will mark another epoch in the development of mail transportation, and is the initial step in the installation of a service which will in its operation materially shorten the mail time between the great cities of the United States. The success of the transcontinental air mail service between New York and San Francisco justifies the hope and suggests the prediction that the contract air mail service will prove of even greater value to the patrons of the Post Office Department. (Postal Bulletin).

NEW 10-CENT AIR MAIL STAMP.

The Postal Department will issue a new 10 cent airmail stamp on February 13th and will be placed on sale at the post offices at Detroit and Dearborn, Mich., Chicago, Ill., Cleveland, Ohio and Washington, D. C.

This stamp is a horizontal rectangle 75/100 by 1-84/100 inches in size and is printed in blue ink. The central design represents a map of the United States,

showing some of the rivers and mountain ranges. On each side is an airplane in flight, one traveling east and the other toward the west.

WINNIPEG AND TORONTO TO HAVE AIR SERVICE.

There is a probability of a commercial air transport service being inaugurated early next Spring to connect Winnipeg and Toronto in Canada. The service, which will cover the major portion of its route over United States territory, will provide a 13-hour run from Winnipeg to Toronto via Minneapolis, Cleveland and Buffalo and will handle passenger, mail and express business.

U. S. NAVY POLAR EXPEDITION.

We are informed that Lieut. Com. R. E. Byrd, the leader of an attempted flight to the North Pole last year, carried a small mail, cancelled in black "U. S. Navy Polar Expedition." The aerogramme is of very minute size. The Commander autographed each letter, and an affidavit is promised to show that the mail actually flew.

ITALIAN FLIGHT.

First Flight by Seaplane from Calcutta to Melbourne, 1925.

Mr. Stephen H. Smith, Secretary of The Aero Philatelic Society of India, informs us that the 93 covers that were carried by Major de Pinedo in his seaplane Savoia S. 16 were duly received and made over by the Pilot to the Italian Consul General at Melbourne. Major de Pinedo however cut off the portion bearing his signature on each cover, as his demand to be paid Twenty Rupees for each (to be contributed by him to a charity in Italy) was refused. We have received these covers direct from the Italian Consul General, with his letter of 12/11/25 No. 750/11.

The letters carried by Major Pinedo are described below. In order to prevent duplication, each of these covers have been signed and numbered at the back, by Mr. H. A. Outhwaite.

At the time that these 93 covers were made over to the Pilot at Calcutta they bore the impress of a rubber cachet in violet ink as reproduced below.



This cachet was affixed on the front of each cover, and a small part of the original is still visible on all the covers. This cachet, on the return of the covers to us from Melbourne, has been affixed at the back of each cover under the President's signature and cover number. Mr. Smith, initialled each cover prior to its despatch, at the back.

The diagonal red inscriptions "Italian Consul General's (Melbourne) letter of 12/11/25 No. 750/11, and Calcutta to Melbourne 13-5-25" was also affixed to each cover, one the face, after their return to further safeguard. The latter inscription was however on each cover originally on the portion that was cut off by Major Pinedo. All of the 93 covers were franked with Indian stamps, to the value of two annas, this being the rate of postage to Australia from Calcutta.

BOLIVIA.

Mr. Turton informs us that the first flight on the line Cochahamba-La Paz took place on the 14th August last. The aeroplane was given to the Bolivian Government by the Society of German Bolivians. The current 50 centavos stamp was, overprinted in red, "Correo Aereo-a-La-Paz-14/8/1925." Another line, Cochabamba to Sucre, was opened on the 5th August, 1925, and the same 50 centavos stamp was overprinted, "Correo Aereo-a Sucre 5-8-1925," in green.

SOCIETY



ITEMS

GARFIELD PERRY STAMP CLUB, CLEVELAND, OHIO.—The regular meeting of this Club was held in its club rooms on December 18, 1925. Twenty-two members and ten visitors were present.

Mr. W. H. Schaffner of Marion, O. entertained the meeting with his specialized collection of Harding stamps. This consisted of six volumes of blocks, pairs and singles, perforated and imperforate, unused and used in every conceivable manner. For instance, there were covers postmarked at cities and towns named after our presidents from Washington to Coolidge, "McKinley" only being lacking, but Mr. Schaffner said he hoped to acquire this very shortly. Mr. Schaffner and the late President Harding were closely associated in business and otherwise almost since early manhood, Mr. Harding being a director in the bank of which Mr. Schaffner was president. One volume of his collection was made up of old newspaper clippings, and other printed matter relating happenings in Marion years ago in which the late president took part. There were also many personal letters written by the president to Mr. Schaffner, which are interesting. The entire display was very much enjoyed by all those present. Mr. Schaffner was accorded a hearty vote of thanks, and in addition elected an honorary member of the club. We were given to understand by Mr. Schaffner that this collection will some day become the property of the Harding Memorial Society at Marion.

It is well known that Mr. Schaffner also possesses one of the largest general collections west of Utica, N. Y., which he started thirty-five years ago.—P. A. FINLAYSON, Secretary.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF PITTSBURGH, Life Branch #2.—The two hundred and fifty-third meeting was held at the Hotel Henry with an attendance

25 members and several visitors. One application was received for membership. The President, Mr. Kiessling, made his appointments for the year. Letters from Dr. Davis and Mr. Fennel read.

The Entertainment Committee got busy as soon as their names were announced and in a few minutes had booked up exhibits for the first four months of the year. From all indications this is going to be a banner year for our Society.

The two hundred and fifty-fourth meeting was held on the 19th with 28 members present and three visitors. At this meeting the first auction of stamps of the late Mr. Jacobs was held, 68 lots being sold. A full report will be sent to the "A. P. S." of the auction when finished.

Mr. Wm. J. Price had the honor of being the first to exhibit for this year. His exhibit consisted of one volume of U. S.—1847 to 1869—and contained many fine items—a pair of the 1847, 10c, one stamp having the stick pin, was noted, our Eagle-Eye member Mr. Hartman spotting this variety. The second volume contained a choice selection of several foreign countries, special comment was made on his showing of the early stamps of Denmark—singles and pairs on and off cover and a very fine showing of cancellations.—JUSTUS M. STAHN, Secretary.

REPORT OF SALE OF JACOBS COLLECTION.

February 3rd, 1926.

to the American Philatelic Society:

Sometime ago in one of the monthly journals of the A. P. S., the Society was notified of the death of Mr. Jacobs and on that occasion the matter of his stamps being sold at auction was mentioned.

The Committee appointed by the President found upon careful examination, that there were not enough items to warrant a mail auction, as the early stamps were in such poor condition that the returns would not justify any expense; it being figured that some \$60.00 would have to be spent for printing and mailing. Therefore, in the judgment of the committee, it was felt that the best way to dispose of same would be by auction at the meetings of our Society. The report—

First auction held on January 19th—68 lots sold, Amount	\$ 149.36
Second auction held on Feb. 2nd—98 lots sold, Amount	187.05
Total amount received	\$ 336.41

These amounts were sent to Mrs. Jacobs by the Society. No commission or expenses were charged to Mrs. Jacobs.

Respectfully submitted,

The Philatelic Society of Pittsburgh, Life Branch #2.

JUSTUS M. STAHN, Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO STAMP SOCIETY, LIFE BRANCH 7.—The 132nd regular meeting was held on January 4th, 1926 with 60 members and 7 visitors present.

President Wilhelm opened the meeting by a short address wishing all members a very Happy New Year.

The large attendance of members and friends was very encouraging and spoke well for the interest that is being taken in the Society and its welfare.

Five new members were elected and eight new applications for membership received bringing the total membership up to 230.

The main business of the evening related to arrangements for the 11th Anniversary Banquet and it was decided to hold the same on Monday, February 15th, 1926, the date on which the Society was founded 11 years ago.

The attention of the members was called to the sad case of a shut-in, Master L. G. Reeves of Charlotte, N. C., who was bedfast and paralyzed in both legs. It was urged that stamps or money be sent to brighten the life of this sufferer and at the close of the meeting the sum of \$15.35 was collected for this unfortunate fellow philatelist.

On January 18th the Executive and Social meeting was held with another large gathering present of over fifty members and friends.

The Banquet Committee announced that the Anniversary Banquet would be held at the Hotel Clift and that arrangements were being made to make the same an evening never to be forgotten.

The usual amount of trading and selling of stamps was indulged in and a very pleasant evening enjoyed by all present.—DONALD PIERCY, Sec.-Treas.

THE RUBBER CITY STAMP CLUB, Life Branch No. 8.—The Club held its regular business meeting Jan. 7th at which time the newly elected officers took office as follows:

President, Lawrence C. Lovejoy, 30 West Dalton Street.

Vice President, Clayton Bedford.

Secretary-Treasurer, C. A. Bensinger, 890 Lawton Street.

Directors: H. G. Ream, O. S. Hart, J. F. Cherry.

Meetings are held every Thursday at 7.30 P. M., Room 600 Permanent Building, Cor. Mill and South High Streets. Visitors are cordially invited.

All communications should be addressed to 890 Lawton Street.—C. A. BENSINGER, Sec.-Treas.

THE HOUSTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY, Lone Star Branch #69, A. P. S.—The first regular meeting of this Society was held on January 26th in the Chamber of Commerce Building. Ten members were present with one visitor. The club will as a whole write our Congressman to support the Ackerman House Bill #9159 to withdraw the duty on U. S. stamps re-entering the United States.

Trading was brisk among the members and several good circuits were on display. Four new members have been solicited and their applications have been forwarded to Sec. H. A. Davis of the A. P. S. for action.

The next regular meeting will be held on February 23rd at 919 Texas Avenue. The change is made in location of meeting place on account of better light.—R. E. CHEEK, Secretary-Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES

HELD REGULARLY

Catalogues Free to Interested Collectors or Dealers.

Terms for Selling on Application.

GEORGE B. SLOANE

116 Nassau Street

New York City

Member A. P. S., A. S. D. A.

Philatelic Examination.

Answers to same, by H. P. Atherton.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Colombia | 6. Cuba | 11. Honduras | 16. Ecuador | 21. Belgium |
| 2. Guatemala | 7. Nicaragua | 12. Bulgaria | 17. Queensland | 22. Italy |
| 3. Gt. Britain | 8. India | 13. Roman States | 18. Victoria | 23. Bavaria |
| 4. Costa Rica | 9. Turkey | 14. Spain | 19. Guatemala | 24. Russia |
| 5. Poland | 10. Barbados | 15. West Australia | 20. France | 25. Portugal |

Apologies for drawing of #23. There are two dots outside the circle, where I show but one, the error was due to a faint cancel and poor light in drawing it up hurriedly. These are all tracings from stamps at hand, and fall mostly on early issues. Numbers 2, 4 and 11 fall on stamps of countries other than those mentioned. After sending in this list, my attention was called to the cancellations shown in "Album Weeds," and I note several similar cancellations mentioned as used in more than one country. For example, a cancel composed of eight Vs headed into a common center, much as appear on our Early U. S. stamps, is also listed as falling on stamps of Brazil, Canada, Japan, St. Helena, as well as on the U. S. stamps.

Number 3 is Edinburg, Scotland, and is not common. #5 falls on Poland's first stamp, and this shows also other letters, besides numerals. #6 may be used in other Spanish Colonies, tho I had it from Cuba alone, it being on a regular cover in normal use, hence not a Telegraph cancellation as many suppose. #8 you will note is not quite a perfect octagon, for top and bottom lines are a bit longer than the other sides of the octagon.

Number 16 is a "catch question". This was on a pair of #4 Ecuador, struck in red. It bears a remarkable resemblance to the French "Diamond of Dots", and I was very interested on receiving a few days after submitting this list, a copy of the Philatelic Journal of Gt. Britain in reading an article by the editor, throwing speculation on its identity.

In view of the fact that this town, 3154—Rixheim (Alsace)—is a small one situated well inland in France, it would seem barely possible for stamps to travel as far and so often, before being decisively obliterated. Should you have this on a cover, please relieve our curiosity by naming the town of origin.

17 names itself, as does 18, sometimes called the "Butterfly" cancellation, and not unlike one when heavily struck. 20 is pure Parisian, covering the 40 offices of that city; the remainder are quite typical of the countries named, tho 24 is so large that only a small portion shows as a rule on those little stamps.

If you have liked this contest, and got your 40% too easily, we may try something further along similar lines sometime.

Beautiful "Specimen" Department Sets.

Agriculture	\$30.00	Justice	\$65.00
State	\$50.00		

These sets are without any straight edges.

Special Print, 2c brown, Scott's #193, fine	\$175.00
Special Print, 6c dull rose, Scott's #195, fine	225.00
Imperf. Pairs U. S. 1c, 1902, Scott's #314	.30
Imperf. Pairs U. S. 2c, 1903, Scott's #320	.25

Blocks at same rate.

Cape of Good Hope, #4, used block of 7	50.00
Same—Block 4, watermarked sideways	35.00

H. F. COLMAN, 509 Seventh St., N. W., Washington, D. C.



The Letter-Box

A. P. S. members having suggestions and ideas for any department of the Society, or any kicks or grumbles of a general nature, are invited to use the page freely. Communications should not exceed 150 words.

Editor The American Philatelist:

Dear Sir:

I have read with much appreciation the article on "The Balloon Posts of Paris" by Mr. John W. Prevost, in the January issue of the A. P., and having been interested in the subject in connection with pigeon posts for some years past venture to send you a few supplementary notes on items not treated in the article which I trust will be of interest.

The balloon and pigeon service was first inaugurated in Metz in 1870, by W. Robinson, a correspondent of The Manchester Guardian, who was the first to place the idea before the government in a tangible form, and was appointed Aerostatic Commander-in-Chief to carry out his scheme in connection with French scientific officials. Many mishaps were encountered by accidents to the balloons or by their falling into the hands of the enemy, but though not uniformly successful more than 150,000 letters were sent out by this means between Sept. 4th and Oct. 3rd, 1870. In this case the use of carrier pigeons in conjunction with the balloons was not successful. As an experiment two pigeons were sent out with one of the balloons with a notice attached to their cage offering a reward of 10 francs to anyone sending the birds back with news. This balloon was captured by the Prussians, who sent word back that the pigeons were welcome and tendered so no more were sent out. Turning to the Paris-Tours (afterwards Bordeaux) service, Great Britain participated in this. On Nov. 16th, 1870, the Postmaster-General issued a notice headed "Open Letters to Paris—Transmission by Carrier Pigeons", stating that the Director-General of the French Post Office had intimated that a special despatch by means of carrier pigeons of correspondence addressed to Paris had been established at Tours and might be used for brief letters from the United Kingdom. The letters were to be open, containing not more than twenty words in the French language, and registered at the cost of 6d., and prepaid at the rate of 5d. per word, making a total of 8s. 10d. per letter. 123 letters were forwarded between Nov. 17th, 1870, and Jan. 28th, 1871, but the number reaching their destination is unknown. The diary of a deceased resident of Paris, by the late Mr. Laburghere, who was there throughout the siege, in the form of letters to The Daily News, afterwards collected and published in a volume, has many interesting allusions to the pigeon and balloon posts, of which I give some extracts. I have in my collection two balloon post envelopes sent by Mr. Laburghere from Paris, one addressed to The Daily News and the other to Miss Henrietta Hodson, who afterwards became his wife. I also have a pamphlet published after the war by Monsieur Dagron giving an account of his services and containing one of the pelicules used by him for messages. The following are extracts from the diary mentioned:

1870—

- Sept. 26th. News by carrier pigeon that balloon reached Tours.
 Oct. 9th. A pigeon from Gambetta's balloon returned but had lost its message.
 Oct. 11th. Despatch received by pigeon post from Gambetta at Montdidier. "Government of national defense universally acclaimed."
 Nov. 8th. Factory discovered in Paris for the manufacture of sham battle relics and bogus letters supposed to be taken from dead Germans.
 Nov. 15th. Pigeon arrived covered with blood bearing message from Gambetta dated the 11th, announcing Prussians driven out of Orleans after two days' fighting and one thousand prisoners and guns taken.
 Nov. 16th. Pigeon with news from French Consul at Bale—"Baden troops defeated and take refuge in Switzerland."
 Nov. 19th. Two more pigeons arrived confirming the news of the victory of Orleans.
 Dec. 6th. No pigeons arrived for the last three days owing, it is supposed, to the cold.

1871—

- Jan. 7th. No pigeons for the last eighteen days, and the anxiety to obtain news from the outside is very strong.
 Jan. 16th. The latest German papers announce that Mezziers has fallen, but it seems to occur to no one that Gambetta's last pigeon despatch informed us that the siege of this place had been raised.
 Jan. 19th. Pigeon arrived this evening but its despatch has not yet been published.
 Jan. 20th. The despatch announcing the defeat of Gen. Chazy is published in the evening papers.
 Jan. 31st. Let fall the curtain—the siege of Paris is over—the last balloon has carried out letters through the clouds and the last shot has been fired.

T. H. HINTON, A. P. S. 547.

26 Cromford Road, London, England.

Warning.

By EUGENE KLEIN, A. P. S. Official Expert.

Variety Packets.

Packets of 5000 varieties and larger collections coming from a German dealer at low prices are reported by one of our members. He showed me about sixty different stamps coming from one packet all rank counterfeits most of which are well known and are similar to those found in collections formed in the 80's. Angola, Columbia, Danubes, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Japan, Straits Settlements, Samoa and Guatemala are represented. There are also a few recent forgeries of North Borneo lithographs of the 1887 types. A dozen Roman States reprints round out this trashy lot. No wonder SOME large packets can be had at ridiculously low prices.

Armenia.

A New York dealer showed me Armenia Nos. 349, 351, 352, 354, 356, 367

and 387 all of which bear on the back in magenta ink guarantee marks in two Armenian characters. These stamps have just been returned by the philatelic department of the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republic (Russia) stamped False on the back of each stamp. These stamps have been commanding high prices and it is disturbing to note that forgeries appeared.

A. P. S. OFFICERS.

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DEALERS

Ask for my Monthly Price Lists concerning sets, packets, and collections.

S. KELEN

Arany Janos-Ucca 1,

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY.

REPORT *of the* TREASURER

February 1st, 1926.

STOCK FUND.

Balance	\$7920.66	
New Certificates	28.00	\$7948.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	\$7740.00	
New Memberships	30.00	\$7770.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	\$6370.22	
Receipts	467.67	\$6837.89

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance		\$ 1.20
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SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 52.60	
Dues paid in advance	17.00	\$ 69.60

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	\$ 980.45	
Receipts—Dues	439.73	
Reinstatements	4.00	
Interest on Bonds	33.33	
	\$1457.51	
Disbursements	\$ 211.25	\$1246.26

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 722.40	
Receipts—Subscriptions	313.77	
Advertising	314.50	
Interest on Bonds	16.67	
	\$1367.34	
Disbursements	\$ 783.07	\$ 584.27
		\$24457.88
Cash on hand	\$8935.40	
Bond Investments	15522.48	\$24457.88

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

REPORT *of the*

SECRETARY

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 6.

February 1, 1926.

Applications Pending.

Baer, Edwin I.	Hurd, Frank H.	Pike, Louis A.
Baker, Ril T.	Johnson, Kent W.	Reeve, Albert E.
Barber, Robt. T.	Lawrence, Dr. E. W.	Schmidt, Chas. W.
Barzen, Edward	Macnamara, Dr. H. P.	Searl, Everett A.
Beddig, Oscar	McGee, Percy	Speiser, Harold
Brown, Stanley K.	Melcher, Wm. O.	Tyler, Jno. G.
Camp, Guy W. A.	Meng, Geo. J. Jr.	Warner, E. R.
Caton, Harry B.	Michels, Wm. J.	Weiskopf, Victor
Cook, Geo. S.	Miller, Thos. J.	Wert, Fred M.
De Souza, Gomes	Minneman, Ira L.	Ziegler, Chas. B.
Dwyer, T. J.	Moors, N. B.	Falkoff, Saml. H.
Everard, R. D.	Morse, A. A. Jr.	Kliemann, A. K.
Fournier, Chas. H.	Murphy, Dr. O. J.	Labora, L. Jose
Fox, Dr. Warren F.	Newberry, G. S.	Peacock, Rusk
Hilton, Homer Jr.	Phillips, Wm. C.	

Application for Reinstatement Pending.

5224 MacGuffin, R. D.

Applications Posted.

- Aitchison, John, Bayside, L. I., N. Y.; Age 60; Optician; Reference: John N. Luff, 33 W. 44th St., New York City; Proposed by Vahan Mozian.
- Allison, Dr. Benjamin, Ives Road, Hewlett, L. I., N. Y.; Age 37; Physician; Reference: Brooks Bros., New York City; Proposed by Edw. S. Paine.
- Andersen, Fred, 760 Homer Ave., Palo Alto, Calif.; Age 42; Laborer; Reference: Edgar R. Jessup, 38 Sansome St., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by Edwin P. Seebohm.
- Andrus, Dr. W. H., 904 Main St., Hartford, Conn.; Age 47; Physician; Reference: Dr. L. C. Kingsbury, 904 Main St., Hartford, Conn.; Proposed by Mrs. Louise W. Kellogg.
- Bates, Arthur C., By Products Coal Co., Wheelwright, Ky.; Age 23; Coml. Radio Opr.; Reference: C. D. Reed, Wheelwright, Ky.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.
- Beaupre, Raymond O., 12 Hickok Place, Burlington, Vt.; Age 32; Insurance Agt.; Reference: Ed. Corley, Burlington, Vt.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.
- Beers, Dr. Nathan, 97 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Age 51; Physician; Reference: Percy G. Doane, Tribune Bldg., New York City; Proposed by Henry C. Needham.
- Benkard, J. Philip, 61 Broadway, New York City; Age 53; Stock Broker; Reference: J. C. Morgenthau, 87 Nassau St., New York; Proposed by J. J. Kleemann Jr.

- bedefeld, F. S., 110 Sutter St., San Francisco, Calif.; Age 47; Real Estate; Reference: A. H. Wilhelm, 428 Capp St., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by Edwin P. Seebohm.
- Christopherson, O., Newell, S. Dak.; Age 30; Clerk; Reference: David Richards, Newell, S. Dak.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- Cunning, D. C., 1219 Ave. C, Ft. Madison, Iowa; Age 17; Student; Guaranteed by Jas. F. Cunning; Reference: L. D. Tripp, 1301 Ave. G, Ft. Madison, Ia.; Proposed by L. R. Saunders.
- Dowell, Chas. Raymond, 198 Dodd St., East Orange, N. J.; Age 42; Steward, Franklin Club; Reference: Faber, Coe & Gregg, 206 W. 40th St., New York City; Proposed by C. H. Freimuth.
- Ernest, Michael, Moorkamp 5, Hamburg, Germany; Age legal; Stamp Dealer; Reference: J. M. Bartels Co., 116 Nassau St., New York City; Proposed by H. A. Davis.
- Goldsmith, Maurice, Box 220, Selma, Ala.; Age 25; Mgr. Tepper Bros.; Reference: Arthur Purviance, Selma Stat. Co., Selma, Ala.; Proposed by Vahan Mozian.
- Gundelänger, S., Box 1014, Mill Valley, Calif.; Age 47; Public Acct.; Reference: Will Falley, Mill Valley, Calif.; Proposed by Edwin P. Seebohm.
- Gudmundson, Allan, 2524 Territorial Road, St. Paul, Minn.; Age 18; Shipping Clerk, Motor Power Equip. Co.; Guaranteed by Al Gudmundson, Box 575, Minot, N. Dak.; Reference: H. C. Dahl, Second Natl. Bank, Minot, N. Dak.; Proposed by E. M. Oleson.
- Harbeck, Chas. T., 119 Brooklyn Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Age 75; Retired; Reference: Percy G. Doane, Tribune Bldg., New York; Proposed by John A. Kleemann.
- Haselton, Mary Naomi, 305 Biltmore Blvd., Bradenton, Fla.; Age 21; Real Estate and Stamps; Reference: Thad O. Thompson, 409 Park St., Bradenton, Fla.; Proposed by Lawrence H. Haselton.
- Hill, E. L., 11034 83rd Ave., Edmonton, Alb., Canada; Age legal; Librarian, Edmonton Public Library; Reference: J. E. Lundy, McLeod Bldg., Edmonton, Alb., Canada; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- Hill, Geo. S., 627 Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.; Age 22; Chemist; Reference: Philip Dengler, 1216 Master St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer.
- Koipkemeier, Alfred, Dixie, La.; Age 65; Postmaster; Reference: C. W. Lane, Shreveport, La.; Proposed by Albert Salathe.
- Koogendyk, Cornelius, 1137 Geneva Ave., San Francisco, Calif.; Age 42; Locomotive Engrn.; Reference: Edwin P. Seebohm, 690 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by Earl Hamilton.
- Kowe, J. H., 2060 Corunna Rd., Owosso, Mich.; Age 24; Salesman; Reference: W. L. Frisbie, Owosso, Mich.; Proposed by Harry Carter.
- Lacobs, J. S., 115 Summer St., Springfield, Vt.; Age 38; Manufacturer; Reference: Gay Bros. Co., Cavendish, Vt.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- Lahnke, Emil, 920 E. 2nd St., Flint, Mich.; Age 33; Meat Dealer; Reference: Arthur Abraham, 409 Detroit St., Flint, Mich.; Proposed by J. H. D. Reynolds.
- ones, Geo. A., 1st Ave. So. & Atlantic St., Seattle, Wash.; Age 66; Cashier, C. M. & St. P. R'y. Co.; Reference: Dr. J. O. Ball, 4714 16th Ave. N. E., Seattle, Wash.; Proposed by John A. Dolle.
- Raft, Alvin, Box 509, Keokuk, Iowa; Age 41; Asst. Cashr. State Cent. Sav. Bnk.; Reference: Edward F. Carter, Keokuk, Ia.; Proposed by Smith Hamill.
- Runz, Jon George, Miranda, Oriente, Cuba; Age 33; Div. Supt. Agriculture, Warner Sugar Corp.; Reference: Jas. Arkell, Miranda, Oriente, Cuba; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

- Lang, Adolph, 33 Aberdare Gardens, Hempstead, London N. W. 6, England; Age 43; Merchant, partner Messrs. Henry Kahn & Noyle; Reference: Charles Phillips, 10 W. 86th St., New York; Proposed by Ronald Tiedemann.
- Le Roy, P., 820 20th Ave. N. W., Calgary, Alb., Canada; Age 32; Letter Carrier; Reference: M. J. Whittleton, Natl. Cash Reg. Co., Calgary, Canada; Proposed by L. R. Saunders.
- Lind, F. E., 17 Murtland Ave., Washington, Pa.; Age 42; Designer; Reference: J. F. Wienshall, 20 S. Main St., Washington, Pa.; Proposed by George Dodds.
- Lindegard, Axel, Hallock, Minn.; Age 64; General Merchandise; Reference: Fred B. Cassell, 331 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.; Proposed by George Dodds.
- Lodge, Lester L., 1596 Lansing Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Age 23; Banking; Reference: Theo. W. Ryan, 810 Am. St. Bk. Bldg., Detroit, Mich.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- Longcope, Thos. M. Jr., Geneva, Ill.; Age 42; Wool & Yarn Com. Agt.; Reference: B. L. Voorhees, 25 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by C. E. Severn.
- Lourie, J. W., Rugby, Tenn.; Age 49; Stamp Dealer; Reference: The Gossip Printer, Holton, Kans.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- Lundgren, Carl, 4902 Williams St., Omaha, Neb.; Age 22; Gen. Office Clerk; Reference: Byrne & Hammer Dry Goods Co., Omaha, Neb.; Proposed by Corneilius Lam.
- Mason, Art, 737 W. 9th St., Fremont, Neb.; Age 20; Candy Worker; Guaranteed by Hortense Mason; Reference: A. R. Thomas, Fremont, Neb.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- Mozian, Gregory, 198 Belford Ave., Rutherford, N. J.; Age 21; Stamp Dealer; Reference: F. A. Stedman, Rutherford, N. J.; Proposed by Vahan Mozian.
- Murchison, Austin H., Box 787, Muskogee, Okla.; Age 37; Auto Salesman; Reference: B. L. Voorhees, 25 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Proposed by F. L. Eagleton.
- Nelson, Dr. F. W., Box 233, Sheldon, Iowa; Age 29; Dentist; Reference: M. Patterson, Dental Supply Co., Sioux City, Ia.; Proposed by Dr. L. L. Myers.
- Nicklas, Philipp, 215 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.; Age 49; Mgr.; Reference: Jas. J. Searle, 735 Taylor Ave., Alameda, Calif.; Proposed by Edwin P. Schobhm.
- Patterson, Wilson M., 651 Humboldt St., Denver, Colo.; Age 17; Student; Guaranteed by R. C. Patterson; Reference: H. G. Naylor, 627 Franklin St., Denver, Colo.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.
- Radewahn, Edwin M., 2652 Wabash Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Age 24; Railway Employee; Reference: J. D. Hubel, 900 Hazelwood St., Detroit, Mich.; Proposed by Henry M. Hedrick.
- Rankin, H. W., 604 Hawthorne St., Houston, Tex.; Age 69; Retired; Reference: Sam Swartz, Keystone Bldg., Houston, Tex.; Proposed by A. W. Herr.
- Redstone, Rev. Chas. M., 34 Brooks St., Maynard, Mass.; Age 52; Minister, M. Church; Reference: Neil McIntosh, Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- Reggio, A. Nicholas, 20 Chestnut St., Brookline, Mass.; Age 43; Real Estate Broker; Reference: Irving C. Wright, 344 Washington St., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by Daniel F. Kelleher.
- Roberts, John T. Jr., Box 277, Englewood, Colo.; Age 41; Wholesale Florist; Reference: G. H. Cooper, 825 15th St., Denver, Colo.; Proposed by Chas. Davis.
- Robinson, E. F., Box 41, Bryn Athyn, Pa.; Age 60; Coml. Traveler; Reference: W. F. Leupold, 175 Herman St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer.

- ckwell, E. H., 202 Central Bldg., Portland, Ore.; Age 32; Salesman; Reference: C. S. Peach, 603 T & T Bldg., Portland, Ore.; Proposed by Dr. Edw. Hirstel.
- senstrauch, Dr. Sam, 401—815 Pike St., Seattle, Wash.; Age legal; Physician; Reference: C. C. Chambers, Lyon Bldg., Seattle, Wash.; Proposed by Clement S. Ernest.
- hmidt, F. A., 1460 Sherwood Ter., Chicago, Ill.; Age 45; Mech. Engr.; Reference: C. A. Rees, 5513 W. 25th Pl., Cicero, Ill.; Proposed by N. Hagenauer.
- hrott, A., Palmenstrasse 7, Dusseldorf, Germany; Age 36; Stamp Expert, Arns & Schrott; Reference: H. E. Harris & Co., Boston, Mass.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.
- nith, G. C., 562 4th St., Independence, Ore.; Age 28; Asst. Cashr. Farmers State Bank; Reference: Gaylord G. Godfrey, Independence, Ore.; Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer.
- nith, Walker C., Box 640, Seattle, Wash.; Age 40; Editor; Reference: Mark Litchman, 608 A, Bnk. Bldg., Seattle, Wash.; Proposed by Clement S. Ernest.
- ne, C. C., Box 129, Hazenmore, Sask., Canada; Age 30; Frt. Agt., Canadian Pac. R'y.; Reference: S. A. Berg, Hazenmore, Sask., Canada; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- iegler, S. N., Box 967, City Hall Sta., New York City; Age 43; Salesman; Reference: Chas. H. Garrett, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Proposed by H. A. Davis.
- ompson, Geo. E., 2423 Boulder St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Age 18; Student; Guaranteed by Mrs. Lula M. Scott; Reference: S. L. Shaffner, 3818 59th St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- auptmann, Hugo E., 2415 Franklyn St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Age 29; Asst. Foreman; Reference: John Sauer, 1187 25th St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Proposed by B. Rosing.
- idji, M. J., Rm. 700, 244 Kearny St., San Francisco, Calif.; Age 51; Secy. at Jug. Cons.; Reference: Theo. L. Behr, 249 17th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.; Proposed by Edwin P. Seeböhm.
- an Voorhis, Hiram N., 322 W. Evers Ave., Bowling Green, Ohio; Age 42; Evangelist; Reference: Ralph Crane, Bowling Green, Ohio; Proposed by Harry E. Bryan.
- alther, Richard Max, 1056 Withington St., Ferndale, Mich.; Age 42; Commercial Artist; Reference: Advertisers' Bureau, 975 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Proposed by Henry M. Hedrick.
- atson, Edward Willard, 2608 Ave. O, Galveston, Tex.; Age 15; Student; Guaranteed by Paul Watson; Reference: E. F. Hunter Printing Co., Galveston, Tex.; Proposed by E. R. Eeinecke.
- ells, J. Avery, 131 20th St., Jackson Heights, N. Y.; Age legal; Stamp Dealer; Reference: Am. Stamp Dealers' Assn., 708 Onondaga St., Syracuse, N. Y.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- ilson, J. A. C., 1511 Shearn St., Houston, Tex.; Age 56; Employee City Auditorium; Reference: Claude Beek, City Mgr., Houston, Tex.; Proposed by A. W. Herr.
- ixson, Willard W., Box 113 A, Grosse Ile, Mich.; Age 36; Teacher; Reference: Frank E. Hadley, 112 John R. St., Detroit, Mich.; Proposed by Harry Carter.
- oung, C. L., 613 E. 8th St., York, Neb.; Age 49; Minister; Reference: Standard Printing Co., York, Neb.; Proposed by J. E. Guest.

Applications for Reinstatement.

- 41 Bartleson, Rasmus, 1018 N. 47th St., Seattle, Wash.; Age 34; Pharmacist; Reference: J. M. Bartels Co., New York City; Proposed by H. A. Davis.

- 4117 Bossio G, Pedro, Calle de los Martires, Cartagena, Columbia; Age 58; Merchant: Reference: A. W. Dunning, Cedar Landing, Wilmington, N. C.; Proposed by Ira C. Greene.
- 1904 Carter, Edward F., 407 High St., Keokuk, Iowa; Age 51; Publisher; Reference: VanDoren Bros., Keokuk, Iowa; Proposed by H. A. Davis.
- 2555 Friedl, Rudolf, 1 Wollzeile 8, Vienna, Austria; Age legal; Treas. Coml. County Court; Reference: J. M. Bartels, 116 Nassau St., New York; Proposed by Eugene Klein.
- 5729 Hunt, Elmer M., 34 Lanark Rd., Stamford, Conn.; Age 40; Advertising Butterick Pub. Co.; Reference: Conrad Milliken, Bar Bldg., New York Proposed by H. A. Davis.
- 4158 Lyon, W. Parker, 1161 Virginia Rd., Pasadena, Calif.; Age 60; Retired Reference: Edw. M. Taylor, Box 195, Alhambra, Calif.; Proposed by Harry J. Lelande.
- 4687 Wheeler, Francis W., 704 Shady Ave., Mt. Lebanon, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Age 37; Musical Consultant P. R. A. A.; Reference: K. S. Burley, 3001 W. Liberty Ave., Dormont, Pa.; Proposed by E. B. Lemmond.

New Stockholders.

- J8236 Aarons, Raymond S., 3134 W. Columbia Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 8237 Allen, Bennett N., 909 Micheltorena St., Los Angeles, Calif.
- 8238 Balls, Alfred Z., 6132 Morton St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 8239 Beilby, Walter F., 160 W. 27th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
- 8240 Blough, Lloyd B., Box 64 Homewood Sta., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 8241 Boon, C. W., 10123 118th St., Edmonton, Alb., Canada.
- 8242 Bottome, Turner D., 2934 Shriver Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 8243 Gouricius, B. J., Box 1111, Portland, Ore.
- 8244 Bright, Edward H., 1003 N. George St., Rome, N. Y.
- 8245 Brooks, Sol J., 130 W. Water St., Elmira, N. Y.
- 8246 Brown, W. W., 4037 Alameda Drive, San Diego, Calif.
- 8247 Buffham, F. B., 927 Lake Ave., Racine, Wis.
- 8248 Burford, Samuel C., Arthur, Ont., Canada.
- 8249 Burg, E. L., 839 First St., Lancaster, Pa.
- 8250 Cathon, John D., 1228 22nd St., N. W., Canton, Ohio.
- 8251 Connolly, Matthew W. K., The Lock House, Deepcut, Surrey, England.
- 8252 Creegan, John W., 916 6th St. S. W., Washington, D. C.
- 8253 Curham, Robert, 12 E. 78th St., New York City.
- 8254 Dascalaki, Pan., Hotel Paughion, Athens, Greece.
- 8255 Dube, J. A., 300 Queen St., Quebec, Canada.
- 8256 Duncan, J. N., 1649 Newhall St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- 8257 Dupleich, Jean, 76 Ave. des Ternes, Paris XVII, France.
- 8258 Fonda, H. A., 1954 E. 177th St., New York City.
- 8259 Foth, Louis H., 435 Hackensack St., Carlstadt, N. J.
- 8260 Goodhue, Edward L., 1260 Elizabeth St., Pasadena, Calif.
- J8261 Green, Max, 1826 Fresno St., Fresno, Calif.
- 8262 Hanscom, A. P., 1017 Kains Ave., Albany, Calif.
- 8263 Hays, Herbert C., Lansdowne, Pa.
- 8264 Henneman, Harry O., 6434 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 8265 Johnson, Einer, 2220 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
- 8266 Kavanagh, Jos. A., 606 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.
- 8267 Langstroth, Chas. S., Silver City, N. M.
- 8268 Lyne, George, 2332 Duane St., Los Angeles, Calif.

- 8269 Mansfield, Eustace L., The Red House, Nebridge, Kildare, Ireland.
- 8270 Mason, Rev. Ralph S., Box 231, Richmond Hill, Ont., Canada.
- 8271 McGrew, Clarence A., 906 W. Lewis St., San Diego, Calif.
- 8272 Nesbitt, Wm. Lloyd, 201 E. Summit St., Kent, Ohio.
- 8273 O'Bolger, Robt. E., Culver Rd., R. F. D. 5, Rochester, N. Y.
- 8274 Puget Sound Branch No. 70, A. P. S, Seattle-Tacoma, Wash.
- 8275 Rauert, Walter H., 4236 McPherson St., St. Louis, Mo.
- 8276 Roberts, R., 430 Strand, London, England.
- 8277 Rauth, Carl, 506 N. 6th St., Springfield, Ill.
- 8278 Sanford, Louis A., Box 1220 Sta. C., Los Angeles, Calif.
- 8279 Schernikow, Ernest, 1426 Washington St., San Francisco, Calif.
- 8280 Seamans, Arthur E., U. S. Experiment Farm, Huntley, Mont.
- 8281 Shaub, Fred W., 4219B Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
- 8282 Simonds, Miss Jean, 81 Central St., Auburndale, Mass.
- 8283 Skrate, Walter I., 8037 St. Lawrence Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 8284 Steinbart, Frank H., 91 Grand Ave., Portland, Ore.
- 8285 Steinway, Charles F., 109 W. 57th St., New York City.
- 8286 Taussig, Charles A., 220 Broadway, New York City.
- 8287 Westphal, Julius M., 212 Bluff St., Joliet, Ill.
- 8288 Wishny, Milton, 2492 De Voe Terrace, New York City.
- 8289 Wolfe, Roy L., 248 Oakley Ave., Riverside, Calif.
- 8290 Wurtelle, Philip J., Box 64, Clinton, N. Y.

Reinstated.

- 6021 Beron, Mrs. Donca P., ul. Kiril i Metodi 5, Sofia, Bulgaria.
- 5993 Borek, Richard, Wilhelmsplat 4, Brunswick, Germany.
- 2482 Bowker, H. F., 444 Wilson Ave., Vallejo, Calif.
- 5921 Crittenton, Rev. L. A., 606 Washington St., Cairo, Ill.
- 4204 Gilbert, F. M., 1117 W. 20th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
- 4515 Hopkins, Howard C., 131 Prince St., Los Angeles, Calif.
- 5437 Jeannede, Nick, 503 8th Ave., New York City.
- 4691 Lloyd, Michael J., 2469 Overlock Rd., Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

Resignations Accepted.

These resignations have been received from time to time since Sept. 1st and names submitted to the Delinquency Committee, with the idea of retaining them on the membership roll. Dr. Hennan, Chairman of the Committee on Delinquencies, reports that several letters have been written each one with very few replies, most of which claim they are no longer interested in stamps. Out of a list of 63 resignations, 5 have paid their dues.

- 7214 Babcock, F. A., 170 E. 7th St., Oswego, N. Y.
- 6565 Bailey, J. R., Box 52, Gastonia, N. C.
- 6250 Balaban, M. S., 530 W. 145th St., New York City.
- 7699 Barr, Jas. A. Jr., 1110 E. Eldorado St., Stockton, Calif.
- 7219 Bleecker, W. G., 860 A Ave., Coronado, Calif.
- 7100 Brown, E. Herbert, Cham. Com., Dallas, Tex.
- 7327 Bryan, Edw. E., 1135 ½ E. Wash. St., Portland, Ore.
- 6305 Calderari, C. E., 18 Onslow Rd., Richmond, Surrey, London, England.
- 7406 Camp, J. J., 727 Forest Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
- 1717 Champpagne, T. J., 27 Thorndyke St., Springfield, Mass.
- 7229 Dary, M. I., 418 Grant Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

- 6594 De Stoppelaar, L. P., 495 Hoerengracht, Amsterdam, Holland.
 7520 Duryee, Al., Y. M. C. A., Grand Island, Neb.
 6026 Fisher, C. C., 806 Washington Ave., Cokeville, Tenn.
 6176 Fleck, J. P., Box 206, Haworth, N. J.
 7235 Frank, Roy C., 809 Northwester Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
 7480 Greve, Fredk., 3733 Central Ave., Nashville, Tenn.
 3170 Hall, R. D., 7 N. Mulberry St., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
 7589 Harrington, F. B., State Teachers College, Weatherford, Okla.
 7484 Harrington, F. M. Jr., 2406 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 4933 Haberle, W. J., 2205 James St., Syracuse, N. Y.
 6266 Heidel, E. J., Box 1044, Memphis, Tenn.
 5701 Henman, A. R., Sunbury, Ont., Canada.
 6546 Holderoft, Gordon, 1605 Douglas St., Victoria, B. C., Canada.
 7392 Ides, X. D., 1825 Mohegan Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
 5730 Irion, Ernst, Millerburg, Ohio.
 7345 John, Maurice T., Galesburg, Ill.
 3558 Krippner, L. L., Box 3031, Jacksonville, Fla.
 7632 Kronheim, W. A., 733 Landis Ave., Vineland, N. J.
 6926 Lilly, Edwin W., Eden, N. Y.
 7491 Little, Robt., 733 W. Wayne St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 6702 Lowenheim, Fredk. A., # 8 Premium River Rd., New Rochelle, N. Y.
 6704 Macpherson, Jas. E., 909 N. "M" St., Tacoma, Wash.
 6407 MacDougall, H. C., 20 Dover Rd., Wellesley, Mass.
 6408 Matincheff, Ivan I., 6 Preslav St., Sofia, Bulgaria.
 7495 Maxwell, Paul S., Pepperill, Mass.
 6438 Medding, Walter L., 29 Majestic Ave., Worcester, Mass.
 4512 Meyer, H. Henry, 1439 University Ave., New York.
 6707 Mondonca, J. M. De, Box 353, Kobe, Japan.
 6104 Mordecai, R. M., 850 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.
 7305 Ohtake, Kunimoto, Tokio, Japan.
 6585 Palmer, H. S., Dept. Geology, Univ. Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii.
 7254 Pichard, E. C., Box 1134, Bisbee, Ariz.
 2190 Plympton, K., Laguna Beach, Calif.
 7792 Quine, W. V., 16 Orchard Rd., Akron, Ohio.
 6359 Schmidt, J. R., 417 Reinhardt Ave., Columbus, Ohio.
 8080 Schulz, Otto, 1832 Balboa St., San Francisco, Calif.
 7648 Selander, C. O., Harvey House, Rincon, N. M.
 6360 Sharp, R. E., 167 1/2 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.
 4171 Shelley, H. O. H., Cupertino, Calif.
 5532 Skinner, C. D., 75 Carolina Ave., Providence, R. I.
 6363 Stone, R. M., 67 Kingston St., Boston, Mass.
 4560 Tremper, Lauren, 3707 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 6986 Troendle, Eugene, 926 Wildwood Ave., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 7455 Waterfield, Dr. N. E., Port Sudan, Sudan, Africa.
 7690 Vawter, C. D., 33 N. Sheridan Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
 7653 Wood, Grace A., 1301 Henry St., Berkeley, Calif.
 6718 Wright, R. C., 281 E. Center St., Pasadena, Calif.

Resignations Received.

- 3251 Cutler, Marshall, 14 Piazza D'Azeglio, Florence, Italy.
 7046 Mars, Clinton E., Florida, N. Y.

Deceased.

- 5602 Jorner, Ferd, 3620 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
 7184 Kuhn, Chas. A., 66½ 35th St., Milwaukee, Wis., June 17, 1925.

New Branch Chartered.

- 8274 Puget Sound Branch No. 70 A. P. S., Seattle-Tacoma, Wash.; Clyde D. Brill, Pres., 951 Market St., Tacoma, Wash.; C. S. Ernest, Secy., 1014 3rd Ave., Seattle, Wash.

New Life Member.

- 376—1657 Smith, Edward W., 1713 Broderick St., San Francisco, Calif.

Addresses Wanted.

Mail is returned from the following last known address:

- 7761 Black, Douglas D., Hotel Whipple, San Diego, Calif.
 51—5096 Georgantas, N. A., 2 Olympas St., Athens, Greece.
 6265 Greco, 1645 Doan Ave., E. Cleveland, Ohio.
 5632 Kaufman, Benj., 220 5th Ave., New York City.
 7561 Reimer, Richard, 4316 S. Compton St., St. Louis, Mo.
 7721 Thomas, J. G., 25 Laurel St., Asheville, N. C.

Change of Address.

- 7105 Comings, Fred S. from Governors Island to Office of Finance Officer, Fort Niagara, N. Y.
 6313 Demant, Axel, from 448 Amsterdam Ave. to 206 W. 83rd St., New York City.
 6236 Millican, Kenneth A. from Oakland to 45 Wistaria Pathway, Wildwood Gardens, Piedmont, Calif.
 6590 Seward, Wm. H. from 48 to 58 Elizabeth St., Johnson City, N. Y.
 5601 Wulff, L. P. from 2027 Vinton Ave. to 273 N. Bellevue Blvd., Memphis, Tenn.
 7755 Adams, Jno. J. from 2926 Staunton Rd. to 2657 First Ave., Huntington, W. Va.
 6518 Brown, Chas. G. from Cape Charles, Va. to 33 Atterbury Ave., Trenton, N. J.
 7337 Hadlow, Wm. F. from 150B High St. to 19 Babbacombe Rd., Bromlye, Kent, England.
 6098 Hudson, L. W. from Oakland to 1554 W. 45th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 7823 Kleinknecht, A. G. from 7012 Hamilton to 6944 Hamilton Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 4673 Lehman, Robt. S. from 98A Reid Ave. to 295 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 7008 McClellan, L. M. from 2828 Waterloo Rd. to 163 Wildwood Ave., Victoria, B. C.
 1125 Ogden, Mrs. Minnie, from Hamilton, Mo. to Gen. Deliv., Long Beach, Calif.
 2886 Pifer, Edw. P. A. from 115 Mary St. to 2002 Summit Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
 4304 Walker, Stanley M. from Rico, Colo. to 592 S. High St., Denver, Colo.
 6225 Walker, W. R. from 675 W. Willis Ave. to care Holley Carburetor Co., Detroit, Mich.
 3702 Webb, William from Morristown, N. J. to 567 Ingleside Ave. S., St. Petersburg, Florida.
 6419 Weed, Edw. F. from Rowayton to Box 314, Darien, Conn.

Membership Summary.

Membership Jan. 1, 1926	3385	
New Stockholders	55	
Reinstated	8	
		3448
Resignations Accepted	58	
Deceased	2	60
Total Membership February 1, 1926		3388

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

58 members do not want to play in our yard any longer and their resignations having been received previous to Nov. 1st, are accepted and published in this report. Makes a big hole in our total. Discouraged? Not a bit. 25 members have been added to our list this month as obtaining a new member this fiscal year. This shows that our Slogan Every Member Get a Member is being recognized by some anyway. 134 members have thus far obtained a new member, leaving 3254 members no heard from. Reader, are you one of the latter? If so please start now to obtain that one new member. We can fail in obtaining the 5000 total only as you fail in this obligation to your Society.

To those who have a little "pep" in their make-up, is offered a chance for a free trip to the New York Convention and Exhibition October next. See notice elsewhere in this number. The \$50.00 cash prize offered by Charles Beamish will be considered as the second prize, the silver cup becomes the 3rd prize. Next month we will list the standing of those working for that New York trip.

The following is the general standing to date. P. M. and L. R. are still neck and neck. Seebom gets on the list this month with 8 having obtained 5 applicants thru January.

Guest 47; Davis 40; L. R. and P. M. 10 each; Seebom 8; Bloss 7; Klein also gets on the list with 5.

EVERY MEMBER GET A MEMBER.

5000—1926.

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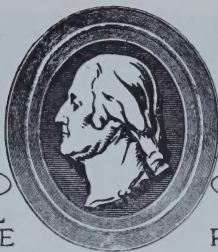
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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Entered as second class matter, December 31st, 1917, at the post office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under the Act of March 3rd, 1879.

Vol. 39.

APRIL, 1926.

No. 7.

Surcharged Bi-Sected Stamps.

By MICHAEL MILLER.

A. P. S. Life. Royal P. S. L.

Collectors of postage stamps being well known for their idiosyncrasies, it is not then surprising that they should become interested in stamps that are cut in pieces, either in halves or quarters, which pieces are used for regular postage, in addition to collecting perfectly good stamps. It is bad enough to admit to a non-philatelist that you collect stamps, but worse to a philatelist that you collect "splits," as the writer has been doing for a number of years. My friend, Phil Ward, said that he has trouble enough trying to get whole stamps and cannot understand why I should worry about pieces of stamps, but let me show him an 1847 bi-sect on cover in fine condition and he will be haunting me to death to let him have it.

Bi-sected or split stamps more often are the result of necessity and inasmuch as this article must be limited I am going to confine myself to such stamps that were bi-sected or split under official authority and overprinted with a new valuation. In my investigation I find that there are only twenty countries that issued such surcharged stamps, of which exactly half are the British Colonies and eight of which are the West Indies. Altogether ninety-six of such stamps were issued and although the British Colonies constitute half of such issuing countries they have only issued twenty-five stamps. But on the other hand we find that the four Portuguese Colonies have issued forty-six stamps, which is nearly twice as much, and Portuguese India alone has issued thirty-eight such stamps or more than one-third. The British and Portuguese Colonies combined have issued seventy-one out of a total of ninety-six stamps leaving only twenty-five stamps for all the other countries of the world, consisting of Cochin China, Columbia, Germany, Russia, Shanghai and Turkey.

The first offender, if we may call it such, was the little Island of Barbados, which nearly fifty years ago had a shortage of one penny stamps, so a number of five shilling stamps were perforated in half vertically after first having overprinted "1d" on each portion. Apparently this manner of filling the shortage became known to a number of the other West Indies because St. Vincent followed in 1880 with two such surcharges and Dominica in 1882 with three surcharges. Grenada in the same year issued two surcharges, but in the latter no value was

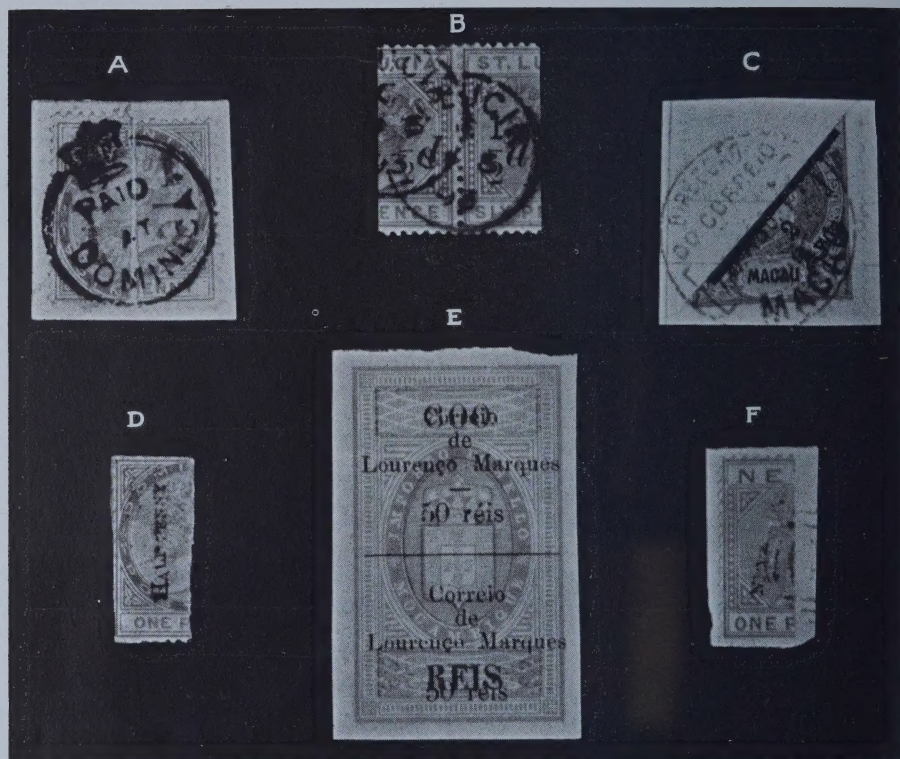


FIG. 1. SHOWING MANNER OF SURCHARGE.

A. With value upright, one is normal, the other reversed. B. With value in figures. C. Value surcharged diagonally. D. Value overprinted in words, sideways. E. Name of Country, sideways. F. Unusual specimen, one of a series with not only the surcharged name of country but also new value and guide line for separation. Also the only stamps of this type with horizontal separation.

placed on the bi-sected pieces but merely the word "postage" was over-printed, a peculiarity not in evidence on any other bi-sected stamps.

In the following year, that is 1883, Nevis issued two surcharged stamps, then came St. Christopher in 1885 with one stamp, after which there seemed to have been a lull and for quite a number of years we do not hear of it again amongst the West Indies until 1891 when Falkland Island issued a "split" because of a change in the postal rates which made a half penny necessary and the supplies as ordered from London not forthcoming in time when the new postal rates went into effect. In 1892 St. Lucia issued the last bi-sected stamp in the Islands because there was a shortage of one-half cent stamps, the Postmaster of that colony surcharging the six penny stamps after they were bi-sected. It will be noted that the largest or more populous colonies of the British West Indies did not at all recourse to these surcharged bi-sected stamps, and as yet none of them are found in the issues of Bermuda, Bahamas, Jamaica and Trinidad.

The other British Colonies are the Niger Coast Protectorate, or as was previously called Oil Rivers Protectorate, and Canada. Oil Rivers during the years 1893 and 1894 issued eight of such surcharged split stamps, seven of which alone were of the one-half penny and only one of the one penny variety. Apparently the Postmaster of the Colony could not seem to fill the demand for such stamps

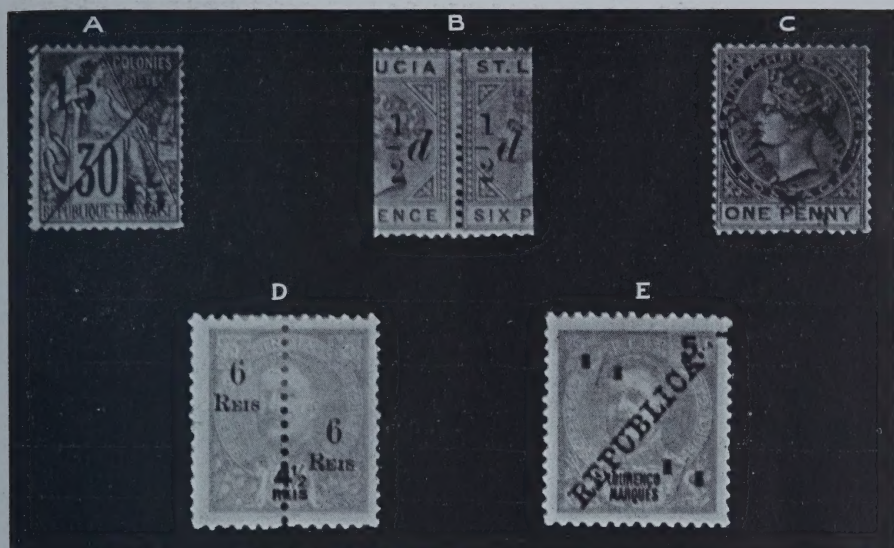


FIG. 2. SHOWING MANNER OF SEPARATION.

A. With guide line for the cut, upper right to lower left. B. The common form, a vertical knife or scissors cut. C. With guide line but to be cut upper left to lower right. D. By perforation (vertical). E. By perforation (diagonal).

and he never seemed to be able to have a sufficient supply of each printing on hand, as they were being exhausted from time to time until the regular supply came in.

Canada had a sudden shortage of one and two cent stamps in one of the offices and pending the arrival of a new supply, the local postmaster, sometime in January, 1899, took several of the three cent numeral type and divided them into two unequal portions and surcharged the figure "1" in blue on what appeared to be about one-third of the stamp and the figure "2" in violet on the other two-thirds of the stamp. This was only in use for a very short time and these stamps are very scarce. They cannot be strictly designated as surcharged under the same authority as was the case in the other issues, but only filled a short and very sudden demand at a local post office.

Of the twenty countries in the postal history that have issued these surcharged split stamps, Portuguese India is the worst offender. It seems strange that there was continuous necessity for so many varied surcharges during the years 1911 and 1912 when thirty-eight such stamps were issued, unless due partly to changes in coinage. The Portuguese did not stop with that colony but followed up with Lorenzo Marques, which issued four splits in 1899 and Mozambique Co. which issued one stamp in 1900. Macao closed the list in 1911 by issuing three splits.

Besides the British and Portuguese Colonies issuing a considerable number of such bi-sects there was Shanghai which in 1893 gave us eleven, nine of which alone were one-half cent surcharges, and Turkey which in 1886, 1887 and 1888 issued ten splits and the unusual occurred in that two of these split stamps were newspaper stamps. In order to complete the list of countries issuing these stamps we have very few countries to mention as single instances occur. Russia in 1883 issued a surcharged stamp which because of the shortage of the seven kopecks



FIG. 3. SURCHARGED BISECTS IN BLOCKS.

St. Lucia, 1892. Block of four of Scott's #40 with variety, "2 of $\frac{1}{2}$ " omitted. In the center a block of eight, Shanghai #137 and at the right Dominica, 1882, Scott's #12.

and Cochin China in 1886 surcharged half of the thirty cent stamp with fifteen cents. Columbia in 1883 issued a surcharged stamp and it is the only South American country that can claim such honor or has committed such offense, whichever the view point may be. In 1901 Germany had to recourse to surcharging the five pfenning by three pfenning.

This concludes the list of the countries that have been issuing these stamps. A glance through these surcharged stamps will show that nearly all of them were occasioned by shortage of the very low denominations and with stamps having been in existence for about eighty-five years it is remarkable to find that only twenty countries have issued ninety-six surcharged bi-sected stamps. The surcharging as done by the different countries were of various kinds. Some had the name of the country only; some had the new valuation either in figures or words, while the stamps of Lorenzo Marques have not only the new value but the name of the country and the fact that it is a postage stamp. As to the manner of separation, it was either cut or perforated and the perforation was vertical or horizontal. Where a knife or scissors was to be used some countries were kind enough to provide a guide line at the bis-section, whether diagonally or horizontally, but other countries omitted it. A showing of these stamps are very interesting, because when anyone sees these bi-sected splits in a collection he is bound to ask about them, as has been my experience, and thus will be a source of pride and pleasure to the collector to be able to explain this novel way of filling the demand for stamps.

LIST OF BI-SECTED SURCHARGED STAMPS.

Country	Year	Cat. No.	New Value	Color	Stamp Cut	Bi-Section
Barbados	1878	57	1P	B	5S	Vert-Perf
Barbados	1878	58	1P	B	5S	Vert-Perf
Barbados	1879	59	1P	B	5S	Vert-Perf
Canada	1899	85B	1C	Bl	3C	Vert-Cut
Canada	1899	85C	2C	V	3C	Vert-Cut
Cochin China	1886	6	15C	B	30C	Diag-Cut
Columbia	1883	124	5P		16P	

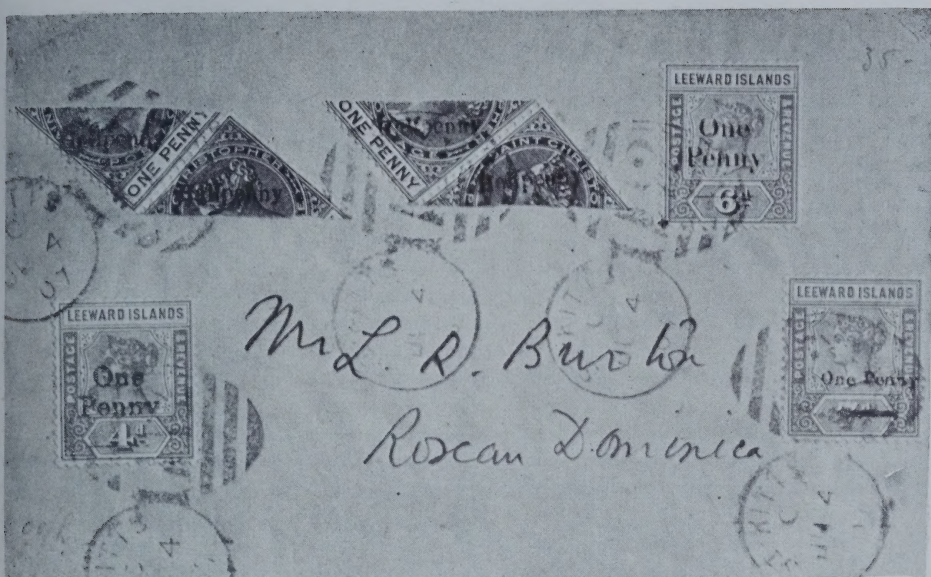


FIG. 4. AN UNUSUAL COVER.

The three types of the Leeward Islands provisionals of 1902 used with pairs of St. Christopher #15, one pair shows the normal surcharge the other a reversed surcharge and not inverted as noted by Scott.

Dominica	1882	10	$\frac{1}{2}$ P	B	1P	Vert-Cut
Dominica	1882	11	$\frac{1}{2}$ P	B	1P	Vert-Cut
Dominica	1882	12	$\frac{1}{2}$ P	R	1P	Vert-Cut
Falkland	1891	12	$\frac{1}{2}$ P	B	1P	Diag-Cut
Germany	1901	65B	3Pf.		5Pf.	
Grenada	1882	14	*			Diag-Cut
Grenada	1882	15	*	B	*	Diag-Cut
Lorenzo Marques	1899	44	5R	B	10R	Horiz-Cut
Lorenzo Marques	1899	45	25R	B	10R	Horiz-Cut
Lorenzo Marques	1899	46	50R	B	30R	Horiz-Cut
Lorenzo Marques	1899	47	50R	B	800R	Horiz-Cut
Macao	1911	159	2A	B	4A	Diag-Cut
Macao	1911	160	5A	R	10A	Diag-Cut
Macao	1911	161	5A	R	10A	Diag-Cut
Mozambique Co.	1900	41	50R	V	20R	Vert-Perf
Nevis	1883	26	$\frac{1}{2}$ P	B	1P	Vert-Cut
Nevis	1883	27	$\frac{1}{2}$ P	V	1P	Vert-Cut
Niger Coast Prot.						
(Oil Rivers Prot.)	1893	7	$\frac{1}{2}$ P	R	1P	Diag-Cut
(Oil Rivers Prot.)	1893	7A	$\frac{1}{2}$ P	V	1P	Diag-Cut
(Oil Rivers Prot.)	1894	49	$\frac{1}{2}$ P	R	1P	Vert Cut
(Oil Rivers Prot.)	1894	49A	$\frac{1}{2}$ P	R	1P	Vert Cut
(Oil Rivers Prot.)	1894	50	1P	R	2P	Vert Cut
(Oil Rivers Prot.)	1894	51	$\frac{1}{2}$ P	Bl	1P	Vert Cut
(Oil Rivers Prot.)	1894	52	$\frac{1}{2}$ P	V	1P	Vert Cut
(Oil Rivers Prot.)	1894	53	$\frac{1}{2}$ P	B	1P	Vert Cut
Port. India	1911	260	1R	B	2R	D P
Port. India	1911	260B	1R	B	2R	D C
Port. India	1912	260C	1R	B	2R	V P
Port. India	1912	261	1R	B	1T	V P
Port. India	1912	262	1R	B	5T	V P
Port. India	1912	263	1R	B	5T	V P
Port. India	1912	264	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ R	B	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ R	V P

Country	Year	Cat. No.	New Value	Color	Stamp Cut	Bi-Section
Port. India	1912	264C	1 ½ R	B	4 ½ R	V P
Port. India	1912	265	1 ½ R	B	9R	V P
Port. India	1912	266	1 ½ R	B	4T	V P
Port. India	1912	267	2R	B	2 ½ R	V P
Port. India	1912	268	2R	B	4T	V P
Port. India	1912	269	3R	B	2 ½ R	V P
Port. India	1912	270	3R	B		V P
Port. India	1912	271	6R	B	4 ½ R	V P
Port. India	1912	272	6R	B	9R	V P
Port. India	1912	273	6R	B	9R	V P
Port. India	1912	274	6R	B	8T	V P
Port. India	1912	275	1R	B	5T on 2T	V P
Port. India	1912	276	1R	B	5T on 4T	V P
Port. India	1912	277	1R	B	5T on 8T	V P
Port. India	1912	278	2R	B	2 ½ R on 6R	V P
Port. India	1912	279	2R	B	2 ½ R on 9R	V P
Port. India	1912	280	3R	B	5T on 2T	V P
Port. India	1912	281	3R	B	5T on 4T	V P
Port. India	1912	282	3R	B	5T on 8T	V P
Port. India	1912	283	1R	B	5T	V P
Port. India	1912	283B	1R	B	2R	V P
Port. India	1912	284	1R	B	1R	V P
Port. India	1912	285	1R	B	5T	V P
Port. India	1912	285A	1R	B	5T	V P
Port. India	1912	285B	1 ½ R	B	4 ½ R	V P
Port. India	1912	285C	2R	B	2 ½ R	V P
Port. India	1912	285D	3R	B	2 ½ R	V P
Port. India	1912	286	3R	B	2T	V P
Port. India	1912	287	3R	B	5T	V P
Port. India	1912	288	6R	B	4 ½ R	V P
Port. India	1912	289	6R	B	9R	V P
Russia	1883	38A	7K	R	14K	Diag.
St. Christopher	1885	15	½ P	B	1P	Diag-Cut
St. Lucia	1892	40	½ P	B	6P	Vert-Cut
St. Vincent	1880	30	½ P	R	6P	Vert. Perf
St. Vincent	1880	31	1P	R	6P	Vert. Perf
Shanghai	1893	137	1C	B	2C	Vert. Perf
Shanghai	1893	138	½ C	B	5C	Vert. Perf
Shanghai	1893	138A	½ C	B	5C	Vert. Perf
Shanghai	1893	139	½ C	B	5C	Vert. Perf
Shanghai	1893	139A	½ C	B	5C	Vert. Perf
Shanghai	1893	140	½ C	B	5C	Vert. Perf
Shanghai	1893	141	½ C	B	5C	Vert. Perf
Shanghai	1893	141A	½ C	B	5C	Vert. Perf
Shanghai	1893	142	½ C	B	5C	Vert. Perf
Shanghai	1893	142A	½ C	B	5C	Vert. Perf
Shanghai	1893	143	1C	R	2C	Vert. Perf
Turkey	1887	78	10PA	B	20PA	Diag-Cut
Turkey	1887	79	20PA	B	1PI	Diag-Cut
Turkey	1887	79A	1PI	B	2PI	Diag-Cut
Turkey	1887	80	1PI	B	2PI	Diag-Cut
Turkey	1887	81	2PI	B	5PI	Diag-Cut
Turkey	1887	82	2PI	R	5PI	Diag-Cut
Turkey	1890	92	1PI	B	2PI	Diag-Cut
Turkey	1890	93	1PI	B	2PI	Diag-Cut
Turkey	1892	94	1PI	B	2PI	Diag-Cut
Turkey	1886	808	10PA	Bl	20PA	Diag-Cut
Turkey	1886	809	10PA	B	20PA	Diag-Cut

COLORS B-Black Bl-Blue

R-Red V-Violet

Varieties of U. S. Department Stamps.

By HARRY M. KONWISER.

The items listed below are supplemental to those described in this periodical (March, 1925; June, 1925, and December, 1925) and represent "most of the things known" about the Department stamps of the United States, 1873-79.

Cancellations are many and varied, following to great extent those in evidence as having been used on the regular postage stamps of the period. Nicely cancelled stamps, it might be stated, are in demand, and prices have recently strengthened to a considerable degree. The same applies to very nice mint copies.

It seems that collectors of Americana who have in the past neglected the Department stamps are now realizing that their collection of United States stamps is incomplete without Department stamps. These stamps are not in the revenue class, it might be pointed out—having been used legitimately for postage.

Some of these days someone will offer for public inspection a complete collection of the Official Reprints of these stamps, made in 1875, showing every variety surcharged "Specimen" and showing those with the dotted "I" in "Specimen" and the elusive "Sepcimen" errors. If there is such a collection in existence it can be considered "unique."

The reader is asked to make note of the fact that the compiler of these statistics is not a dealer in stamps, and is not particularly interested in "the market values" of these or any other stamps, and therefore such prices as are recorded in these articles are "prices realized" and not "guesses" or are they made for any ulterior purposes—such as booming the market.

Such "discoveries" and varieties as have been listed are based upon actual facts.

Agriculture.

- 1c. Soft paper, very fine copy, no gum, sold F. P. Brown Co. sale, 1925, at \$30.50.
 - 1c. Soft paper, very fine. sold Morgenthau sale, to Economist Stamp Co., 1925, at \$51.
 - 2c. Yellow, 1873, block of four, very fine, o. g., sold Kelleher sale, 1925, at \$17.
 - 3c. "Sepcimen" error.
 - 3c. Soft paper, block of four, very fine, mint, sold Kelleher sale, 1925, at \$12.
 - Same, yellow, 1873, sold \$9.
 - 6c. Yellow, 1873, block of four, o. g., very fine, sold Kelleher sale, 1925, at \$14.
 - 10c. 1873, block of four, o. g., unusually fine, sold Kelleher sale, 1925, at \$46.
 - 12c. golden yellow, o. g., remarkably fine, Continental print, block of four, sold Kelleher sale, 1925, at \$86.
 - 24c. Yellow, 1873, beautifully centered, full o. g., block of four, sold Kelleher sale, 1925, at \$44.
 - 30c. Yellow, o. g., fine copies, have been bringing around \$6. at auction sales.
- Proofs on Bond paper, set 1c. to 30c., offered by Klein at \$12.50.

Executive.

- 3c. Cover, very fine copy, Executive Mansion envelope, purple cork cancellation, also "Washington, D. C. Sept. 28 12 M 1878" purple, sold Toaspern sale to Congressman Ackerman, at \$67. This is believed to be a record price.
- Proofs on Bond paper, set 1c. to 10c., offered by Klein, 1925, at \$7.50.

Interior.

1c. Vermilion, 1873, entire pane of 100 stamps with full sheet margins, superb, sold Kelleher sale, 1925, at \$67.50.

1c, 2c, 3c, 1873, each in blocks of four, o. g., very fine, sold Kelleher sale, 1925, the lot at \$5.

2c. Vermilion, 1879, full pane, 100 stamps, o. g., very fine, sold Kelleher sale, 1925, at \$19.50.

3c. Vermilion, complete o. g. sheet, 100, Plate 27, sold Scott sale, 1918.

6c. Cancelled "Used Up" in two lines, in black.

10c. Vermilion, complete o. g. sheet, 100, sold Scott sale, 1918.

24c. 1873, cancelled "Used Up" in black, in two lines, owned and shown to writer, by F. S. Cramer.

30c. Described in Bartels sales catalog, Jan. 1926, as follows: "It is No. 1605, catalog (Soft paper) but in our opinion no 30c. or 90c. were printed by the American Bank Note Co."

90c. Imperforate pair, margins, described "apparently on regular paper, though possibly a proof," sold Bartels sale, 1925, at \$4.50.

Proofs on Bond paper, set 1c. to 90c., offered by Klein, at \$15.

"The 30c Interior on soft paper is getting more plentiful, and additional used copies are being found. The 24c on soft paper is a far rarer stamp used than the 30c, which is listed at \$75. No copies of the 90c on soft paper have yet turned up, but there is every reason to think they were printed by the American B. N. Company."—Philatelic Gazette, 1911.

Justice.

1c. Purple, block of four, very fine, o. g., sold Kelleher sale, 1925, at \$6.10.

3c. 1873, block of four, o. g., very fine, sold Kelleher sale, 1925, at \$15.

3c. on original cover, offered by Burger Co., 1925, at \$35.

3c. 1873, block of four, Plate No. 77 at bottom, o. g., very fine, sold Kelleher sale, 1925, at \$29.25.

10c. Purple, block of four, o. g., very fine, sold Kelleher sale, 1925, at \$27.

12c. Purple, fine, o. g., "offset or printed also on the back sideways" according to Mozian, sold Mozian sale, 1926, at \$5.30.

24c. "Sepecimen" error.

30c. "Sepecimen" error.

90c. Purple, o. g., wonderful copy, sold Kelleher sale, 1925, at \$44.

Navy.

1c. Soft paper, surcharged Specimen, should not be regarded as scarce or rare.

1c. Soft paper, "Specimen" surcharge, block of four, sold Kelleher sale, 1925, at \$5.85.

2c. blue, very thick gum, obviously put on after perforation.

2c. Green error, fine copy, close at left, sold Morgenthau sale, 1925, at \$48.50. (Is it clear to everyone that this green colored stamp was never regularly issued?) A copy sold at 1925 Kelleher sale was on "paper tinted rose on face."

2c—Green error, block of four, imperf, in Miller collection, cost \$200. in 1922.

6c. Block of four, o. g., very fine, sold Kelleher sale, 1925, at \$6.80.

12c. Block of four, o. g., very fine, sold Kelleher sale, 1925, at \$14.

Proofs on Bond paper, 1c. to 90c., offered by Klein, 1925, at \$16.50.

Post Office.

Diagonal half of 6c. black used as 3c, probably 1873 issue, on original, cancelled nicely, very fine, from the Worthington collection, sold to A. Krassa, Morgenthau sale, 1925, at \$130. This is undoubtedly the record public sales price. Immediately after the sale H. Toasperm sold two "similar copies" at \$75. each. In 1922 a "similar copy" sold at auction for \$29.50.

12c. Black, on gray surfaced paper, complete o. g., sheet of 100, Plate 71, sold Scott sale, 1918.

12c. on cover, offered by F. P. Brown at \$28.50.

15c. "Imperf on bond paper, proof pair", so described, sold Bartels sale, 1926, at \$6.50.

24c. Grayish black, block of four, o. g., very fine, sold Kelleher sale, 1925, at \$12.50.

90c. Marginal block of four, o. g., very fine, sold Kelleher sale, 1925, at \$20.

Proofs on Bond paper, 1c. to 30c., offered by Klein, 1925, at \$15.

State.

1c, 2c, 3c, 7c, 10c, 15c, all black town cancellations, fine, sold Doane sale, 1925, at \$12.25.

3c. Green, block of four, o. g., perfs touch, sold Kelleher sale, 1925, at \$13.75.

6c. Block of four, o. g., very fine, sold Kelleher sale, 1925, at \$9.

7c. Red cancellation, sold Thompson sale, 1925, at \$12. (This was so reported in Mekeels Weekly, Nov. 23, 1925.)

12c. Dark green, block of four, o. g., minor crease in two stamps, sold Kelleher sale, 1925, at \$37.

30c. Green, mint, very fine, dot under "T" of "Department," sold Toasperm sale, 1925, at \$6.10.

90c. cancelled "1" in rings, very fine, sold Doane sale, 1925, at \$7.25.

\$2. Cancelled with blue receiving stamp, sold Doane sale, 1925, at \$36.25. Same, well centered and very fine, not used, sold Kelleher sale, 1925, at \$23. Same, mint, centered E, sold Toasperm sale, 1925, at \$15.75. Same, mint v. f. sold Brown sale, 1925, at \$21.

\$5. Pen cancel removed so only faint traces remain, well centered, sold Kelleher sale, 1925, at \$127.50. Same, mint, centered N, sold Toasperm sale, 1925, at \$135. Same, o. g., perfs cut in slightly at top, sold Morgenthau sale, 1925, to M. J. Fenster, at \$146. Same, green shade, well centered, o. g., sold Bartels sale, 1925, at \$205.

\$10., o. g., sold Morgenthau sale, 1925, at \$63. Same, with plate number on margin at top, o. g., very fine, sold Kelleher sale, 1925, at \$122. Same, beautiful town cancel, sold Doane sale, 1925, at \$101. Same, mint, v. f., sold Toasperm sale, 1925, at \$97. Same, mint, v. f., sold Brown sale, 1925, at \$101.

\$20. Very fine, receiving cancel in red diamond, sold Doane sale, 1925, at \$76. Same, dark shade, o. g., very fine, sold Morgenthau sale, 1925, at \$63. Same, deep green and black, sold Kelleher sale, 1925, at \$82.50. Same, o. g., very fine, sold Kelleher sale, 1925, at \$82. Same, mint, v. f., sold Toasperm sale, 1925, at \$51. Same, mint, v. f., sold Brown sale, 1925, at \$64.

Proofs on India paper, set 1c. to \$20., sold Brown sale, 1925, at \$12.25.

Specimens, set 1c. to 90c. complete, offered by Klein, 1925, at \$37.50.

Proofs on Bond paper, 1c. to \$20., offered by Klein, 1925, at \$41.50.

1c. According to New York Philatelist, Oct. 1896: "was recently cornered and is scheduled for an advance in the next catalog; is now advertised at three

dollars—200 per cent. above catalog quotation. Is this stamp worth more because several parties have effected a corner?"

1917 prices, Morgenthau sale: 7c. block of four, o. g., \$47.50; 15c., block of four, o. g., \$47.; 24c. block of four, o. g., \$85.; \$2. block of four, o. g., \$170.

There were three printings of the dollar values which can readily be told by the shades. They might be called green, bluish green and dark green. However the \$2. has not been found in the latter shade. The special printing of the 10c. without "Specimen" is in light green shade.—Philatelic Gazette, 1911.

Treasury.

1c. to 90c., cancelled in blue, 7 are town cancels, sold Doane sale, 1925, at \$8.50.

6c. Brown, complete o. g. sheet of 100, sold at Scott sale, 1918.

30c. Without top line, above "Treasury."

30c. Brown, described: "Soft porous paper, block of 15, 3 by 5, o. g., well centered, largest block we have ever seen", sold Scott sale, 1918.

90c. Brown, Soft paper, o. g., very fine, sold Morgenthau sale, 1925, at \$27.50. Believed to be a new high for this stamp. Same, mint, sold Kelleher sale, 1925, at \$13.

Proofs on Bond paper, 1c. to 90c., except 7c., offered by Klein, 1925, at \$15.

War.

1c. Brown rose, 1873, block of four, o. g., very fine, sold Kelleher sale, 1925 at \$53.

1c. Brown rose, 1879, mint pane of 100, Plate 48, very fine, sold Kelleher sale, 1925, at \$6.75.

3c. Eight different cancels, two forts, four towns, sold Brown sale, 1925 the lot, \$3.20.

3c. Rose red, 1873, block of four, o. g., very fine, sold Kelleher sale, 1925 at \$24.50.

6c. War, hard paper, star in circle, also "Fort Grant, Arizona" in violet cover, sold Bartels sale, 1925, at \$25.

7c. Pale rose, 1873, block of four, o. g., very fine, sold Kelleher sale, 1925 at \$12.

7c. Rose, curve in oval frame above hair.

Proofs on Bond paper, 1c. to 90c., offered by Klein, 1925, at \$16.50.

The past. Digging into available records the following are noticed as having been sold at Scott sales, 1918: 1c. rose red, 1879, sheet of 100, Plate 48; 2c. dull vermilion, complete pane of 100, Plate 35; 2c. rose, Specimen, block of 37 from bottom of sheet with imprint and Plate number 35; 3c. rose red, left pane of 100, Plate 32; 6c. rose red, complete sheet of 100; 15c. rose, complete o. g. sheet of 100, Plate 87; 24c. rose, complete sheet, o. g., 100 with Plate number 86; 30c. complete o. g. sheet of 100 with Plate number 81.

"Specimen" Stamps.

Since the articles have appeared in this paper, considerable interest has been shown in the Department stamps and one of the pleasantest letters I have received came from Mr. F. M. Gilbert, an old-timer, who has just made application for re-instatement to the A. P. S. Mr. Gilbert has always fancied the "Specimen" stamps and is the owner of the recently-recorded 15 cent Navy, "Specimen" error.

Mr. Gilbert is studying the various papers and printings of the "Specimen"

stamps, Departments only, and will be pleased to hear from collectors who can tell him something about these things.

The following are reported by Mr. Gilbert:

Interior, 24c. Specimen, with small dot at left opposite nose.

Interior, 90c. Specimen, with dots between "N" and "T", also in "0" of "90."

Navy, 1c. Specimen, with dot below "N", on Soft and on Hard papers.

Navy, 7c. Specimen, with dot in top of "7".

State, 1c. Specimen, with small dotted "i" in "Specimen."

State, 12c. Specimen, with dot at upper right of "2" in "12."

State, 1c. Specimen, differences in sizes of surcharges, the "PE" of "Specimen" being heavier than other letters. On Soft paper.

The various proofs and essays were very excellently described in the American Philatelic Society booklet, by Mr. Edward H. Mason, published in 1911. This 96-page booklet covered U. S. Proofs and Essays in an able manner, and students of the Department stamps ought to get a copy of the booklet, or read The Philatelic Gazette, 1911, for the same information, by Mr. Mason.

At this, please note, an article has been completed and will probably appear in the June issue going into the "Specimen" stamps in a manner heretofore not approached. Meanwhile, who knows where the small dotted "i" appears in the sheet? In what values does this error occur? Does it occur on same sheets that had the "Sepcimen" error? Has anyone ever claimed the "Sepcimen" error appeared in the dollar State values?

Further Filatelic Figures.

By COL. LECTOR.

In promising to supplement the statistics given last month about the A. P. S. membership with an estimate of the number of stamp collectors in the United States I had in mind not alone the curious interest attached to this query but also the bearing the answer might have on the campaign to increase the A. P. S. membership. Over 200 letters were addressed to well informed dealers and collectors in all parts of the country with a questionnaire that was designed to produce exact information as to the number of collectors in the larger communities. Practically every one whose aid was solicited made reply and though some of these were facetious, some vague and some exaggerated, in the main they were evidently thoughtfully considered and the estimates founded on more than mere guess work. Nevertheless, and I cannot overstress this point, the net result is truly but a guess. I believe however that much helpful information is to be found in the figures presented and though some illusions may be shattered thereby, a close analysis will confirm the writer's view that Philately and particularly organized Philately is on a very satisfactory footing. The writer assumes full responsibility for the figures given, does not offer them as infallible and well realizes that notwithstanding the excellent sources of information that there may be considerable error in the estimates for any particular State or community.

This inquiry was based on the number of ADULT collectors only and the term "collector" applied in its broadest sense. It was considered that anyone taking sufficient interest in stamps to preserve a collection, though little might be added in any one year, qualified as a stamp collector. Dealers were of course included as well as the "collector-dealer" who came in for some caustic and humorous comment in the replies from the full fledged members of the trade. While I insist that the figures given are only offered as a guess I feel confident that they are not unreasonably inaccurate and founded, as they are, on the judg-

ment of the largest dealers, publishers and old time collectors in the country, a fair estimate of the number of collectors of the continental United States.

ESTIMATE OF ADULT COLLECTORS IN ALL STATES AND PRINCIPAL CITIES

State & City.	Pop. 1920 Census.	Estimated Number of Collectors.	
		Cities	States
ALABAMA	2,347,295		90
Birmingham	178,270	15	
ARIZONA	333,273		55
Phoenix	29,053	20	
Tucson	20,292	17	
ARKANSAS	1,750,995		25
Little Rock	64,997	3	
CALIFORNIA	3,426,536		2500
San Francisco	506,676	600	
Los Angeles	576,673	400	
COLORADO	939,736		135
Denver	256,369	60	
CONNECTICUT	1,380,585		800
Hartford	138,036	100	
Bridgeport	143,555	75	
DELAWARE	223,003		65
Wilmington	110,168	40	
DIST. OF COL.	437,571		275
Washington			
FLORIDA	966,296		60
Jacksonville	91,543	8	
GEORGIA	2,894,683		75
Atlanta	200,616	35	
IDAHO	325,594		12
Boise	21,393	6	
ILLINOIS	6,485,098		3000
Chicago	2,701,212	1200	
INDIANA	2,930,544		650
Indianapolis	314,194	125	
IOWA	2,403,630		265
Des Moines	126,468	55	
Cedar Rapids	45,566	20	
KANSAS	1,769,257		250
Topeka	50,922	20	
KENTUCKY	2,416,013		150
Louisville	234,891	40	
Lexington	41,534	10	
LOUISIANA	1,797,798		50
New Orleans	387,219	10	
MAINE	768,014		250
Portland	69,196	65	
MARYLAND	1,449,610		375
Baltimore	733,826	200	
MASSACHUSETTS	3,852,356		2000
Boston	747,923	300	
Worcester	179,754	220	

MICHIGAN	3,667,222		1000
Detroit	993,739	500	
MINNESOTA	2,386,371		850
St. Paul	234,595	175	
Minneapolis	380,498	275	
MISSISSIPPI	1,789,384		90
Meridian	23,399	5	
Vicksburg	18,072	4	
MISSOURI	3,493,547		750
St. Louis	772,897	250	
MONTANA	547,593		15
Butte	41,611	3	
NEBRASKA	1,295,502		200
Omaha	191,601	35	
NEVADA	77,407		5
Reno	12,016	3	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	443,083		100
Manchester	78,200	20	
NEW JERSEY	3,155,374		200
Newark	414,216	200	
NEW MEXICO	360,247		10
NEW YORK	10,384,144		9000
New York City	5,621,151	5000	
NO. CAROLINA	2,556,486		55
Asheville	28,504	7	
Winston Salem	48,395	10	
NORTH DAKOTA	645,730		35
Fargo	21,961	7	
OHIO	5,759,368		2000
Cleveland	796,836	300	
Cincinnati	401,247	175	
OKLAHOMA	2,927,564		65
Oklahoma City	91,258	5	
OREGON	783,389		100
Portland	258,288	30	
PENNSYLVANIA	8,720,159		3000
Philadelphia	1,823,158	600	
RHODE ISLAND	604,397		225
Providence	237,595	125	
SO. CAROLINA	1,683,662		50
Charleston	67,957	5	
SO. DAKOTA	635,839		30
Sioux Falls	25,176	2	
TENNESSEE	2,337,459		125
Memphis	162,351	9	
TEXAS	4,661,027		425
Dallas	158,976	45	
UTAH	419,446		20
Salt Lake	118,110	6	
VERMONT	352,411		50
Burlington	22,779	8	
VIRGINIA	2,306,321		350
Richmond	171,667	24	

WASHINGTON	1,356,316		250
Seattle	315,652	50	
WEST VIRGINIA	1,463,610		200
Huntington	50,177	12	
WISCONSIN	2,631,839		50
Milwaukee	457,147	200	
WYOMING	194,402		20
Cheyenne	13,829	4	

TOTAL NUMBER OF ADULT COLLECTORS, 32,852



Each dot on the above rough map of the U. S. represents fifty collectors. The location of the dots is not intended to show exact location but the number of collectors in each of the states. Fractions above an even number are also allotted a dot.

Though the foregoing estimate will appear low when compared with the figures that have previously appeared in the philatelic press I know that most of the large dealers will consider it too high rather than too low. There is naturally some error as a wide divergence of opinion was expressed by dealers and collectors in some communities, notably in California and Illinois. The former was estimated at having between one and eight thousand collectors and San Francisco alone was stated by one to have 2750. Similarly Illinois was estimated to have between 2500 and 6000 collectors with Chicago from 500 to 3500. Outside of these two states and cities the differences in opinion were not so great and in many instances the same conclusions were reached by different dealers.

Partly out of curiosity and partly because I thought it might have some bearing on the estimate of the number of collectors I asked two dealers to estimate the amount of money spent yearly on postage stamps for collections. This is a much more difficult matter but the two answers were very close to each other and do compare to the estimate of the number of collectors. One guess was 3 millions of dollars and the other 3½ millions. In connection with the first guess the dealer stated that he believed there were each year for some years past some 5 to 15 collectors that in amassing great collections spent a total of \$350,000 per year.

That some fifty others would average	\$2500 for a total of \$125,000
About 100 others who would average	\$1000 for a total of \$100,000
About 250 others who would average	\$ 500 for a total of \$125,000
About 500 others who would average	\$ 250 for a total of \$125,000
About 2500 others who would average	\$ 100 for a total of \$250,000
About 3000 others who would average	\$ 50 for a total of \$150,000
About 5000 others who would average	\$ 25 for a total of \$125,000
Total about 11,500 collectors spending	\$1,350,000

and all the others together with the juveniles another \$1,650,000 amount for a total of 3 millions. This and the other guess were only hazarded at my request and are not the result of any intensive study but are just guesses based on a long personal connection with the stamp trade. Mr. Harry Konwiser, F.H.S.L. and A. P. Auction Review Editor is of the opinion that there is sold each year in the U. S. by auction a total of 700 to 900 thousands of dollars of stamps. We wager that this will be found to be a very close estimate and it compares well with the other totals submitted.

To digress a moment, let us consider one more possible phase of this inquiry—how about the collectors under 21 years of age? Perhaps the figure of \$1,650,000 stated to be spent by the less active and juvenile collectors caught your eye. How many of the “kids”, spending pennies at a time, must there be to reach this impressive total? If you think the 32,000 and slightly over estimate low for the adult collectors what will you say when I tell you that the one man who ought to know more of this subject than any other in the country tells me that he believes there to be well over a million juvenile collectors! This year his firm had no less than 50,000 inquiries about stamps, etc. and the greater part by far came from the youngsters. This dealers statements are so well known to be ultra conservative that we may confidently state that the total of stamp collectors, adults and juveniles is well over the million mark!

Now what conclusions are to be drawn from the foregoing? I note first that stamp collecting is an urban avocation, if any corroboration were needed of this conclusion the list of occupations given by A. P. S. applicants as noted in the former article on this subject would be conclusive. Second, that climatic conditions affect the degree of popularity, there being less collectors in the warmer climates. Third, that the number of collectors in any one community or State is never in any normal ratio to the population. In other words the degree to which the hobby is followed in any locality depends on local stimulus, local publicity and a host of factors that either stimulate or deadeh interest. An interesting subject for research lies in reasons for the great degree of popularity that exists in some cities and the lack of it in others. It is said for example that the last A. P. S. convention brought a great stimulus to the hobby in Milwaukee, a popular dealer is credited with the growth in another city and so on. I believe however the basis will always rest in the degree of publicity and the juvenile. And that brings us to our last conclusion, namely, that the future of the hobby, the extent of it and the quality of it rests with the impression made upon the youngsters.

Now besides these specific deductions doesn't is strike you as it does me, that these figures conclusively prove that Philately is a wonderful hobby and one with a magnificent future before it? Can you name any adult avocation with less than 50,000 followers that has within its ranks Governors of States, Members of Congress, high officers of the Army and Navy, nationally known industrial leaders, zankers, members of the bench and bar, noted physicians, and a host of others from

the most cultured classes? Do you know of any hobby with the same number of followers that maintains no less than fifty local Societies and several National organizations? Do you know of any hobby that with its followers pursuing it as quietly and unostentatiously as do stamp collectors and with little publicity has progressed the way Philately has done? As I see it these figures mean that we are on the very threshold of a magnificent future, a future in which zest, enthusiasm and numbers will make the present with all its seemingly high prices for stamps, great exhibitions and enthusiasm, but a pale comparison.

I also find in these figures a direct application to the policies of the American Philatelic Society and the future problems of an organized Philately. For forty years this grand old Society, conservatively and wisely led, the subject of untold labor and unselfish effort on the part of those that had the vision of a great future, has advanced to the point that it can claim a premier position among philatelic organizations. Solid financially and of a high quality of membership, it offers a firm foundation upon which to build the ideal structure of the future. With the greater expansion of the hobby there is bound to come the call for more effective organization. The mingled murmurs of the cynics, the visionaries and idealists have already become audible and under very euphonious titles we have proposed the collectors' ideal "One Big Society". Ideas and schemes for the betterment of Philately, some of merit, some half baked and some pure nonsense are rushed into print for fruitless discussion. What explanation is there for this conjuring with words and titles? I take it to be a sign of the restlessness and dissatisfaction with things as they are, that marks the beginnings of every progressive movement. I, for one, am glad to see this awakening to the need for strong philatelic organization, but sincerely hope to see it rationally guided.

Personally I can see no need for any new national philatelic organization for adult collectors. At the highest estimate there are not to exceed 6500 collectors in the country whose interest in stamps is deep enough, if money expenditure be accepted as a criterion of interest, to join and consistently support a national society. Of this number over half are now members of the A. P. S. and it is not unreasonable to hope that in the next few years we will see most of the remainder within the fold.

No one of good common sense pretends that the activities of the A. P. S. of to-day represents the ideal philatelic organization. Neither can anyone advisably say that any other agency is so well adapted as the groundwork for a gradual attainment of the ideal. If we are to meet the requirements of an ideal society it will only be through enthusiasm for it, through sincerity of motive and through—Work and money. Principally through work, hard work, grinding work and lots of money. Certainly not through mere words and phrases and criticism.

We all have heard much of the last of late and oddly enough it comes, for much the greater part, from those who never have done and who, probably never will do, a single constructive thing for the hobby. Egotists that sit along the side lines, profiting as much as they can out of the hobby and in return giving nothing but complaint and fault finding. I have heard every officer and worker in the A. P. S. criticized for innumerable faults, some few real but generally imagined or manufactured. The Board of Vice Presidents that at the stupendous salary of \$0 per year give hours of their time each week handling the many complaints, charges, etc. against various members are charged with inefficiency if they fail to straighten out to a nicety each of the many trivial stamp disputes that are referred to them. If a member complained about is expelled then the Board has been too hasty, unfair, etc., if it does not expell such member then it is inefficient, etc.

When the Sales department was selling some \$15,000.00 in stamps per year

for the members there was little quarrel with it but now that the sales exceed \$50,000 per year we hear that the circuits don't circulate speedily enough.

The magazine in which this article appears is said to be a horrible example of current philatelic literature. It is said to be the main factor in retarding the rapid growth of the Society, this notwithstanding the fact that in the four years the present Editor has been in charge the content of the magazine has been practically doubled and the membership raised from around 1700 to over 3000 members. It is said that there is too little advertising though the income from this source has increased from less than \$600 a year to over \$3000 per year. Such criticism comes from gentlemen who have never contributed a single line of reading matter or spent a single dime for advertising! I happen to know that the Editor spends some 30 hours a week on the monthly journal and his stenographer half as much time again and the grand salary for this trifling work is some 10% less than what is paid the stenographer alone.

I mention these matters in passing only to point to the need for more co-operation and less fault finding. Criticism has its useful sphere and not one of the officers of the A. P. S. other than welcome it when the motive actuating it is a sincere one. Sometimes I fear that a large portion of the criticism we hear is not so altruistic as appears on the surface. It does unfortunately discourage the workers and I hope the indiscriminate complaining I have spoken of will find no encouragement with the great mass of collectors. Advocacy is said to be inimical to judgment and therefore my opinions may lack weight but I am no less sincere for my partizanship. I do believe that at this stage of progress in American Philately that every diversion of thought from the A. P. S. as THE national Society, every proposal for national action outside of its province and every lessening of the support given this body means a slackening in the progress towards the ideal situation in philatelic organization.

In any event I am confident that the American collector is big enough, smart enough and enthusiastic enough to accomplish in time the building of a truly great and ideal national organization for stamp collectors. Whatever form that Society may take, the A. P. S. or any other, the building will be surely speeded if all of us adopt for our avocation, as I hope all do in their vocations, the fundamental precept of the Great Master "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

The 3c Stamp of the United States 1851-1857 Issue.

By CARROLL CHASE.

OBLITERATIONS.

By obliterations are meant handstamps made for the sole and express purpose of cancelling the stamp, though of course many stamps were obliterated by one of the town, PAID or numeral postmarks which have already been discussed. Because of the similarity of certain obliterations used more or less throughout the country, it seems sure that these were often furnished by some concern who made a business of supplying handstamps to postmasters. An almost unending list might be made of different obliterations; however, all it seems wise to attempt here is to note the various classes giving examples of each, as well as certain rare miscellaneous obliterations which are of unusual interest. At a rough estimate I should say that, omitting pen cancellations, two-thirds of the 1851-'57

stamps were cancelled with the town postmark, while the other third show obliterations from handstamps made for the purpose.

Gridirons.

The commonest type of obliteration is called a GRIDIRON. The gridiron came into use in this country in New York City very soon after the Postmaster's Provisional stamp appeared in 1845. This particular gridiron is square or rather diamond-shaped, is not framed, and consists of eleven bars. It was used during the entire life of the 1847 issue and also for a few months after the 1851 stamps became current. Incidentally the bars gradually became wider as the handstamp became worn.

The typical gridiron consists of a circle about 18 mm. in diameter enclosing seven parallel bars. Almost every imaginable variation of this exists. The bars number from three to at least twenty-two; the size of the gridiron varies greatly; the shapes are widely different, and they exist without, as well as with, the surrounding circle. Fig. 202 illustrates first, the typical gridiron and also fifteen

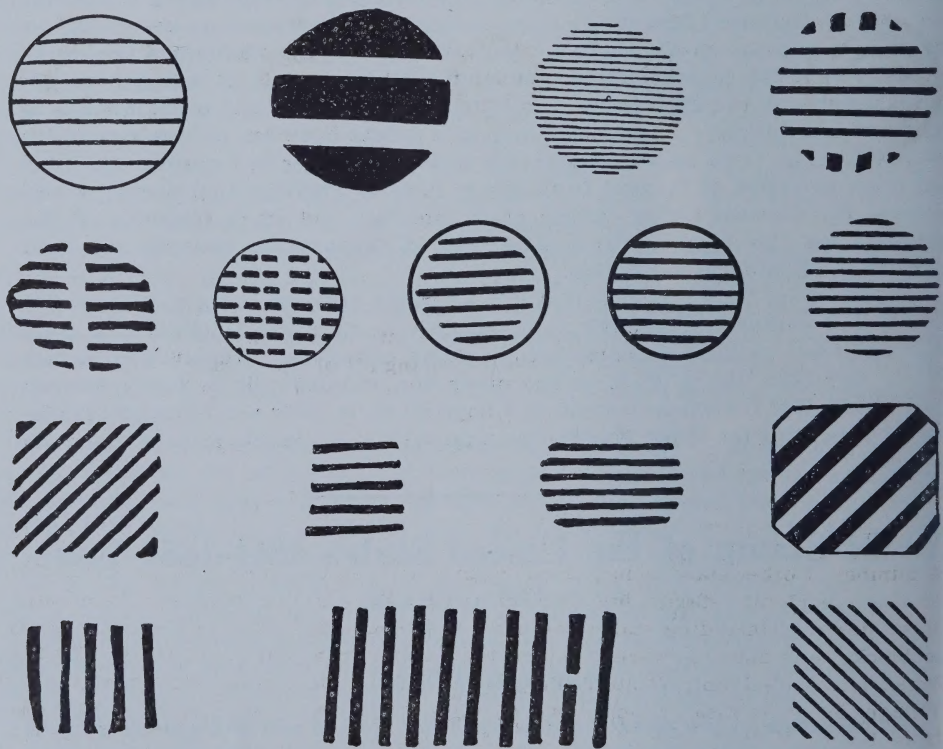


FIGURE 202.

other distinctive types. The colors used for obliterations vary in rarity almost exactly in the same relative proportion as do the colors on the town postmarks, excepting perhaps that green and ultramarine gridirons are scarcer proportionately than towns in these two colors.

Targets.

The target obliteration, consisting of a number of concentric circles, was

used but rarely on the imperforate stamps, the following towns being all of which I have a record:

Danbury, Ct.—green.
 Claremont, N. H.—blue.
 East Wilton, N. H.—black.
 Killingworth, Ct.—black.
 Stony Brook, N. Y.—black.

Several others, including two in red, have been seen off cover so that the name of the town using them is not known. About the year 1860 the target began to come into more general use probably because some firm furnishing handstamps for the postmasters supplied such an obliteration. They have been noted on the 1857s in black, blue and green—the blue from Charlottesville, Va., Hinesburgh, Vt., Norfolk, Va., and Raleigh, N. C.; which the green was used in St. Joseph, Mo. The target proved popular enough so that it was a very common cancellation on the 1861 issue. Fig. 203 shows five different forms of this obliteration.



FIGURE 203.

Stars.

As would be expected such a design, being more or less patriotic in significance, was used to some extent. Many forms have been seen—all of them however being rare because no one was used by a city of any size. They are scarcer on the '51s than on the '57s—the following being all of the former that have been identified as to the town of use.

Academia, Pa.—black.
 Bond's Village, Mass.—red.
 Chicopee (also spelled Chicopee), Mass.—black and blue.
 New Alstead, N. H.—blue.

A number of other stars including one in bright green and one in brown are known on the imperforate stamps but only off cover. The Canton, Miss. and Worcester, Mass. designs (including stars) are described separately. The 1857s exist mostly in black; blue stars, however, having been noted from Chicopee, Mass., Clinton, Miss., Larabee's Point, Vt., and Marysville, Cal.; while the red star from Bond's Village, Mass. is also found. Two of these stars are most unusual. The one from Bond's Village, Mass. has a tiny star in the center and P.A.I.D around the outside between the points. Three Rivers, Mic. in black shows "U. S." in the center of the star and U N I O N around the outside between the points. Fig. 204 illustrates nine typical star obliterations.

Many obliteration handstamps were made by the postmasters themselves either of ordinary wood or cork. Possibly the commonest form of these consists of a group of dots—the entire outline usually being circular though the dots themselves are generally square. These were made, of course, by cutting lines in each direction on the end of the cancelling device. In addition to these that are home-made there are a few that look as though they were metal handstamps and



FIGURE 204.

made with more care. Black of course is the common color, though blue on the 1851 stamps is not particularly scarce. Other than these two colors all that have been noted on the 1851s are Athol, Mass.—which used this type of cancellation in red—"Lou. & Cin. S. B. Mail Line" in orange-red, and Clarksville, Va. in green. On the '57s, Elmira, N. Y. and Milford, N. H. are the only towns of which I have a note using colored dots—both of these being in blue. Off cover I have many more, including several in red and one in green. Two of the black ones are distinctive enough to warrant separate mention. Some unidentified town used a group of black diamonds big enough to cover an entire stamp. Marysville, Cal., on the imperforate stamps, used an obliteration of this sort in blue, large enough to cancel two stamps at once. This handstamp was undoubtedly made because a fair share of the mail matter went to the east and bore more than one stamp. Fig. 205 illustrates seven typical obliterations of this kind.

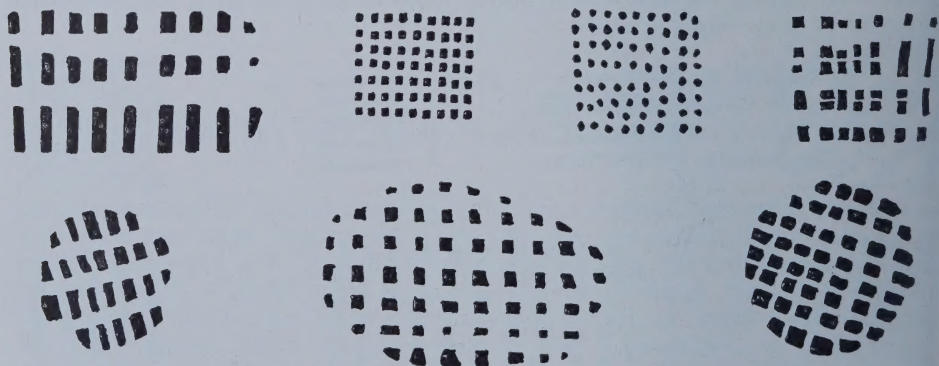


FIGURE 205.

Pin Wheels.

Another group of obliterations mostly home-made (that is the work of the postmaster) is found in which the cancellation is made up of a number of wedge-shaped pieces—the points toward the center—the general outline being round. These are about equally common on the '51s and '57s. Black is much the commonest though a number of blue ones are known, and at least one of these exists in red on a 3c 1851 off cover. Cincinnati, O. soon after the 1851 issue became current used an obliteration of this kind in black for some time. Louisville, Ky.

at the same time was another large city using this type. Most of the other examples come from small towns. Fig. 206 shows five typical examples.



FIGURE 206.

(To be continued.)

Written for The American Philatelist.

The A. P. S. and the General Collector.

By A. W. BLOSS.

The writer recently made a tour of the Middle Western cities immediately after the 1925 convention in Los Angeles. It was his pleasure to visit with a great many members and most of the officers, during his travels. Naturally he had an opportunity to study at first hand the relationship between the society and its members of all classes, and to learn the ideas and ideals of the men who have their hands on the levers of the machinery that makes the society function. A journey of that kind has a true tendency to make one forget the purely personal and local angle of our relationship with our national society.

The American Philatelic Society is the oldest and largest philatelic society of national scope in America today, if not in the world. From a "handful" of men who organized the society in 1886, it has grown to a membership of over three thousand philatelists, the world over. On its roster, one finds the names of the leading stamp men of the world, many great dealers, serious collectors with huge collections, specialists in various lines, and hundreds of collectors who have not yet reached the stage of advanced collecting.

One will readily see that it is a difficult task to manage a society in such a way that every member can receive full benefit from his association with the society, yet such is the task of your officers. The American Philatelist must be written to appeal to the specialist and yet not overlook the junior member, nor must it cater to the beginner to the exclusion of the interests of the advanced collector.

The Sales Department, to be successful, must have for disposal "something for everybody". The advanced collector wants rarities, the specialist wants cancellations and shifts, the beginner wants Neuropes and Seebecks for his sets, and it is the job of the sales manager to provide for all, which he can and will do with the support of the members.

And so it goes down the line, every department and branch of the society must function to please all, and if you don't think that is a job, try to please three thousand people in any one way!

It is the duty of the society to cater to all classes of stamp collectors if it is to serve best as the representative organization of America. The "big" collectors and the specialists study our stamps for us, give us their knowledge, and are liberal in supporting those who devote their lives to the promotion of the hobby. If it were not for the advanced collector and specialist, we would have no stocks

involving large capital, no catalogs costing thousands to print, and no market for our collections when the time comes to sell. That is agreed by all. The advanced collector is the serious collector, the man who stays with the hobby and who backs it with his capital and time and brains and makes it possible for the beginner to collect intelligently without having to work everything out for himself. So it is the duty of the A. P. S. to foster the interests of the advanced collector and specialist in every way possible, even to the point of devoting much space in the official journal to specialistic articles which do not appeal to the general collectors.

But it is also the duty of the society to cater particularly to the beginner, the general collector of a few thousand stamps, or the boy specialist in Bosnia or Danzigs. Some of the older members have expressed to the writer the opinion that the society should not encourage the membership of the younger collector. The writer feels that such an attitude is short-sighted and selfish to a degree. The young collector of to-day is the advanced collector of to-morrow, and the advanced collector owes it to him to help him in every way, if he is to perpetuate the hobby and incidentally, keep up the market value of the stamps the advanced collector is gathering to-day. Philately would cease to be a hobby of major importance if collectors did not have reasonable assurance of the continuation of the value of their stamp holdings. While collections would be made, few would invest much money in their making!

The A. P. S. must take the responsibility of developing and instructing the young collector of America if it is to continue to exist. It is glad to take this task to hand, and its officers are planning more and greater activities particularly for the younger collector. The advanced collector, if he is a loyal member, will encourage every clean-cut upright young philatelist he knows to join the society and should give his personal assistance to helping the younger man over the rough spots of philately until he has learned the trail. At the Branch meetings the older men should not only tolerate the beginner but should encourage him to keep up his interest by sharing his own knowledge and experience with him.

One collector of modest holdings and great ambitions told the writer that he got little from the society as it was "too much for the advanced collector". He then told of some ways in which he could make the society interesting to the younger men. He had carried those ideas in his head for years! Had he, as a loyal member, taken them up with the officers when he thought of them, the society might be benefiting hundreds of his fellows by carrying out his ideas.

This brings us to the point that you, Mr. A. P. S. member, will get out of the society just what you put into it. The A. P. S. wants and should have 5,000 members by the time for the New York convention. It does not want every collector in America, but every honest and serious collector of good character. The bigger the society, the more funds it will have to carry on in the work of pleasing all classes of members, and you owe it to the society to take a live and active interest in its affairs. Get behind the Recruiting Committee and don't stop with getting one member, get ten. The writer got seven last month, and is after seven more. If you know a man is of good character, don't stop until you sign him up.

But your duty as a member does not stop at recruiting. Put your head to work to think out ways in which you would like to have the society benefit you more, then write to the officers concerned, and you will find they will welcome your suggestion. It may not be practical to carry it out, but tell them anyway.

The Publicity Committee, having no funds to devote to advertising the society, is compelled to seek advertising through the members. If every one of the readers of this article will get the spirit of the A. P. S. 100%, will spread its benefits among their friends, and will use every benefit of the society themselves, the

A. P. S. will double and treble in size and strength, and they will soon find no occasion to complain that they are getting "nothing out of the society" as some members have said. The writer has been a member for over twenty years. He has gotten dollar for dollar from the society in benefit. It is his experience that the man who gets nothing, usually wants nothing and is content to belong for prestige alone, which is not enough.



The Letter-Box

January 16, 1926.

Dear Mr. Editor:

Referring to the letter of Mr. Edward I. Clarke about color descriptions in the October, 1925, issue of the American Philatelist, all collectors will agree that the color question is certainly a most vexatious one. I have read numerous articles in the philatelic press about color, shades, depths, hues, and the like. Many writers treat the color question in a thorough and scientific way, but few have much to advance a really practical solution of the color question.

The English firm of Stanley Gibbons has produced a Color Guide, in which 100 colors have been illustrated, named and numbered. This guide, excellent as it is, does not give a sufficient range of shades for use by the specialist in describing color variations. Instead of one hundred colors, several hundred should be identified in a color catalog which, to my mind, would be the practical solution of the color question.

The collector is not interested in whether catalogs call one stamp Rose, listing it at a few cents, while a shade variation pink is priced at several dollars. What Mr. Collector wants to know is whether his stamp is the rare shade or the common one. He knows that he cannot rely on the catalog color name alone, for color descriptions vary considerably in the same catalog, and he is at sea until he can secure expert opinion. Now, why not call the first stamp "Rose, Color No. 19" and the second "Pink, Color No. 56", referring to the illustrations in the color catalog.

I have adopted such a method of describing shades and colors in a collection I have of One Penny Jamaica, 1889. There are a full half dozen or more variations of color in the "tablets" on this stamp. In writing of them, to simply call one Dull Purple, another Claret, Dull Claret, Solferino, Dull Rose, etc., would be of little value to the reader. However, by describing them Dull Purple (No. 88), Between Claret and Magenta (Nos. 92 and 84), Dull Claret (No. 93), Near to Solferino (No. 84), Dull Rose (12) would enable the reader to turn to his color catalog and instantly recognize the colors in question and as quickly identify any copies he may possess.

Could the A. P. S. not start something toward producing such a color catalog? Of course, there will be many obstacles in the way, and the question of financing the production of such a catalog would be an important consideration, but if such a color catalog could be produced and adopted by collectors the world over it would practically eliminate our troubles in this regard.

Very truly yours,

DEL F NORONA, A. P. S. 4826.

Are YOU a "Get" or a "GOT"?

Do you belong to the "Get a Member" crowd of the A. P. S.,—or have you joined the "GOT a Member" gang? Them's the boys!

"Doc" Davis originated that "Get a Member" slogan I think. But I've gone him one better in organizing a real inner circle of the A. P. S. in this "GOT a Member" Club! OUR club will grow, while his bunch will keep getting smaller and smaller! To prove it we'll even let him do the counting as the application goes in. That's fair, isn't it?

Only thing we ask is that he puts a check-mark before the name of each member who joins our gang, so that when the next year-book is printed a "star" (*) will appear there—for we "GOT"s are entitled to a star even tho we **don't** win a prize.

That star (*) will indicate a **real** APS, a hard-working BOOSTER for his society.—And it will be kind of nice at that to be a "star member", for then every other APS can see that **you** did **your** share and did not lie down on the job!

Don't keep "putting off" getting YOUR new member. "Hell is paved with good intentions" says Henry W. Shakespeare, or someone else. Don't be a "Hell paver" but get into the "Honorary Society of GOTs" as fast as you can!

You "haven't had an application blank handy", say you! Well, there's one right in this issue. USE IT!—And there will be one in each issue from now on. (If you want more, write to Doc. Davis. They're Post Free.) Fill 'em in with a pencil if ink is not handy. All **you** have to furnish is the prospect and the "pep" to go get 'im.

If you haven't the pride and ambition to get a star in front of your name why, I'll just naturally have to put the spurs to you in some other way! That's MY job! (Why did "Always Hustling" Wilhelm choose ME for this Recruiting Job? Ask **him**! I don't know.)—And maybe what I'll say will make you mad enough to go right out and join the "GOT a Member"s just to prove I'm wrong. I won't care.

The country's FULL of collectors just waiting to be asked to join the A. P. S. Go tell 'em what it's all about and **why** they should join us, and I'll bet you can get the name on the dotted line and the entry fee quick and easy! TRY it!

And even tho you are already an honorary member of the "GOT"s is no reason why you should go 'round wearing a halo and liable to break your arm patting yourself on the back. Go get ANOTHER member!! You've **proved** you can do it!

C'mon EVERYBODY!—Let's GO!!! "5000 by October"!!

R. L. HUSTIS (APS #7903)

Recruiting Comm.

George J. Filsinger

We regret to report the death of Mr. George J. Filsinger, of Toledo, Ohio, which occurred on February 17th at St. Vincent's Hospital, that city, as the result of an automobile accident which happened on New Year's Day. The deceased was an active worker in philatelic circles, and his loss will be keenly felt by his friends.

UNDER THE HAMMER

A Review of the Auctions



By HARRY M. KONWISER, c/o Collector's Club, New York City.

J. C. MORGENTHAU & CO.

New York City—Jan. 28, 1926.

Nicaragua.

1862 to 1900, 269 varieties, incl. Officials, very fine lot (\$44.94)	\$ 12.00
— \$1. on 5p (200), o. g., very fine (\$7.50)	1.50
1909, 10c on 2p, 10c on 5p (235, 236), v. f. (\$10)	2.10
1911, 5c on 1c red (289c), very fine (\$7.50)	8.75
1918, 2c on 20c slate (365), very fine (\$6)	5.00
1907, 10c to 2p (952 to 957), o. g., very fine (\$22.25)	5.25
1908, 10c to 35c (958 to 961), o. g., very fine (\$16)	12.25
1911, 5c, 10c (991, 992), very fine (\$8)	2.90
1911, 10c to 50c (999 to 1002), very fine (\$14.50)	13.75
— 5c to 50c (1003 to 1007), very fine (\$11.50)	4.25
1912, 5c to \$1. (1010 to 1016), very fine (\$14)	5.25

HERBERT-RICE AUCTIONS

New York City—Jan. 29, 1926.

Western Franks.

Greenhood & Newbauer, 2 covers, one on white and one on buff paper, canc. Weaverville, Cal.	\$ 13.00
Langton's Pioneer Express on buff, shows double Express cancel	11.00
Pacific Express Co., 2 covers, one cancelled, the other uncanceled	10.25
Langton's Express, cancelled Bonnicville	12.50
Another, cancelled Wells Fargo & Co.	10.50
Wheeler, Rutherford & Co.	12.25
Lamping & Co.'s Express, cancelled Wells Fargo & Co.	10.50
Alta Express Co.	15.50
Truman & Co.'s Express in black not cancelled	8.25
Another, in blue, pen cancelled	2.20
4 used Wells Fargo Mexican franks, one has U. S. No. 205 on cover; 3 with Mexican surcharges, sold to E. R. Knapp	14.50
7 Wells Fargo U. S. Franks, 5 used, 2 unused, on 2, 3 and 10c envelopes, diff. cancellations	14.25
24 used Western Franks, incl. Wells Fargo, Pacific Union, Freeman & Co., Bamber & Co., etc.	24.50
23 unused Wells Fargo Mexican franks, various values incl. surcharges..	5.00
45 unused Western Franks, incl. Wells Fargo various issues, No. Pac., Pac. Stage, Pac. Express.	9.25

(Note—The above U. S. Franks are on 3c U. S. envelopes except where otherwise stated.)

EDWARD P. SEEBOHM

San Francisco—Nov. 19, 1925.

1845, St. Louis, 10c black on greenish, fine margins all sides, tiny nick in R margin does not touch design, light pencancel, said to be expertly repaired "but we can't find where," superb item (21—\$200)	\$ 67.00
1847, St. Louis 5c black on bluish pelure, margins all, cancel single line stroke, "said to be repaired but we can find under strongest glass only what might be a small thin spot"—guaranteed by letter of Sir Nicholas Waterhouse describing same as No. 3 in genuine plate (26—\$1000)	182.50
1873, Interior, 2c vermilion, horiz. strip of three on ragged official cover (\$6.)	10.00

H. R. HARMER

London—Jany. 4, 11, 18, 25, 1926.

Austria, 1863, perf. 14, no watermark, 10sld dull blue mint (£6)	£1/10/0
British Honduras, 1899, 10c error "BEVENUE", unused, v. f. (£8)	3/3/0
Cayman Islands, 1907, ½d on 5sh, well centred, superb, mint (60sh)	1/12/0
— Feby. 1908, 2½d on 4d brown and blue, mint (£10)	5/10/0
— June 1908, 1d on 4d black and red on yellow, well centered, superb mint (£8 10sh)	5/10/0
Egypt, 1922, 1 mil. sepia, variety overprinted, superb mint (S. G. 143a, no price)	3/5/0
Fiji, 1874, 1d (2c) blue, variety no period after "R", superb mint (£40 used)	11/0/0
Gambia, 1906, 1d on 3sh, variety surcharge double, well centered and superb mint, rare (What say Mr. Ams?)	13/0/0
— Specialized collection of 1880 and 1886-87 issues, includes pairs, blocks, sheets and shades, mostly mint, 236 stamps	18/10/0
Germany, Oldenburg, 1861, 3gr yellow, error "OLDEIBURG", fair	1/2/0
— China, 1900, Foochow provisional, 5pf on 10pf, superb mint, signed Senf	2/17/6
Gold Coast, 1889-94, 20sh green and red, guaranteed not cleaned but postmark doubted	7/10/0
— 1889, 1d on 6d orange, superb horiz. strip of three	4/5/0
— 1901, 1d on 6d, variety "ONE" omitted, superb, mint	3/10/0
Great Britain, Levant, 1916 special issue for Salonica ½d, 1d, 2d, 3d, 4d, 6d, all mint (£23 10sh)	3/10/0
Malta, 1921-22, Script wmk. 10sh black, mint marginal copy off centre but not perforated into, sold £8 10sh; another, superb mint	9/0/0
New South Wales, Sydney View, Plate I, 1d carmine, large margins, light pmk., superb	7/10/0

Cape of Good Hope.

Sept. 1853, 1d deep brick-red, used triang. block of four, with margins all around	6/10/0
— 4d, block of four, large margins three sides, slightly cut into on one, light cancel	7/0/0

855-8, white paper, 1d pale rose, block of 4, one stamp cut into trifle, otherwise large margins, slight crease	5/0/0
— 1d rose red, brilliant block of 4, large margins, wm. sideways, superb	15/0/0
— 4d blue, magnificent, red postmark	12/0/0
— 4d blue, block of 6, on piece, large margins three sides, slightly cut into on one	9/0/0
— 6d, brilliant deep lilac, large margins, superb, used on envelope	3/10/0
— 6d lilac, pair, margins, v. f.	4/0/0
861, 1d carmine, unused, trifle close T, large margins, minute defect at one corner (£150)	38/0/0
— 4d, beautiful, margins, light cancel, superb	32/0/0
863-4, De la Rue, 1d deep carmine-red, superb mint marginal block of 8	17/0/0
— 1d deep carmine- red, used block of 4, trifle touched at two places, otherwise large margins, light pmk.	12/10/0
— 1d brownish-red, beautiful light pmk, block of 4, large margins, minute tear in dividing margin clear of frame, trifle creased	19/0/0
— 4d, mint block of 4, slightly cut and creased one side, large margins..	4/10/0
— 4d, superb used pair, large margins, fine deep color	4/10/0
— 1sh, wonderful enormous margins, full deep color, light cancel, "a record copy"	10/10/0
Nov. 1879, 3d on 4d, error "THE.EE", minute rubbed spot, light pmk....	3/3/0
882, CA ½d on 3d, variety "P" in "Penny" omitted, minute thinning, with "Royal" certificate, (S. G. 74a—£40)	8/8/0

P. M. WOLSIEFFER

Philadelphia—Jan. 20, 1926.

Columbian.

893, \$1, o. g. fine (241—\$4.50)	\$ 3.00
— Same, o. g. but not centered (242—\$4.50)	2.40
— \$3, o. g. fine, trifle off center (243—\$8)	4.90
— \$4, o. g. fine (244—\$10)	6.90
— \$4, o. g. fine (244a—\$10)	6.10
— \$5, o. g. fine (245—\$12)	8.10
— \$5, Black cancellation (245—\$10)	4.50

BOSTON AUCTIONS

In 1896 I conducted the first Public Auction of Postage Stamps ever held in Boston. Since then I have conducted 338—with a three year period of abeyance from 1917-20. I make no promises other than a square deal, but I can offer you.

LONG EXPERIENCE

LOWEST RATES

LIBERAL ADVANCE

PROMPT SETTLEMENTS

RESULTS depend upon what you have to sell and the conditions of the market. MANY RECORDS have been made in my sales.

I am open for your business whether you BUY OR SELL.

Catalogues, free on request.

BERTRAND L. DREW

7 WATER ST.,

Room 605,

BOSTON, MASS.

When in Boston, Come in and BROWSE AROUND.

1901, 1c to 10c (face \$1.20), all in blocks of 4, Pan. Amer. (\$6.56)	4.70
1917, 5c, double 5c error in complete sheet, perfection (467—\$39.80) . . .	21.50
— Same, 5x4 block of 20, o. g. (\$31.80)	18.20
— No. 505—\$9.40; Single, 3x3 block of 9, v. f.	8.80
— No. 505—\$22.90; double in complete sheet, very fine	10.10

Foreign.

Cape of Good Hope, 6p fine square pair (\$20)	23.70
Denmark, 1870, 8s imperf. (19a) good	2.00
Malay Borneo Exhibition, 1922, 55 varieties surcharged on Brunei, North Borneo, Straits Settlements, fine, supposedly scarce, not priced by Scott, says "P. M.", sold	26.00
New Foundland, 12 var. v. f. (87 to 97—\$14.20)	10.00
— \$1 Air Post, very fine o. g. (202—\$6)	2.50

J. M. BARTELS CO.

New York City—Jany. 21, 23, 1926.

U. S. on Covers.

1851, 3c claret, neat orange cover, canc. New London, Ind. \$	4.50
1857, 1c Type IIIa, from Pl. 4, 4th or 8th row, superb copy on neat cover, nice cancel. Hastings, M. T. dated Feb. 14, 1859, worth fully \$25, wrote Mr. B. (Spec. \$18)	23.50
1857, 1c, Type V, 3c strip of four, 10c, Types I and II, all on one cover to Australia, stamps pen cancel, fine (Sp. \$22.15)	17.25
1857, 30c on very neat cover to France, size of cover $4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$, red grid cancel. Wash., N. Y. and French postmarks, wonderfully fine, "the gem of the sale" (53—\$100)	90.50
1869, 10c v. f., nicely postmk. "N. York Steamship" also on the cover "St. Thomas, 14 Apr. 1870"—listing as a cover \$12.50 and steam 58.50 . .	17.80
Same, v. bright shade, not quite so well centered, from Kingston, Jamaica to New York, postmarks as above (116)	15.00

United States.

1847, 5c dark brown, v. f. red town cancel, "Burlington, Vt." and date (28a—Sp. \$9)	23.50
1857, 12c v. f. pair from plate 1, with brown canc. (51—\$10)	16.75
1861, 5c buff, town cancel, "Wilmington" and date "Jan. 6, 1862", perfs. touch slightly at T and R, fine copy (67—\$25)	25.50
1902-3, Coils, 1c pair, perf. 12 horiz. T stamp slight tear, design at R, otherwise very fine (316)	18.00
— 5c pair, perf. horiz., v. f. (317)	40.00
1903, 2c shield, perf. 12 horiz., vert. pair, rare (321)	42.00
— 2c perf. 12 vert. v. f. pair	21.50
1882, 3c bluish green, v. f. mint block of four (204—Sp. \$3)	3.50
1894, 15c, fine block of 4 (259)	4.10
— \$1, perf. centre, o. g. block of 4	30.50

(Continued on page 465.)

The AMERICAN PHILATELIST

Published by and in the Interest of the AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Vol. 39.

APRIL, 1926.

No. 7.

Published the First of Each Month at Federalsburg, Maryland.

Subscription Rates.

Per year, in advance	\$1.25
Single copies	.15
Membership list	5.00
Convention Proceedings	.25

Advertising Rates.

	1 Insertion.	6 Insertions.	12 Insertions.
1 Page	\$15.00	\$13.50	\$12.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ Page	\$ 9.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 7.00
$\frac{1}{4}$ Page	\$ 5.00	\$ 4.50	\$ 4.00
$\frac{1}{8}$ Page	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.00

Wants & Exchanges to Members.

Per line, single insertion, 10 cents; per line, six months, 25 cents; per line, per year, 40 cents. No change of copy. One inch display ad, single col. \$1.25 per issue.

Advertising and manuscripts submitted should be typewritten if possible.

Copy should be in Editor's hands not later than the first of each month preceding month of publication.

Right is reserved to reject any advertisements offered.

Exchanges: Please send one copy to Mr. W. R. Ricketts, 1577 Wyoming Ave., Forty Fort, Pa., for indexing.

Address all communications to

ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor The American Philatelist,
807 Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

EDITOR'S COLUMN

The membership roll of the American Philatelic Society has always been a distinguished one, not alone has it borne the names of all great American Collectors but also those of leaders in philately living abroad. We believe the present day roll has on it the name of every famous American Collector, with but one exception and we know the membership will take pleasure in noting that the one missing name appears on the list of applicants this month. Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack would have become a member long before this were it not for the fact that philatelic Societies throughout the World have established the custom of making him an Honorary member of their organization and the least he could expect was that American Societies would do the same. The A. P. S. by-laws carry no provision for honorary membership and perhaps this peculiar distinction and the novelty of signing an application blank and giving references proved an effective aid to the persuasion of Dr. Brace Chittenden in securing this distinguished application. No matter how it was brought about we are mighty glad to welcome him as a member and hope he will be as proud to be a member as we will be to claim him as one of us. Mr. Pack is the President of the Association arranging the great Stamp Exhibition to be held in New York next October, his fame in philately is international and his achievements in forestry, tree planting and conservation, have brought him praise and honors in every part of the world. Charles W. Flint, Chancellor of Syracuse University, in conferring an Honorary Degree on Mr. Pack, spoke as follows: "Charles Lathrop Pack, forester, philatelist, author, economist, administrator and world citizen, in consideration of your versatility of talent, your contributions to human welfare in forestry conservation and educa-

tion, the wide and signal success of your administrative activities as President of The National War Garden Commission, American Forestry Association, National Conservation Congress, World's Court League and your outstanding service as President of The American Tree Association and for your public service in both America and Europe, I admit you to the Degree, etc."

To the many honors heaped upon Mr. Pack by philatelists we have just heard that there has been added the award of the "Lindenburg Medal" for 1926, the highest philatelic award of continental Europe. We are indeed proud of you Mr. Pack! - Welcome!

The Department Stamps of the United States have steadily advanced in popularity the last few years and promise to regain their former position of importance in U. S. collections. These stamps present a tremendous field for research, and among those who have intensely studied them and done the spadé work for others to build upon is our good friend Harry M. Konwiser, of New York City. In addition to the articles on Departments written by him and published in this journal we have to announce the publication of an extensive study by Mr. Konwiser on the "Specimen" stamps. This will appear in the June and July issues, and will be the first published research pertaining to these overprints that has appeared in any philatelic journal. We know the many specialist readers of the A. P. will immediately look forward to this philatelic "scoop."

A. W. Bloss, popularly titled "Bill Bloss", is probably the best known of the young stamp dealers in America. He began collecting stamps when eight years of age and joined the A. P. S. when he was twelve years old, and has been a member ever since. Though only thirty-two years old, to-day he has probably written more philatelic articles of general interest than any of our philatelic writers, and we feel sure that the readers of The American Philatelist will be much pleased to know that commencing with the next issue, he will edit a department for us to be known as "The General Collector's Page", which will be confined to the discussion of philatelic matters of general interest. We tried to secure a good photograph of Mr. Bloss so that you might feel better acquainted with him, but he was too modest to let us reproduce his picture here. Nevertheless, we have it on the word of Mrs. Bloss, a bride of one month, that "Bill" is young and handsome!

The article in the March issue of the A. P. on the Mexican Post attracted quite a bit of interest, as it is probably the first thing of its kind published in relation to the early postal affairs of that country. This article was originally sent to the editor by John W. Dye, A. P. S. 1882, who is the representative of the United States Government at Juarez, Mexico. Mr. Dye, who has been in the consular service of the United States for many years, with a distinguished record for achievement, has sent many articles and notes of interest concerning stamp matters to the editor, who is greatly in his debt for the generous aid given the magazine.

In this number you will find an application blank to membership in the A. P. S. that, when properly filled in and mailed the Secretary, will initiate a friend into the pleasure of philatelic fraternity and at the same time serve as your credentials in the "Got" club which Mr. R. L. Hustis has formed. Read his article in this issue on the requirements of membership and swell the ranks of this, at present, very exclusive organization. Don't remain a "Get" any longer, become a "Got" at once.



The seventieth anniversary of the founding of the firm is being fittingly celebrated this year by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. of London and the occasion lends itself to pleasant reflection. When Edward Stanley Gibbons, the founder of the firm, was born, his parents in happy speculation of his future estate and rank could never have guessed the character of the business their son would grace with the distinguished name of Gibbons. Stamps were born that same year for it was 1840 when that pioneer in stamp dealing first saw the light of day and when in 1856 he sought permission from his father to use a bit of space in his parent's chemist shop to sell postage stamps to collectors it was beyond the pale of his rosiest dreams to vision the stamp business housed in such a substantial structure as that illustrated

at the left, located in London's busiest thoroughfare and owned in fee by the company. The historic purchase in 1863 of a sack full of Cape Triangulars from two sailors for five pounds brought a profit of some 500 pounds, a large sum in those days, and gave Gibbons the needed capital to broaden his business with. Ever since that time the triangular Cape has been the Gibbons badge and will be noted on the sign hanging above the doorway at 391 Strand. In 1874 Gibbons moved his business to London where he first began publishing his pamphlet catalogue in book form and made a feature of albums and other philatelic accessories. His health failing in 1890, though only 50 years of age, he found it necessary to dispose of the business and so it was incorporated and Mr. Charles J. Phillips, now so well known to American collectors and A. P. S. members, came from Birmingham, England, to be managing director and later entire owner of the business. Under Mr. Phillips' energetic hand the business rapidly developed and soon attained international fame for daring strokes of "big business" in stamps. Enormous stamp purchases were made, such as the "Mann" collection for £30,000, and the "Breitfuss" collection for £50,000, and the Gibbons stock was quickly made the greatest in the world. A few years ago



Mr. Phillips sold his interest in the firm to Mr. G. Hamilton Smith, who is con-

tinuing the firm's progressive policy and enhancing its already great reputation throughout the World. In January, 1925 the Gibbons' firm used the whole front page of the London Daily Mail (the most costly and prominent advertising space in the world) to advertise its activities and in felicitating them on this anniversary we extend the wish, that in view of the past we believe not unreasonable to hope for, that the 100th anniversary will be announced in a daily philatelic newspaper the Gibbons' Philatelic Times!

Mr. George Linn of Columbus, Ohio, has accepted the Editorship of that lively western philatelic weekly "Philatelic Gossip" and will make his home in Holton, Kansas.

The new editor is a capable one; he knows stamps from "A" to "Z", knows the dealers' and collectors' viewpoint, and being an expert printer well knows how to combine the technical and practical end of a publication with the news matter.

"Gossip" is to be congratulated on securing so able a leader, and we expect under his guidance there will be a marked increase in the popularity of this already widely known stamp paper. All will join with us, we are sure, in wishing our fellow A. P. S. member the best of luck in his new enterprise!

President Wilhelm, who has been traveling through the South-west, expresses himself as delightfully surprized at the intense interest taken in the hobby in all the cities he has visited but somewhat amazed at the number of collectors he encountered that knew little or nothing about the various stamp Societies. If all the application blanks he has distributed are used he will claim the crown of "Chief Gogetter" of the "Got" club.

The suggestion of Mr. Ackerman in the February issue that units or groups be established within the Society for the purpose of bringing into closer relation the various members that specialize in certain branches of the hobby has the strong endorsement of quite a number of collectors. Mr. Wilson D. Wood, Vice President of the Peoples Trust Co. of Kansas City, Mo. says that such a plan was adopted by The National Association of Real Estate Boards with great success and that some eleven group meetings are in session for a larger part of the period between conventions with the result that the general business meetings are snappy and constructive as the detailed problems have been well considered. Mr. Wood believes the suggestion a most constructive one and hopes that at the next convention arrangements will be made to get together sections or groups of Airmail, Precancel, Meters and "Confederates" specialists and also such others that take special interest in some one phase of the hobby. Collectors interested in forming such a group should write Mr. Herbert S. Ackerman, 35 Warren St., New York City, who is trying to formulate a practical method to carry out the idea.

Mr. C. W. Derby of Alton, N. H., writes that he was surprized to see the complaint published in the February issue concerning the postmaster at Princeton, N. J. He says that Mr. Cottrell went out of his way to supply him with nicely postmarked and well centered copies of first day Wilson covers. In the interest of fair play we are glad to publish this statement.

Believe it or not the following is a true story. The other day we received from Herman Toaspern, publicist for the New York Stamp Exhibition, some notes concerning the exhibition which bore beneath the heading "by Herman Toaspern, F. H. S. L.", and this was stricken by a heavy pencilled red line. A note was at-

tached as follows, "The important part is red pencilled. Toasty." If you know Toasty, and who doesn't, you will wonder just what he meant by that.

From the number of inquiries and exhibits already promised the Exhibition Committee of the New York Stamp Exhibition are certain that the enormous hall provided to show the stamps is not going to be any too large. To make certain that all get an opportunity to show their collections it has been decided to limit the number of frames to any one exhibitor to 40 and collectors are asked to limit their applications if possible to four frames for any one exhibit in one section. Four frames will permit the showing of 120 pages from the average sized album. It is the urgent desire of the Exhibition Committee to avoid any semblance of a "one man" show and that is why these restrictions are being made. Every collection in the U. S. showing philatelic study is wanted and it cannot be too strongly stressed that money value alone is of least importance. Mr. Pack in 1913 proved what a wonderful exhibit could be made using a cheap stamp as the basis of a study, he used the Liberty heads of Brazil, and it is hoped that there will be numerous showings of this kind in New York.

A Great Attempted Swindle on Lloyds Insurance Corporation.

Reported by CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

I am indebted to my friend, Mr. Thomas W. Hall, President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, for details of a case that has been in the Law Courts in London for the last six weeks and in which the verdict has just been given. Briefly, it is as follows:

"A man named Lek—a Dutch subject—insured his collection of Postage stamps at Lloyds for Pounds 46,500 (about \$230,000.00). Directly after the insurance was effected the collection was alleged to have been stolen, and all the best things taken out of it, the salvage being found in a doorway of a waste paper shop a little distance from Schmidt's Hotel in Berlin, from where the collection was alleged to have been stolen. Lek then claimed to have practically a complete collection of the World, with the exception of some half a dozen stamps or so, including blocks of four of the 54 paras Moldavia, pair of the 81p. Moldavia, horizontal strip of four of the 2d. post paid Mauritius, a vertical strip of 5 of the 2d large fillet Mauritius, 2c. Guiana, cut square, the 4 and 8 circular Guianas on entires; a complete set of Missionaries (Hawaii) including the 2c, and the two types of 13, a pair of the red Mercury, used, and a large number of other things, some impossible, and others very highly improbable.

"The case is being fought by the Insurance Company, and J. M. H. Wilson, myself, Beckton, Goodfellow, Percy de Worms, Meinertzhagen, Houtzamer and Greenwood, were the experts for Lloyds. The other side had a man named Weyman, whom nobody had ever heard of, and who proved more or less inefficient, and unable to give any expert evidence. The case is just at its finishing stage, and we hope to win it, but as Lloyds were fools enough to give Lek a valued policy, we cannot escape a verdict by proving he did not have what he said he had, we have got to prove that he fraudulently or recklessly made claims which he knew to be false, that is to say fraud, unless we can do that, Lek will get the verdict. However we are hoping for the best."

In a postscript Mr. Hall has written: "Mr. Justice Branson gave judgment today in favor of Lloyds—a great win—and much jubilation in consequence."

I understand that this case has been in the Law Courts for about six weeks and the expenses have been enormous—I should fancy exceeding one hundred thousand dollars—but it will be a lesson to swindlers not to attempt to foist claims on Insurance Companies for utterly impossible pieces. Note for instance, what Lek claimed he had.

A block of **four** of the first issue 54 para Moldavia. Such a thing is utterly unknown to me. A pair of the 81 para Moldavia—I have never heard of such a piece, but worse than this he altogether fell down in his philatelic knowledge as he claimed to have had a **horizontal** strip of **four** of the Mauritius 2d. post paid. Every student knows that these were printed in horizontal rows of three and vertical rows of four making up the plate of twelve and a horizontal strip of four could never have existed.

He also claimed to have a vertical strip of five of the 2d. Mauritius large fillet. Here again this stamp only existed in vertical rows of four. Another great mistake he made was claiming a pair of the Austria red Mercury used. A pair is utterly unknown and I cannot conceive how two stamps of this value would be used on a Journal.

The extraordinary thing in my mind is the way in which the case was drawn out but when we get the details we may see the reason for that. However, the result is a great score for the experts in the Royal Society and in the London trade and I personally, most heartily congratulate them on the result of their very long labors.

AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY CONVENTION

New York City, October, 1926

CONVENTION COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT WILHELM.

J. Brace Chittenden, Chairman.

Norman E. Hoover Harry Lewy

Harry Lindquist. H. M. Konwiser, Secy.

Treas. Convention fund. H. M. Konwiser.

Credentials. B. Schlesinger.

Finance Committee, Col. Benkard, Lewy, Admiral Harris, Steinway, Lichtenstein, Phillips, Clark, Hatfield, Pack.

Opening Reception. Major Camp, Capt. Knauer, Harry Lindquist.

Hotels. Hoover, Hoffman.

Registration. Konwiser.

Publicity. Konwiser, Crane, Hoover, Binmore, Lampe.

Music. A. E. Pade.

Ladies Committee. Mesdames Lindquist, Chittenden, Camp.

Matinee. J. B. Chittenden.

Boat. Lt. J. Johnson, Bach.

Program (Tentative).

Sunday, Oct. 17th. Reception at Hotel Waldorf. Music, refreshments, registrations.

Monday, Oct. 18th. Business meeting. 10 A. M.-12 A. M., 1 P. M.-3 P. M.
3 P. M. Bus ride.

Evening: Official view of Stamp Exhibition.

Ladies; Luncheon at noon and shopping trip through New York stores.

Tuesday, Oct. 19th. Business meeting. 10-12 A. M.

Boat ride in afternoon, Field day at Crescent Club and Dinner at 7 P. M.

Wednesday, Oct. 20th. Matinee for Ladies.

Grand Banquet at Waldorf, 7 P. M.

J. C. MORGENTHAU & CO.

New York City—Feb. 3, 1926.

St. Helena.

1871, 2p yellow (29), very fine (\$15.00)	\$ 8.00
1864 to 1897, ½p to 1s, 24 stamps, one used, v. f. lot (\$28.10)	11.00
1902, ½p to 2s, 1912, ½p to 3s (48 to 58, 60 to 74), 25 varieties, o. g., very fine (\$17.68)	7.10
1908, 10s green and red on green (60), o. g., very fine (\$20)	9.25
1922, 10s green and black (88), o. g., very fine (\$5)	3.10
— 15s violet and black on blue (89), o. g., very fine (\$7.50)	4.50
— £1 violet and black on red (94), o. g., very fine (\$9)	6.00
— ½p to 7s6p and War Tax 18 varieties, o. g., very fine (\$10.19)	5.60

St. Kitts-Nevis.

1903, ½p to 5s (1 to 10), o. g., very fine (\$20.02)	10.50
1905 to 1907, ½p to 1s (11 to 20), and War Tax 60 stamps, including blocks of war Tax, o. g., very fine (\$13.47)	4.80
— 5s green and violet (23), o. g., fine (\$7.50)	3.80
1920, ½p to 5s, 1921, ½p to 2s (24 to 34, 37 to 44), 21 varieties, o. g., very fine (\$15.34)	7.50
— 10s red and green on green (35), o. g., very fine (\$5)	2.60
— £1 black and violet on red (36), o. g., very fine (\$10)	6.35
1923, ½p to 2s (50 to 58), o. g., very fine (\$13.05)	6.25
— 2s6p red and black on blue (59), o. g., very fine (\$6.50)	3.80
— 10s red and black on green (60), o. g., very fine (\$40)	22.50
— 5s red and black on yellow (61), o. g., very fine (\$17.50)	6.50
— £1 violet and black on red (62), o. g., very fine, rare (\$60)	41.50

AUCTION SALES

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The above illustration, supplied us by courtesy of the Detroit Free Press, shows Pilot D. W. Burford at Maywood Field, Chicago, just as he was to start off with the first air mail for Detroit, February 15th, 1926. Note how his plane advertises the famed "Ford" name; this appears on all of the contract planes in this service.



The Air Mail



Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to George W. Angers, P. O. Box 412, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

INITIAL FLIGHTS U. S. CONTRACT ROUTES.

With the assistance of Mr. Herman Boers, who has sent us a number of clippings from Detroit newspapers, we are able to give an extensive account of the opening of the Chicago-Detroit-Cleveland contract airmail service on February 15th. The illustration herewith was secured for us by Mr. Boers through the courtesy of the "Detroit Free Press". The first plane off was the "Maiden Dearborn No. 1" which took the air about 10.30 A. M. at Dearborn bound for Cleveland. About a half hour later the second plane hopped off for Chicago. The first plane started its return trip from Cleveland at 2.30 P. M. and the second started back from Chicago at the same time, the Cleveland plane arriving at Detroit 4.15 P. M. and the Chicago plane at 4.54 P. M. The Cleveland plane was piloted by Lawrence G. Fritz and the other by D. E. Burford.

As Fritz was starting from Cleveland the funeral cortege bearing the body of Art Smith, veteran air mail pilot who was killed in a crash several days ago, was on its way to a Cleveland cemetery. Fritz circled over the Cleveland air port and dropped flowers in honor of his dead colleague of the air.

The Chicago and Cleveland mail contained letters to hundreds of Detroit stamp collectors, who had not neglected their opportunity for "a new one," and communications from prominent officials and prominent citizens of those cities to Mayor John W. Smith, Henry Ford, Postmaster Charles C. Kellogg and others.

Quite a large assembly of notables and plain people were gathered in Dearborn when the first Detroit air-mail plane took off from the Ford airport, establishing a new route of speedy communication.

Everybody present got a thrill when the big ship left the snow-covered field for its history-making flight.

Meanwhile, out on the field Henry Ford, Governor Alex J. Groesbeck, Mayor Smith, Postmaster Kellogg, Judge Arthur J. Tuttle, and other officials were busy dividing their time between posing for picture operators and posing for newspaper photographers.

Hop-Off on Schedule.

The first plane, with 5,000 letters aboard, took off for Cleveland at about 10:30 o'clock, and about half an hour later the second big ship lumbered across the snow-covered field, took off, rounded the field in a stiff west wind, turned tail and headed away for Chicago, with mail for that city and the cities of the Pacific coast aboard.

When the first ship was ready to go the first mailbag was passed, hand to hand, like a fast double play in baseball, from the governor, to Ford, to Edsel Ford, to Postmaster Kellogg, to W. Irving Glover, second assistant postmaster

general, who came from Washington for the opening ceremony. Mr. Glover deposited the bag in the cargo door of the plane.

Other postal officials present were E. B. Wadsworth, superintendent of the contract mail department of the postoffice and Grant M. Miller, head of the Chicago division of the air mail service, to which the Detroit air postoffice is attached.

The first plane was piloted by Fritz, Ford's premier flier, and as he left the ground a group of six army planes from Selfridge field, commanded by Captain Vincent B. Dixon, took off after him and accompanied him to the state line, returning to give the second ship an escort.

William B. Stout, of the Ford air factory, who designed the mail planes, was on hand early to see that the ships were in perfect condition before the flight. The mail service is in reality only a contract between the Ford Motor company and the government under which the mail is carried in Ford's regular service between Detroit and Cleveland and Detroit and Chicago.

Just before the plane started Henry Ford handed the pilot a letter addressed to his friend, Thomas A. Edison, in East Orange, N. J.

By 8:30 o'clock in the morning a parade of cars and trucks headed by the postoffice band, was on its way out Michigan avenue from the postoffice. There were 30 trucks from Detroit industrial firms alone.

Gives Mail "Dead Lines."

After the ceremonies Postmaster Kellogg gave out a statement covering the closing hours, and the air mail routes now open, and planned.

The closing hour for air mail intended for Cleveland, New York city and other eastern points is 9:50 a. m., and that for mail bound for Chicago, San Francisco and other western points is 2:25 p. m. Planes from the east will arrive at 4:45 p. m., and those from the west at 12:20 p. m. Daily service will be provided over both lines and in both directions, except on Sunday, when there will be no air mail service.

The new service will bring Detroit within eight hours of New York, three hours of Cleveland, four hours of Chicago and 26 hours of San Francisco.

The rates for an ounce or fraction thereof are as follows: Between Detroit and Cleveland, 10 cents; between Detroit and the east, 15 cents; between Detroit and Chicago, 10 cents; between Detroit and points in the Chicago-Cheyenne air mail zone, 15 cents; between Detroit and points in the Cheyenne-San Francisco air mail zone, 20 cents.

Perishables Are Barred.

The planes will carry any mailable matter except matter liable to damage by freezing. Parcels must not weigh more than 50 pounds nor exceed 84 inches in length and girth combined. Articles may be insured, registered and sent C. O. D.

The postoffice department is now considering the establishment of an air route from Detroit to Boston, via Buffalo and Albany. At Albany it would form a junction with the Albany-New York air mail line.

Contracts already have been awarded for air mail service over the following routes, but the service has not commenced.

Boston to New York city, via Boston and Hartford; Chicago to St. Louis, via Peoria and Springfield, Ill.; Chicago to Dallas and Fort Worth, via Moline, Ill., St. Joseph and Kansas City, Mo., Wichita, Kans., and Oklahoma City; Salt Lake City to Los Angeles, via Las Vegas; Elko, Nev., to Pasco, Wash., via Boise, Idaho; Seattle, Wash., to Los Angeles, via Portland and Medford, Ore., Sacramento, San Francisco, Fresno, and Bakersfield; Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and LaCrosse, Wis.



The illustration herewith shows the various forms of cancellers used on the Detroit-Cleveland-Chicago first day covers. It will be noticed that Chicago misdated the first letters sent out Feb. 13th instead of 15th. We are told that this appeared only on the first covers mailed. Cleveland alone used the winged air mail device. There are five different covers to be collected in connection with this route.

CONTRACT AIR MAIL SERVICE ESTABLISHED.

Effective April 6, 1926, contract air mail service will be established over route C. A. N. No. 5—Elko, Nev., via Boise, Idaho, to Pasco, Washington, and return.

The establishment of this route will materially expedite delivery of air mail to and from points in the States of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, and points in the East served by the transcontinental, Government-operated route. Connection will be made at Elko, Nev., with the Government-operated route both east and west bound. The route will be operated on the following schedule:

DAILY EXCEPT MONDAY.

Leave Pasco 6 a. m.
Arrive Boise 8.35 a. m.
Leave Boise 8.50 a. m.
Arrive Elko 11.05 a. m.

Leave Elko 1.20 p. m.
Arrive Boise 3.35 p. m.
Leave Boise 3.50 p. m.
Arrive Pasco 6.25 p. m.

(Postal Bulletin, March 3, 1926).

AIRMAILS AT THE EXHIBITION.

Word has just been received from the Committee in charge of the International Stamp Exhibition at New York that they have allowed a separate class for Air Mails which previous have merely been listed as an item under Miscellaneous.

The Class for Air Mails is made up as follows:—

1. Air Mail stamps used and unused.
 - a. General; b. Specialized—or both.
2. Air Mail flown covers, general.
3. Air Mail flown covers, specialized.
 - a. Commercial.
 - b. Necessity—Paris, or Prymsel Sieges, Etc.
 - c. First Flights.

Further information will be forthcoming.

 DAWN TO DUSK FLIGHT, JUNE 23, 1924.

By Karl B. Weber.

1st Lieut. Russell L. Maughan, A. S., who won the 1922 Pulitzer Prize Trophy, wrote a new page into the annals of aviation, when he successfully achieved on June 23rd, 1924 the "DAWN TO DUSK" flight from New York to San Francisco, covering 2,700 miles from Mitchell Field to Crissy Field in a total elapsed time of 21 hr. 44 min. and in a total flying time of 17 hrs. 52 min.

Lieut. Maughan left Mitchell Field in his D 12 Curtiss Pursuit Plane at 3 a. m. E. S. T. and landed at 7 a. m. at McCook Field where he was delayed over an hour when the handling crew broke the engine starter, but was off at 8.16. At 10:52 C. S. T. he landed at St. Joseph, Mo., and after a little refreshment hopped off at 11:37 o'clock. After a stop at North Platte for refuelling he left this place at 1:57 and made a perfect landing at Cheyenne at 2:17 M. T. He complained of nausea due to severe nervous strain, but quickly recovered and was off at 2:54. Upon reaching Salduro at 5:20 P. M. and hopping off at 5:51 he landed at Crissy Field, San Francisco at 9:44 P. T. The average flying speed was about 150 miles per hour.

This plucky aviator proved without a doubt that in time of mobilization air squadrons can be shifted in one day from the East Coast to the West Coast and visa versa.

Lt. Maughan also carried on this historic flight approximately twenty-five letters, some five newspapers, a roll of Pathe film and three or four envelopes of photographs. The letters which I have seen carry the Postmark Hempstead, N. Y. June 23, 1924—some of them are also cancelled San Francisco, June 25th, 1924.

I believe that these covers should be classed as great rarities due to the fact that only such a small quantity was carried and that most of the covers no doubt were addressed to officials.

 CHILE.

In Champion's Catalogue, under Chile for flight Valparaiso-Santiago, January 1, 1919, he lists that the covers carried bear the special airmail stamp as well as the special "Aero Club of Chile" cachet, and the backstamp showing arrival.

We have received authentic proof through a Chilean correspondent who has interviewed the Aviator to the effect that he personally received many letters which bore the special Aero stamp but not the Chilian postage which was superfluous as the Aero stamp was sufficient for the carrying of the mail. These letters the aviator personally took to the Post Office and had cancelled and they therefore do not show the Aero Club cachet. This information is interesting in that it proves that these covers which do not bear the Chilian postage or the Aera cachet are authentic, even though they do not agree in full detail with Champion's Catalogue. A cover has been seen with the above descriptions and further bearing the autograph of Aviator Figueroa who carried the mail on this flight.

HONDURAS.

Monsieur Champion gives the following particulars of the air stamps of this country. First issue with blue overprint:—

5c., printing 200; 10c., printing 200; 25c on 5c., printing 300; 25c on 20c., printing 300.

All above exist with inverted overprint and the 20c. on 25c. and the 20c. tete-beche. The second series was overprinted in black (10c. in red):—

5c., printing 500; 10c., printing 500; 20c., printing 500; 25c on 1c., printing 500; 50c., printing 200; 1p., printing 100.

All values, with the exception of the first and last, exist inverted. The 10c. also is known with black overprint.

Grand Recruiting Prize

A Free Trip to New York and Fifty Dollars For Expenses.

Mr. Charles J. Phillips of New York, who has always been a member interested in the welfare and progress of The American Philatelic Society, offers round trip railway fare from any point in the United States or Canada, and fifty dollars spending money, for a visit to the 1926 A. P. S. Convention and the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in New York City next October, to any member of the Society except officers. Members of the Recruiting Committee not to be considered as officers in this competition.

Rules of the Contest.

This award to go to the member, collector, dealer or Branch Society proposing the largest number of new members from February 1st to October 1st, 1926, providing such member shall obtain at least twenty-five new members.

Should the winner be unable to attend on account of illness, or his or her residence be in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City or vicinity, the award will be \$100.00 cash, at his or her option.

Branch Societies may enter this contest providing the applications are proposed by a Branch, regularly signed by its President or Secretary as such. If the award is made to a Branch, such Branch may elect a delegate to attend the Exhibition and Convention.



The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor!

Like the electric light, the telephone and other modern improvements, which we take for granted, most of us little realize when the postman arrives with his batch of mail each morning and afternoon that this service is one of rather recent origin, and that the great institution known as the Post Office Department had a very humble beginning, and not so very many years ago.

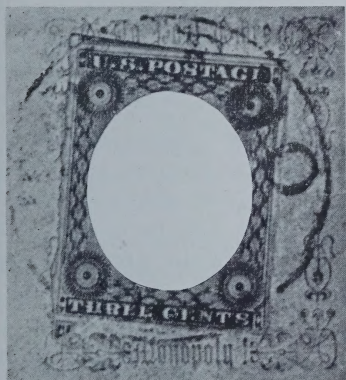
In the very early days the only semblance of a postal service lay in the practice that the various shipmasters had of placing bags in the coffee houses to receive letters for foreign countries. The charge of one penny a letter constituted the best freight rate that the ship owner received, as the small bag of mail took up very little room and no particular obligation was incurred in accepting letters.

In 1639 the General Court of Massachusetts ordered that "Richard Fairbanks, his house in Boston is the place appointed for all letters which are brought from beyond the seas or are to be sent thither. They are to be brought unto him and he is to take care that they be delivered or sent according to directions, and he is allowed for every such letter one penny." This is the first record of an official "post office" if it may be so termed, and Richard Fairbanks has been sometimes referred to as the first postmaster in America. In those days there were no regular mails and letters were forwarded by travellers, sea captains that were making trips along the coast, as well as by Indians.

The first postal system to be successfully established in the Colonies was ordered by William Penn in 1683, by an act appointing Henry Waldy of Tekonay to keep a post and supply passengers with horses from Philadelphia to New Castle and the falls of the Delaware. Letters were carried from Philadelphia to Chester for 2d; to New Castle for 4d., and Maryland for 6d. In 1691 William and Mary granted to Thomas Neale letters patent to erect and establish offices for receiving and despatching letters. This grant was for a term of twenty-one years. Postal routes were then established and offices created in all the colonies, but no one considered this a government monopoly, as it was the custom to send letters by any means available. Benjamin Franklin became Postmaster of Philadelphia in 1737 under the British Government, and in 1753 was Postmaster-General jointly with William Hunter. Both these men served on a commission basis, and in their endeavor to extend the postal service lost money instead of making any. Franklin later, after the Revolution, became the American Postmaster-General.

Postage rates were high in these early days, and it was the custom to collect from the addressee instead of the sender. Postal facilities were slight and in 1789 there were only seventy-five postmasters in the country, and the annual cost from a Government point of view of carrying the mails was less than \$25,000. Many letters, however, were carried by private post riders and stage drivers and all local deliveries were made by private carriers. It was the gradual elimination of the post rider and the horse-driven stage coach by the railroads that finally established in the people's mind the fact that the postal service was a government

monopoly. Mail was first carried by steam railways in 1834, but it was not until 1838 that railroads were declared post routes. The high rates of postage induced the development of an elaborate system of private expresses, under whose competition the Government failed to make any profit out of the postal service. This because the private chaps took all the easy business and left the hard to the Government. In the United States the lowest letter rate in 1840 was one sheet of paper going 30 miles or less 6c; for each additional page there was charged the same rate; over 30 miles the rate was 10c; between 80 and 150 miles 12½c; between 150 and 400 miles 18¾c, and every sheet of paper travelling over 400 miles was charged 25c. In 1847 with the issuance of postage stamps by the Government, the right to carry mails exclusively was asserted by the Government, but it was not until 1851 that the prepayment of postage was made compulsory. By the Act of March 3rd, 1851, the Government made it a felony to use any other stamps but those provided by the Post Office Department, and the delivery of mail in cities by private carriers was ordered discontinued. Considerable opposition to this took place.



The other day we came across a curious cover mailed at Toledo, Ohio, in January 1857, which had a printed frame in the upper right-hand corner within which the postage stamp was to be placed. As will be noted by the illustration, this was quite decorative and bore at top the words "No Postoffice" and beneath—"Monopoly". This is the first cover of its kind we have seen, and it is evidently an outgrowth of the controversy that raged for a time whether or not the Government had the right to order all the private carriers that then existed to desist from carrying and delivering mails. As collectors of local stamps know, this system of private deliveries had grown extensively in most

of the cities of the United States and was a very profitable enterprise, which it was natural that the promoters thereof should not give up without a struggle.

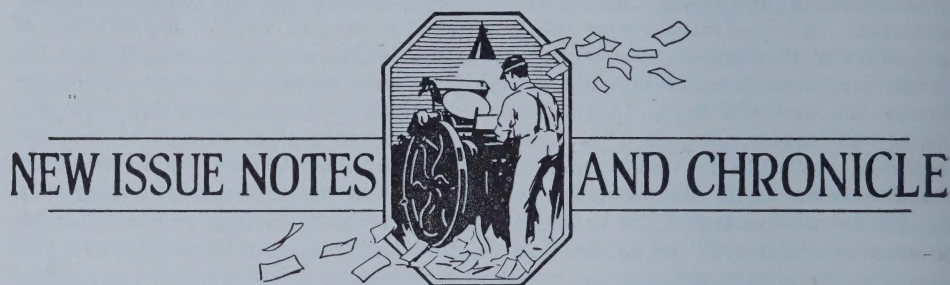
We would be interested in seeing other covers illustrating this same phase in the United States postal history.

Mr. Warner Bates has completed the listing of the Town and County Cancels on the Bank Notes issues that were reported as a result of the discussion had in this column. The article will appear in the May issue.

Mr. W. Parker Lyon of Los Angeles advises us that he has two covers mailed from Mattapoisett, Massachusetts bearing 3c greens, 5c blue and 2c vermillions, one a 28c rate and the other a 54c rate cancelled with the large numeral year dates as illustrated in February and March issues. The one has a large solid black "78" cancell and the other is "79", proving that this town used the numeral type at least two years.

Major C. H. Bonesteel has shown us some very fine examples of "Fort" and also "Territorial" cancels. Can any other aid us in making a list of these? The Major has been a student at the Staff & Command School at Fort Leavenworth the past year and says that since reading the editorial in the February issue, in which it was intimated that Fort Leavenworth was a Government prison, that he has been fearsome of writing his philatelic correspondents for fear they might

think he was in jail! The Editor surely owes the Major and his fellow officers an apology as the penitentiary is at Leavenworth and NOT Fort Leavenworth. What a dangerous thing is the slip of the pen!



By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. Mr. L. J. Flerlage shows us a new 5 centavos in a rich claret color and handsomely engraved which has been issued to commemorate the centenary of Bernadino Rivadavia as first president of the republic. The stamp bears a full faced portrait of Rivadavia with label "1826—Feb. 8th.—1926", wmk. R. A. and Sun. We also note from Champion's Bulletin that a set of four values is to be issued commemorating the founding of the Argentine Post Office Department.

BELGIUM. Mr. Henry Hooreman shows us two values of charity stamps, three designs, issued for the relief of the districts that have recently suffered from heavy floods. The one value is a surcharge of 30c with the words "Inondations Watersnood" surrounding the figures on the current 30c blue green, the other two stamps, both 1 Franc+1 Franc are very similar in design but with different artistic treatment. Both show the familiar figure of St. Martin on horseback dividing his cloak with a beggar, on one stamp the design is on a solid background and one the other the design is lightened by an etched effect, both stamps being similar to the 1910 charity stamps. Stamps are unwatermarked and in two shades of blue.

DENMARK. We are indebted to Lauritz Petersen, C. Lerche, W. T. Wilson and A. E. Pade for copies of the provisional 20 ore stamps that have been issued to use up the now obsolete stocks of 30 and 40 ore stamps that have been changed colors. The 20 ore on 40 ore blue consists of the surcharge of new value across the lower center of stamp with a black square blocking out the former value while the 20 ore on 30 ore orange is printed directly above the old value. The two stamps were placed on sale Feb. 12th and may be relatively scarce. Mr. Petersen shows us the new 20 ore value which was issued on March first. Same type and watermark as before but color red instead of brown. By time this reaches our readers a commemorative set of three values will have been issued, celebrating the 75th jubilee of the issuing of postage stamps for Denmark. The first general issue of stamps was the 4 RBS brown which was put into use April 1st, 1851. Mr. C. Lerche also shows us the 10 ore value of the new type official stamps. These are of a very effective design, three heraldic lions with royal crown above.

FRANCE. Mr. Theodore Champion kindly sends us copies of the current 20c, Pasteur type, in green.

ITALY. A postage set of 5 values commemorating the 700th anniversary of the death of St. Francis of Assisi was issued January 1926. The three low values are typographed and not very attractive but the two high values are finely engraved and printed from copper plates. The low values are wmk. crown but the high values are unwmk., all perf. 14. The 20c. in gray green pictures the Vision of Jerusalem, the 40c deep violet a view of the church and cloister of San Damiano, the 60c wine red, the Convent & Church of Assisi, the Lire 1.25, the death of St. Francis, the Lire 5 + L. 2.50, this stamp being sold with a premium, shows St. Francis in the garden of the Church of Santa Maria as depicted by the painting by Lucas della Robbia. Each of the stamps bears the inscription "VII Centenario Francescano" and as usual the high values are said to be printed in limited numbers.

JUGO SLAVIA. A new postage series is being placed on sale, the first value shown us, a 1 dinar carmine, bears the portrait of King Alexander in profile, facing right and flanked with a pattern of diamonds. The stamps are no longer printed by The American Bank Note Co., this series being engraved in Vienna and printed in Belgrad.

LUXEMBURG. We are shown three changes of color by Mr. Hooreman, the 15 and 20c portrait type in orange brown and sage green respectively and the pictorial, Vianden castle, 1 franc in indigo.

MALTA. Mr. Joseph M. Bartolo advises us that the recent 2½d. on 3d. provisional was rapidly exhausted and a new 2½d. has been placed on sale, current design, "Melita" type, Wmk. Script CA., color blue and the 3d. has been issued in changed color, yellow and black instead of ultramarine.

MONACO. We are shown a new value to the current series, a 5c. orange in type A. 12.

PARAGUAY. A 1 peso postage, blue, unwmk. paper, has been issued bearing portrait of Christopher Columbus and sea view showing the caravels he used. The stamp is rather crudely executed, probably lithographed. This was shown us by L. J. Flerlage.

ST. LUCIA. Mr. E. G. Garraway, a resident of St. Lucia and a new member of the A. P. S., kindly sends us examples of two color changes that went into effect February 1st. Current type, 2½d. blue and 3d. brown on yellow. These two stamps supersede Nos. 85 and 87, the first of which has been withdrawn and all supplies burnt and 87 has been sold out since last October 18th. The changes in color were necessary account reduction of foreign postage rate to 2½d.

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SOUTH WEST AFRICA. The three new stamps of the Union South Africa chronicled last month, $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d and 4d, have been overprinted "South West Africa" in English and Dutch as usual. Copies have been sent us by Mr. G. A. Higlett.

PRECANCELS



CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to L. R. Saunders, Precancel Editor, 1124 First St. S. W., Mason City, Iowa.

Again the co-operation has been such that I am able to present another monthly precancel department without resorting to dry listing of varieties. I have non-APS members as well as APS members to thank.

First let me call to your attention the exchange dept. being conducted for APS members ONLY. The Mutual Stamp Exchange—I. C. Green, Fitchburg, Mass. A card of rules and full particulars may be had from Mr. Green upon request and return postage. The exchanges run from 50 to 80 percent and is a fine way to dispose of any stamps left over from sales circuits. There are several precancel books making the circuits now. There's your chance, men.

The Lexon specialist will be interested in an item submitted by D. Jay, Jr. of Riverton, N. J. This is a vertical strip of three 1c Lexons—the top stamp being precancelled DELAIR; the bottom stamp having the same imprint invert and the middle stamp being plain—no impression. This type I for this town and is a no-bar nor line type—the letters are thin caps 3mm high. These came on a package in December and maybe from the wall paper mill in that town.

The U11 electro reds from Danvers, Mass. were called to my attention by R H Mason—(130-4750). The 1c current issue was submitted. This being an outlaw color the items will always be good property. Also the red electro from Bangor, Maine.

The biggest boost the $\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lists received was from G E Ulrich (7835) who sent his entire collection of $1\frac{1}{2}$ for me to check against the list I have and a list of all his $\frac{1}{2}$ c for the same purpose. While I cannot give you the benefit of that revision in this department you will all benefit by having the authentic listing included in the next Standard Precancel Catalog—to appear May 15th according to latest reports.

Now for an announcement that will make the regular postage stamp collectors reconsider the worth of the precancel collector—F. E. Ralston, of Rich Hill, Mo. sent a block of 6 Hales precancel Joplin, Mo., normal in the usual U51. The big point in this stamp is the difference in size of the left hand 1 of the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$ —the two lower horizontal pairs showing this distinct plate variety while the top pair do not. It is on the left hand stamps only. The regular "1" measures a full mm. while the thin one is very plainly a full three-quarters or a very slim 1 mm.—the difference being so marked it is visible to the naked eye. The information obtained to date is very little and I regret I am unable to give the plate number.

The sheet was used by the Goodyear Rubber Co. sometime in December 1925. Inquiry there arrived too late to ascertain more than the items in question came from the lower left corner of the lower left pane, so it is the SW pane we are looking for. Since hearing about this variety I have examined all Hales I have but find no thin one on any of them. Maybe some plate number enthusiast can help locate the stamp. GOT YOUR MEMBER?

Mr. Ralston also informs me that Nevada, Mo. never precancelled any issues and the Hardings are to be deleted. Those who saw the supposed precancels evidently had them off cover and the roller well placed, making appear a precancel.

All you fellows, and ladies, owe F W Gellerman (8040) a vote of thanks if you are interested in reliable information on errors. He sent in a complete reprint of the 25 subject rubber stamp with the Cloquet "n for u error". This plate was made in Washington and can be considered an official error. It is city type IV and U type 60—the error appears 3 times—on stamp #4 in rows 2, 3 and 5. Who'll be next with such a report? WHERE'S YOUR NEW MEMBER?

A check up on the Hoover #12 precancel auction shows that the $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ off cat. run nip and tuck, the $\frac{1}{2}$ beating the $\frac{1}{3}$ by 2% and the $\frac{1}{4}$ by 4%. This is based on 185 lots of Hardings. Another analysis of an auction of ALL issues conducted by G W Linn—his first one—showed the average discount from catalog to be 30 to 50 percent. EVERY MEMBER GET A MEMBER.

Up to Feb. 20th there had been but 1500 Hales precancelled at Ft. Dodge, Iowa—all Nor. in U 10.....a new entrant is College Park, Md. and #7307, S B Shaw, informs me that all values from $\frac{1}{2}$ c to \$1 inc. have been issued in U-59 of the new issue and the old 13c to the number of 100! The 2c Harding 5 sheets and the specimen on hand is in blue ink, used by the State Horticultural Society and Mr. Shaw was then in a position to vouch that there were no freaks put out. Later the general use of precans at the PO was instituted and other varieties on the later issues may appear.....the 14 and 17 are out from Seattle in U-10....old 13c supplied instead of new ones so there will be a delay on them...the 17 is down from the first printing but the margin determines the position so the up will come sometime.....to the listed varieties from Wooster, Ohio D E Dickason (5216) adds the new $\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2 RP, 1, 3, 4, 7, 20; all three special deliveries and the special handling, all of which are scarce. None of the issues are very plentiful, and the U-10 was used but a very short time at Christmas of 1924. $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 dues as well as the old series 11, 12 and 50 should be added, all type II, U-6.....5000 BY OCTOBER—only 300 of the Indian Heads precan in New Bedford, Mass. and it was before Christmas they were issued..and only the $\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 4, 5, 10, and 30 of the new series are in the PO, all other values being of the old issue and being precand..from the same source, W L Gates of Teaticket, Mass. I can pass on some reliable info on the 2c Harding. from Hyannis, Mass.—

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Cincinnati, Ohio.

if there are any inverts they are VERY few and got by thru accidental oversight—the normals are exceedingly few and the inverts worse than that—even the Hales are under 300.....THE CONVENTION ENDS THE BIG 50000-BY-OCTOBER-CAMPAIGN—, HOW MANY CAN YOU CLAIM?

I wish to call your attention to the fine class of precancels Mr. Guest is putting in the Sales circuits. It has been my good fortune to see many of these books and the old classics as well as the special issues and right up to the recently issued Norse Americans are there for your choice—all collection copies. If you do not let Mr. Guest know you want these circuits he can not send them. Precancels are a comparatively new addition to his already remarkable service and cannot be handled at present like the regular stamps have been simply because he has not your name on file as wanting to receive such—send in your name and particular wants NOW—then when he gets the items you are interested in he will know where to send them—otherwise you may lose out on something good. AND DON'T FORGET TO GET YOUR MEMBER IN THAT 5000-BY-OCTOBER-ROUNDUP. "How many?"

From up in Maine we learn that Old Orchard used some 2c Hardings last Christmas—and to find these scarcities you'll have to look twice cause they were very carelessly precand and all somewhat indistinct. But that point is very easily forgotten when you consider the fact they are absolutely postal issues—none by favor to collectors nor non-philatelists—it was tried—and that is why W H McLin (J6614) is so proud to tell of them—AND HAVE YOU RECRUITED YOUR MEMBER?

"U. S. Postage Stamps" by F J Melville is at hand and no mention of the new rotary stamps being precancelled by the Bureau is made. Possibly the regular issues collectors do not consider the precancel in that class but it most certainly is. The rotaries are issued in precand condition to a very less number than the regular postage stamp of the same denomination is and is very much scarcer than the regular rotary issue. The un-precancelled rotary can be used on any class mail but the rotary precand cannot, except in a very few isolated cases in very large users of stamps and under special rulings too complicated for the average business house to bother with, be used on first class. Again we have a point which makes the somewhat ignored precancelled stamp a scarcer item, but you don't find any of the early precans with the fancy prices attached to them the early adhesives have. The men who have been in the game from way back have seen many substantial gains and increase of prices on precans but how many "finds" have you read about in which precans starred? Every dog has his day—

REMEMBER—5000!—THAT IS THE MAGIC NUMBER—RUB YOUR LAMP AND BE AN ALADDIN—MAKE YOUR JINNI PERFORM.

The time is not too soon to think about the entry you are to have in the big International Philatelic Exhibition—and full details should be studied by those who will be fortunate to be "among those present".

My stock barrel is empty—now you fellows HAVE to help me.

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SOCIETY



ITEMS

THE MICHIGAN STAMP CLUB OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN. On Saturday, February 20th, there assembled at the rooms of the Club the largest gathering that has been had in years. Some sixty-five members attended, out of a total membership of ninety, and the occasion was in the nature of a celebration of the establishment of the Contract Air Mail Service between Detroit-Chicago and Cleveland. In every part of the club rooms one could see collectors showing their first-day covers, the first-day flight having been as great a philatelic success as it was an aeronautic one.

Thousands of covers came from all parts of the country to the Detroit Post Office to be mailed, one dealer sending no less than 500 and many collectors sending lot of 50 to 100. Moving pictures were made showing John Kay, the veteran stamp collector, purchasing the new air mail stamp and taking it to the Receiving Window and posting it.

On the morning of the day of the first flight a parade was held showing the advance of mail delivery from the beginnings, many years ago, to the present day airplane method. The procession moved out to the Ford Air Mail Field at Dearborn, and Second Asst. Postmaster-General, W. Irving Glover, Postmaster Charles C. Kellog of Detroit, Mayor John Smith and other city officials, were on hand to see the first plane off. Over 5,000 letters were carried on this plane. In the evening Mr. C. Fred. Heyerman, former A. P. S. President, and William Swan of the Detroit Philatelic Society, hastily arranged a banquet in celebration of the flight and this was held at the Detroit Athletic Club, with many local philatelists attending. Mr. Glover spoke on national postal affairs and Mr. Kellog on local postal matters. The newspapers were very generous in the space allotted to this new air mail enterprise and the connection that stamp collectors had with it. Several collectors, including Mr. Herman Boers, were fortunate enough to have their air mail covers autographed by Postmaster Kellog.

The annual banquet of the Michigan Stamp Club, to be held March 20th, was discussed and Pres. Charles Brisley appointed Seth Andrews as Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, to be assisted by Dr. Hoskins and William Markert. This Committee selected Webster Hall as the place for the banquet, and decided that this year it would not be a stag affair but that the ladies would be invited. In addition to a stamp exhibition and musical entertainment on the evening of the banquet there will be an auction of stamps, many of which were donated by the club members. It is hoped to have Postmaster Kellog and Mayor Smith address the Club at that time, and certainly it will be the biggest philatelic banquet ever held in Detroit.—HERMAN W. BOERS, Publicity Manager.

TUSCON STAMP CLUB, TUSCON, ARIZONA. The Club held a special meeting at Casa Grande on January 31st, the meeting having been arranged at that place in order to attract as many collectors from all parts of the state as possible. Casa Grande is several miles from the city of Tuscon, and its history dates back at least eight hundred years. Among the relics of the past the principal interest centers in the "Big House" built of mud, whose walls are four feet thick and laid in a manner which would defy our present mode of building. This house is over 36 feet high and protected the community of the ancient period from the attacks of their enemies. It is surrounded by a defensive wall on all four sides. After viewing these ruins the members of the club adjourned to the San Carlos Hotel

for dinner, after which an auction sale was had and a bourse. The ladies, wives of the members, who were not interested in stamps, arranged a card game, and before departing a photo was taken of the entire party.

The Tuscon Stamp Club is being made a state society rather than a local affair, as there are so few collectors in the state that more than one society can not well be maintained. The club now has twenty-one members and hopes to grow rapidly in the near future and to equal in pep the older clubs in other parts of the country.—MAJOR E. A. NORTON, Recording Secretary.

MILWAUKEE PHILATELIC SOCIETY. Dr. F. A. Kraft entertained the Milwaukee Philatelic Society at his home on February 2nd, exhibiting and commenting upon his favorite collections. Fifty members enjoyed paging the volumes of carefully selected stamps of Dr. Kraft, especially those of Denmark and the British Colonies. The meeting was followed with a short luncheon at which Dr. Kraft spoke selecting as his subject the recent book of Mr. Phillips, relative to Danish stamps. This book, said Dr. Kraft, was one of the prominent additions to philatelic literature which would help the collector in every way to learn more about the Danish issues. Mr. W. O. Staab added a few remarks about A. P. S. recruiting, endeavoring to make Milwaukee a 100% A. P. S. branch. Dr. S. G. Keller and Mr. R. L. Hustis spoke on membership drives, and as a result, a few new members were proposed. Mr. Noske announced that he was after a host of members and incidentally, a few prizes. The meeting was attended by every Milwaukee member physically capable of being present, which is a high esteem for Dr. Kraft's hospitality.—A. W. DRAVES.

P. S. Voila les Scott's trois cent quatre-vingt dix, mais gardez contre "aut nullo aut scissors".

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF PITTSBURGH, Life Branch No. 2. The 255th meeting of the society was held on February 2nd, 1926. After the business was attended to, we held a very spirited auction and then put the pleasure of the evening in the hands of the entertainment committee.

The entertainment committee for this evening had a big "?" after same. Mr. Hartman the chairman, arose, as his ponderous bulk loomed before us a sense of the mysterious took hold of our mentality and we expected the unexpected? "This evening we are going to ask that each member relate a true incident regarding a stamp or a collector." He then sat down and we sat up and took notice. The following story, read from an old manuscript, by one of our members, who claimed that same had been given him sometime ago and he just awaited the opportunity to present it. Here goes—"You have all heard tell about Diogenes and his lantern, in search for an honest man; I will now for the first time pen the true version and the old fallacy must fall.

"It happens that Diogenes was a stamp collector, one evening he invited his cronies over to look at his stamps and, in the course of the evening fed them bountifully and wine them beautifully. In the wee hours of the morning, he called his servants and instructed each one to take charge of a friend and see him safely home.

"Diogenes then went to bed—he awoke late in the day and after performing his ablution, he helped his wife with the dishes and other household duties which every married man is familiar with. In the evening Diogenes thought it time to put away his stamps and also the few he had swiped when his friends were steeped in wine. What was his rage when he discovered that one of his friends had filched his most valuable stamp—none other than the stamp Adam picked from the Postage Stamp Tree in the Garden of Eden, when he wrote asking for a wife.

"Though it was snowing fast, the river a mass of ice, Diogenes lit his lantern and sallied forth to visit his friends in an effort to recover his lost property, to all those he met, he shouted—"I am looking for an honest man."

"This," concluded the manuscript, "is the true and unvarnished account of why Diogenes made his now famous remark". Our President, on point of order, asked, "Was this stamp on RIBBED paper?"

The 256th meeting of the society was held on the 16th. Mr. Schauman exhibited German Colonies and Mr. Kiessling, German States. Both exhibits were keenly admired, Mr. Schaumann and Mr. Kiessling having made numerous trips to Germany they succeeded in getting the pick of the market. The German Colonies collection contained both used and unused in wonderful condition and was over 97% complete. The States were likewise noted for their condition and Mr. Kiessling took great pride in his Saxony #1.

In the February magazine an error occurred, the name of H. D. Jones appeared as the Second Vice President—should be H. D. James.—JUSTUS M. STAHN, Secretary, 8021 Susquehanna St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

SAN FRANCISCO STAMP SOCIETY, Life Branch No. 7. The 133rd meeting of this Branch was held on February 1st, 1926 in the City Hall with 49 members and six visitors present, President A. H. Wilhelm presiding.

Nine new members were elected and seven new applications posted.

An amendment to the by-laws was carried and became effective creating an associate membership for the sum of \$1.00 per year for philatelists residing outside of the City of San Francisco and the Bay Counties.

The monthly letter from Secretary Davis of the A. P. S. and also one from the Ways and Means Committee of Association of Stamp Exhibits regarding raising funds for the New York Association were discussed and taken under advisement for further action.

The mid-monthly Executive and Social meeting to be held on February 15, 1926 was postponed owing to that evening being set aside for the Eleventh Anniversary Banquet of the Society, an account of which is given elsewhere.—DONALD PIERCY, Life A. P. S. 318, Secretary-Treasurer.

SAN FRANCISCO STAMP SOCIETY'S ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.—On February 15th, 1915, a small group of earnest and determined philatelists met and decided to wake up philately out of the state of lethargy it had fallen into in San Francisco and the bay region. With nine charter members the San Francisco Stamp Society came into existence and slowly but surely it began to work out the destiny of western philately until now it has made a record to be proud of.

With officers and members alike giving all that is in them for the good of the cause, the society has grown with leaps and bounds until now it numbers over 230 members, amongst whom are most of the leading philatelists of the West. It is the largest branch society of the American Philatelic Society and has the proud distinction of giving the national society the first president to be elected

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from west of the Rockies. Recognized as a representative research body, the Mayor and City Officials have granted the society the privilege of holding its meetings in the magnificent City Hall. It is the only local stamp society in the United States issuing its own monthly paper and it is justly proud of the assistance it has rendered to our unfortunate "shut-ins" and of the regular radio talks given by its vice-president.

And now to celebrate its eleventh birthday were gathered together over 100 of the members and their friends in the beautiful new banquet room of the Hotel Clift, a veritable scene of gaiety and beauty; the varied hues of ladies' costumes intermingled with the beautiful floral decorations making a delightful setting for the Goddess of Philately to hold her sway for an evening of unalloyed joy.

After a few words of welcome by President Wilhelm, the guests proceeded to partake of the sumptuous repast, while an atmosphere of good-fellowship reigned supreme. Introduced as Toastmaster for the evening, Mr. R. H. Willcox, proceeded in his masterful and pleasing way.

Marimbas, the native instrument of Guatemala, were played in a pleasing way throughout the evening by "Doc" Willas Marimba Band. Monologues and dialect songs rendered by Jim "Scotty" McKenna in his inimitable way evoked much applause. Most pleasing of all were the several whistling solos rendered by Miss Mildred Wright, whose life-like imitation of the warbling and singing of birds was truly remarkable. Confidentially she assured us that she does not eat bird seed.

Interspersed with this enjoyable program, kindly supervised and directed by Mrs. Ada Morgan O'Brien, musical director of Radio KTAB, were short speeches by several good friends of philately—Colonel J. M. T. Partello, U. S. A., "the grand-daddy of them all"; E. B. McPherson, "good old Mac"; Kenneth A. Millikan, "banker on stamps"; Vice-President A. F. Merrill, Radio KFRC's "stamp man"; "smiling" Jim Searle, chief dispenser of "applesauce"; Henry W. Doscher, "square Dealer"; Charlie Turrill, noted collector of "Californiana" and every other kind of "ana"; and a guest from far away Hawaii, President Charles J. Cooper of the Royal Hawaiian Stamp Society.

The following were presented with awards for the competitive stamp exhibits held during 1925:

Gold medals for specialized collections to A. H. Wilhelm and Charles W. Arp.

Silver medal for general collections to Morris Michaels.

Bronze medal for general collections to Donald Piercy.

As a fitting climax to the evening, President Wilhelm again proved that in the event of their happiness and prosperity the members of this society were always ready to respond to an appeal from "shut-ins" by raising \$11.35 for poor, unfortunate George Kump of Xenia, Ohio.

"All good things must come to an end" and thus ended this most wonderful evening. But the good work of the society is by no means ended and at our next anniversary we shall feel that we have accomplished another year's work in the benefit of the "king of sports" and the "sport of kings"—philately.

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HUNTINGTON STAMP CLUB, HUNTINGTON, W. VA. The first annual meeting was held by the club at their headquarters on the evening of February 16. The meeting was well attended and great enthusiasm was demonstrated for the coming year.

Harry E. Bryan, President, and Howard M. Jones, Secretary, were unanimously re-elected.

Invitation will be extended to collectors in the entire Tri-State region to join with the members to make it a REAL Club for the coming year.

THE PUGET SOUND PHILATELIC SOCIETY, SEATTLE, WASH., A. P. S. Branch No. 70, held its fourth regular meeting on February 11th, in Tacoma, Washington. There were fourteen members and twelve visitors present. A lively auction of stamps which had been donated was held, and the sum of \$26.00 was realized, which amount will be turned over to the proper authorities to be used to help finance the exhibition to be held in New York City in October, 1926. A considerable amount of trading was also indulged in before the meeting adjourned. Plans are now being made for another auction of this kind to be held at the meeting in Seattle on Tuesday, March 9th. The proceeds of this auction will also be sent to Mr. Steinway.—CLEMENT S. ERNST, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE HOUSTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY, Lone Star Branch No. 69, A. P. S., Houston, Texas, had special meeting on Tuesday evening, March 2nd. The purpose of this meeting was to give all members and visitors an opportunity to meet President A. H. Wilhelm of the A. P. S.

About ten members were present and several visitors and the club was addressed by President Wilhelm, who gave us a talk on A. P. S. matters, as well as outlining in a brief way the best method to produce a real stamp society. This talk was greatly appreciated and we hope that the President will find an opportunity to visit with us again.

Mr. J. A. C. Wilson had on exhibition his Match and Medicine collection which is rich in these odd and interesting stamps. Mr. Schumacher also exhibited several good items in United States postage.

The next regular meeting will be held Tuesday evening March 23rd. Visitors are always welcome.—R. E. CHEEK, Sec. & Treas., 408 Bender Hotel.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912

**Of The American Philatelist, published Monthly at Federalsburg, Maryland, for
April 1, 1926.**

State of Ohio }
County of Hamilton } ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the County aforesaid, personally appeared A. D. Fennel, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of The American Philatelist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 433, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, American Philatelic Society, 3421 Colfax A, Denver, Colorado.

Editor, Adolph D. Fennel, 807 Second Natl. Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Managing Editor, None. Business Managers, None.

2. That the owners are: American Philatelic Society, 3421 Colfax A, Denver, Colo.

No stockholder owns more than one share of stock.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, holders and other security owners or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of February, 1926.

JOHN M. RYAN,

Notary Public.

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A Letter from G. F. Rapkin.

The Editor of the American Philatelist:

Sir,

It is really astonishing to find splendid collections often containing many choice stamps mounted in albums which are not at all in keeping with the rarities they hold.

There are collectors, however, who possess almost priceless and unique pieces who realize that they should be mounted in such a way as to enhance their beauty with the result that they are always a source of pride to their possessors.

It is my hope that I may be of some service to many advanced collectors in the U. S. A. and I unreservedly place my 30 years experience in High-class albums at their disposal.

I am shortly visiting New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Detroit, Toronto and Montreal and I welcome enquiries from collectors interested in the High-class English Albums and Accessories which are manufactured by my firm.

Orders placed by collectors will be supplied by Stamp Dealers nominated by them.

Correspondence may be addressed to me at, Wolcott Hotel, New York City, between April 10 and 17.

Yours faithfully,

G. F. RAPKIN.

(PAID ADVERTISEMENT)

REPORT of the



SECRETARY

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 7.

March 1, 1926.

Applications Pending.

Aitchison, John	Howe, J. H.	Redstone, Rev. Chas. M.
Allison, Dr. Benj.	Jacobs, J. S.	Reggio, A. Nicholas
Andersen, Fred	Jahnke, Emil	Roberts, Jno. T. Jr.
Andrus, Dr. W. H.	Jones, Geo. A.	Robinson, E. F.
Bates, Arthur C.	Kraft, Alvin	Rockwell, E. H.
Beaupre, Raymond O.	Kunz, John G.	Rosenstrauch, Dr. Sam
Beers, Dr. Nathan	Lang, Adolph	Schmidt, F. A.
Benkard, J. Phillip	Le Roy, P.	Schrott, A.
Boedefeld, F. S.	Lind, F. E.	Smith, G. C.
Christopherson, O.	Lindegard, Axel	Smith, Walker C.
Cunning, D. C.	Lodge, Lester L.	Sonne, C. C.
Dowell, Chas.	Longcope, T. M. Jr.	Spiegler, S. N.
Ernst, Michael	Lourie, J. W.	Thompson, Geo. E.
Goldsmith, Maurice	Lundgren, Carl	Traupmann, Hugo E.
Gundelfinger, S.	Mason, Art	Tudji, M. J.
Gudmundson, Allan	Mozian, Gregory	Van Voorhis, Hiram N.
Harbeck, Chas. T.	Murchison, Austin H.	Walther, Richard M.
Haselton, Mary N.	Nelson, Dr. F. W.	Watson, Edward W.
Hill, E. L.	Nicklas, Philipp	Wells, J. Avery
Hill, Geo. B.	Patterson, Wilson M.	Wilson, J. A. C.
Hoipkemeier, Alfred	Radewahn, Edwin M.	Wixson, Willard W.
Hoogendyk, Cornelius	Rankin, H. W.	Young, C. L.

Application for Reinstatement Pending.

3841 Bartleson, Rasmus	4117 Bossio G, Pedro	1904 Carter, Edw. F.
2555 Friedl, Rudolf	5729 Hunt, Elmer M.	4158 Lyon, W. Parker
4687 Wheeler, F. W.		

Applications Posted.

Aarons, N. S., 33 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Age 50; Merchant; Ref.: L. Mohe & Eon, 888 N. 5th St., Phila., Pa.; By Eugene Klein.	
Alexander, Jas. S., 962 Stuart Bldg., Seattle, Wash. Age 38; Draftsman; Ref.: R. D. White, 962 Stuart Bldg., Seattle, Wash.; By Wm. Bloss.	
Alter, Dinsmore, Univ. of Kans., Lawrence, Kans. Age 38; Astronomer; Ref.: Dean J. G. Brandt, Lawrence, Kans. By H. A. Davis.	
Bahr, Raymond V., 213 E. Jefferson St., Springfield, Ill. Age 47; Manager; Ref.: Maj. J. A. Steinmetz, 1204 Morris Bldg., Phila., Pa. By G. W. Angers.	
Ballentine, Paul G., 755 Dover Pl., Milwaukee, Wis. Age 29; Attorney; Ref.: W. H. Hoffman, 68 Oneida St., Milwaukee, Wis. By Mil. Phila. Socy.	

- Bedker, Romeo R., 33 Lincoln Pl., Wauwatosa, Wis. Age 26; Teacher; Ref.: C. Stout, 1204 1st Wis. Natl. Bank Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis. By Mil. Phil. Socy.
- Beozley, Louis, Box 394, Brenham, Tex. Age 25; Chemist; Ref.: Brenham-Buick Co., Brenham, Tex. By J. E. Guest.
- Boedtker, Harald, 1112 Mills Bldg., El Paso, Tex. Age 56; Chemist; Ref.: J. W. Dye, Box 3, El Paso, Tex. By J. Delano Bartlett.
- Bowen, Ralph H., 719 Cleveland Ave. S. W., Canton, O. Age 26; Student; Ref.: E. G. Strassner, 312 Market Ave., Canton, O. By W. G. Saxton.
- Brooks, Henry O., 5019 So. 51 West, Seattle, Wash. Age 52; Secy.-Treas.; Ref.: Edw. Flieder, Seattle Hotel Bldg., Seattle, Wash. By C. S. Ernest.
- Burnham, Ralph W., Box 302, Ipswich, Mass. Age 49; Antiques and Stamps; Ref.: B. L. Voorhees, 7 S. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. By B. L. Drew.
- Cartwright, Chas. G., 40 Coolidge Rd., Springfield, Vt. Age 31; Inspector; Ref.: Fred A. Fedderman, 239 N. Parkway, E. Orange, N. J. By Wm. H. McLin Jr.
- Charter, Bernard E., 26 Harborside Dr., Milford, Conn. Age legal; Ref.: Coml. Used Car Co., 252 Main St., Hartford, Conn. By W. O. Staeb.
- Clark, V. A., Box 37, Auburn, Calif. Age 32; Draftsman; Ref.: Wm. Phillips, Box 165, Stockton, Calif. By J. E. Guest.
- Cooke, Robert J., 2057 Central Ave., Alameda, Calif. Age 68; Retired Gov. Emp.; Ref.: W. R. Walcutt, 1334 Park St., Alameda, Calif. By Edwin P. Seebohm.
- Curley, Leland S., 1119 Plymouth Ave., San Francisco, Calif. Age 33; Pur. Agt.; Ref.: R. H. Mower, 12 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif. By Harry E. Gray.
- Curtis, Capt. Geo. P., 208 W. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill. Age 42; Hotel Equipments; Ref.: Theo. Reinhart, Reliance Bldg., Chicago, Ill. By Fred E. Farnham.
- Dachnovitsch, V. G., Care Chinese P. O., Harbin, New Town, China. Age 49; Retired P. M., Rus. P. O. at Harbin; Ref.: C. M. Winter, Minneapolis, Minn. By R. D. Brown.
- Deane, H. R., Box 152, Greenfield, Mass. Age 38; Life Ins.; Ref.: S. Allen Sons, Greenfield, Mass. By Dr. W. G. Watt.
- Dillon, W. H., 201 Sansome St., San Francisco, Calif. Age 41; Secy. S. P. Milling Co.; Ref.: E. B. Jessup, 14 Sansome St., San Francisco, Calif. By Edwin P. Seebohm.
- Dunn, Philip M., Delmar-Morris Apts., Germantown, Phila., Pa. Age legal; Ref.: Eugene Klein, 1318 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa. By P. M. Wolsieffer.
- Egbert, Dr. W. E., 601 E. 13th St., Chester, Pa. Age 40; Physician; Ref.: Wendover Neefus, Hudson, N. Y. By L. R. Saunders.
- Emmerich, Wm., 910 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif. Age 56; Steward; Ref.: T. L. Behr, 249 17th Ave., San Francisco, Calif. By Edwin P. Seebohm.
- Ferree, G. P., Route 2, Chelsea, Okla. Age 60; Farmer; Ref.: Lemuel Paris, Route 2, Chelsea, Okla. By L. R. Saunders.
- Gaines, Francis H. R., 1818 Fair Park Ave., Eagle Rock, Los Angeles, Calif. Age 30; Statistician; Ref.: O. R. Weiner, 6302 Ruby St., Los Angeles, Calif. By George Lyne.
- Gale, Vernon T., 639 Euclid Ave., Valley City, N. Dak. Age 39; M. O. & Reg. P. O. Clerk; Ref.: W. W. Smith, Valley City, N. Dak. By J. E. Guest.
- Gamber, A. F., 630 Euclid Ave., Valley City, N. Dak. Age 38; Teacher; Ref.: Precancel Stamp Society, New Berlin, N. Y. By R. J. Wagner.
- Gates, Walter L., Box 107, Teaticket, Mass. Age 52; Machinist; Ref.: Fredk. C. Lawrence, Falmouth, Mass. By L. R. Saunders.
- Hagensick, A. C., 1104 Majestic Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis. Age 60; Asst. Secy. C. M. & St. P. R'y.; Ref.: A. M. Trump, 1112 Majestic Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis. By Mil. Phil. Socy.

- Hahn, Dave, 7016 Lemington Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. Age 31; Cleaner and Dyer; Ref.: Young Bakery, 5523 Walnut St., Pittsburgh, Pa. By Geo. Dodds.
- Haley, Edw. F., Lynchburg, Va. Age 49; V. P. Coml. Trust & Sav. Bnk.: Ref.: Dr. Don Peters, Lynchburg, Va. By W. L. Morse.
- Hall, Lamont A., 29 Columbia Blvd., Waterbury, Conn. Age 41; Who. Gro.; Ref.: J. M. Bartels Co., New York. By W. D. Pierson.
- Hamel, Gustave, 3323 Victor Pl., Wichita, Kans. Age 59; Retired; Ref.: Capt. Frank K. Hills, Holton, Kans. By Earl Hamilton.
- Hays, John I., Box 121, Greystone Park, N. J. Age 35; Secretary; Ref.: Geo. F. Perry & Sons, 261 Fabyan Pl., Newark, N. J. By H. A. Davis.
- Hess, Earl B., 401 Federal St., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa. Age 29; R. E. & Ins.; Ref.: Jos. Horne Co., Penn & Stanwick Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa. By H. A. Low.
- Heyde, H. M., Box 1796, Houston, Tex. Age 45; Mgr. Dept.; Ref.: L. J. Miller, Box 668, Orange, Tex. By A. H. Schumacher.
- Hoover, W. B., 128 W. 36th St., New York. Age 35; Merchant; Ref.: Jos. Hoffman, 142 W. 42 St., New York. By L. R. Saunders.
- Houghland, Rev. H. E., Maple Bay, Minn. Age 47; Minister; Ref.: Ed. A. Ness, Maple Bay, Minn. By H. A. Davis.
- Hunt, Harris R., 527 Albany St., Utica, N. Y. Age 24; Chemist; Ref.: W. J. B. Williams, 1553 Elm St., Utica, N. Y. By Wm. J. Barton.
- Jacobs, Roland C., 86 16th St., Wheeling, W. Va. Age 23; Insurance; Ref.: Justus M. Stahn, 8021 Susquehannah St., Wilkinsburg, Pa. By Geo. Dodds.
- James, Henry D., 435 Locust St., Swisvale, Pa. Age 51; Elec. Engrn.; Ref.: Justus M. Stahn, 8021 Susquehanna St., Wilkinsburg, Pa. By Geo. Dodds.
- Jensen, W. V., S. S. Coml. Traveler, 5 Broadway, New York City. Age 29; 2nd Officer; Ref.: Woodward Wright Co., New Orleans, La. By Edwin P. Seebohm.
- Kessler, Harry W., 417 S. New York Ave., Union City, N. J. Age 20; Drug Clerk; Guaranteed by S. C. Kessler; Ref.: Rev. Jas. W. Doughty, 819 Hight St., Union City, N. J. By W. F. Mayer.
- Kibbe, Chas. G., 7307 Roseberry Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. Age 54; Postal Clerk; Ref.: W. C. Henry, 12 Mercantile Arcade, Los Angeles, Calif. By Col. Club So. Calif.
- Killeen, Dr. John F., 2161 Sutter St., San Francisco, Calif. Age 54; Physician; Ref.: Mower Stamp Co., 1041 High St., Berkeley, Calif. By Edwin P. Seebohm.
- King, Herbert, 264 W. Market St., Akron, O. Age 24; Rubber Goods Designer; Ref.: O. S. Hart, Akron, O. By C. A. Bensinger.
- Kleber, Jos., 1037 14th St., San Francisco, Calif. Age 58; Rag Expert; Ref.: Chas. W. Arp, 2233 Larkin St., San Francisco, Calif. By Edwin P. Seebohm.
- Kohn, Hans, Mundsburger Damm 26, Hamburg 24, Germany. Age 25; Ref.: Michael Ernst, Moorkamp 5, Hamburg 6, Germany. By J. M. Bartels.
- Lamond, J. F., Route 1, Lakeside, Calif. Age 65; Farmer; Ref.: E. A. Bornbeck, 109 19th St., San Diego, Calif. By Donald Piercy.
- Lieson, W. A., Box 986, Springfield, Mass. Age 46; Printer; Ref.: J. R. Whitney, Springfield, Mass. By H. A. Davis.
- Lofstrom, Andrew L., 3252 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. Age 61; Publisher; Ref.: Hack & Anderson, 504 Sherman St., Chicago, Ill. By C. E. Severn.
- Lomax, A. H., 677 E. 13th St. N., Portland, Ore. Age 60; Accountant; Ref.: C. Tonseth, 287 Washington St., Portland, Ore. By Dr. Edw. Hirstel.
- Loveless, Wayne M., 92 Oswego St., Baldwinsville, N. Y. Age 16; Student; Guaranteed by Mrs. Mary Loveless; Ref.: Gardner & Davis, Baldwinsville, N. Y. By W. L. Morse.

- Lumley, Ellsworth, Willapa, Wash. Age 23; Teacher; Ref.: Z. B. Shay, Willapa, Wash. By J. E. Guest.
- MacGillivray, Malcolm E., 405 Oak Park Ave., Visalia, Calif. Age 30; Teacher; Ref.: Louis Jago, Lower Lake, Calif. By L. R. Saunders.
- McIntyre, N. Howard, 705 Walnut St., Scottdale, Pa. Age 15; Student; Guaranteed by Chas. A. McIntyre; Ref.: H. R. Aikin, 520 Walnut Ave., Scottdale, Pa. By W. L. Morse.
- Mixon, A. H., Marianna, Ark. Age 28; Agt. Mag. Pet. Co.; Ref.: W. S. McIntoch, Marianna, Ark. By H. A. Davis.
- Moore, Chas. E., 5520 Crowson St., Germantown, Phila., Pa. Age 42; Plumber; Ref.: R. J. Tatlow, 1101 Stafford St., Phila., Pa. By H. A. Davis.
- Mott, Chas. V., 4710 Feagan St., Houston, Tex. Age 40; Salesman; Ref.: Herbert L. Flake, 711 Capitol Ave., Houston, Tex. By A. H. Schumacher.
- Naruhn, Rudolf, 338 Arlington St., Youngstown, O. Age 46; Draftsman; Ref.: Carnegie Steel Co., Youngstown, O. By Cornel Kmentt.
- Norris, Fred H., 208 Miles Ave., Joliet, Ill. Age 42; Contractor; Ref.: Geo. W. Young, Joliet, Ill. By J. M. Westphal.
- Olivier, Henri, 30 Wellington St. S., Sherbrooke, Que., Canada. Age 53; Retired Merchant; Ref.: Judge J. H. Lemay, Sherbrooke, Canada. By L. R. Saunders.
- Opalla, H. A., 7433 Colfax Ave., Chicago, Ill. Age 33; Salesman; Ref.: B. L. Voorhees, 25 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. By Dr. C. W. Hennan.
- Otis, Mary Bours, Hotel Gray Gables, St. Helena, Calif. Age legal; Asst. Hotel Gray Gables; Ref.: Walter Metzger, Smith's Pharmacy, St. Helena, Calif. By G. P. Kettlewell.
- Pack, Charles Lathrop, Box 44, Lakewood, N. J. Age legal; Forest Economist; Ref.: Dr. J. B. Chittenden, New York. By Chas. J. Phillips.
- Paterson, E. W., 2026 Central Ave., Alameda, Calif. Age 21; Insurance; Ref.: H. S. Emanuel, 620 Insurance Bldg., San Francisco, Calif. By Edwin P. Seebohm.
- Pettet, Z. R., 690 S. Boul St., Atlanta, Ga. Age 45; Statistician; Ref.: T. V. Binmore, 575 5th Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. By J. E. Guest.
- Pfium, Geo. H., 410 Rehr St., Reading, Pa. Age 48; Stockman; Ref.: P. M. Ziegler, 526 Penn St., Reading, Pa. By J. E. Guest.
- Pierce, J. L., Care Pacific Mfg. Co., Santa Clara, Calif. Age 36; Salesman; Ref.: T. L. Behr, 249 17th Ave., San Francisco, Calif. By Edwin P. Seebohm.
- Potts, Chas. H. P., Sonora, Calif. Age 13; Student; Guaranteed by T. W. P. Potts; Ref.: P. L. Heron, Sonora, Calif. By Edwin P. Seebohm.
- Rackliffe, Robert, 495 Sumner Ave., Springfield, Mass. Age 18; Hdw. Clerk; Guaranteed by Benj. D. Rackliffe; Ref.: L. E. Labine, 15 Welcome Place, Springfield, Mass. By Clayton H. Willard.
- Randall, E. L., 1414 Marin St., Corning, Calif. Age 53; Lawyer; Ref.: Richard B. Fripp, Corning, Calif. By H. A. Davis.
- Rehquate, W., 28 Redondo St., San Francisco, Calif. Age 60; Carpenter; Ref.: H. W. Doscher, San Francisco, Calif. By Edwin P. Seebohm.
- Roberts, Arthur K., Apt. D, 600 Blaine Blvd., Seattle, Wash. Age 31; Lumber; Ref.: C. D. Brill, 915 Market St., Tacoma, Wash. By C. S. Ernest.
- Sanguinet, F. Hal, 416 W. Anthony St., Celina, O. Age 32; Stamp Dealer; Ref.: The Miller Co., Chatham, N. Y. By Emile Bonin.
- Sharon Stamp Club, L. J. Shaughnessy, Pres.; Paul P. Wentz, Secy., Box 58, Sharon, Pa. By Paul P. Wentz.
- Shoudy, W. E., 512 S. Clinton St., Syracuse, N. Y. Age 41; Merchant; Ref.: Bunte Bros., 3301 Franklin Blvd., Chicago, Ill. By L. R. Saunders.

- Skipwith, F. A., 824 Santa Fe Bldg., Dallas, Tex. Age 43; Salesman; Ref.: I. B. Cohen, 18-24 Washington Pl., New York. By J. E. Guest.
- Slack, Fred, 1357 N. 23rd St., East St. Louis, Ill. Age 52; Grocer; Ref.: H. A. Diamant, 208 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo. By Emile Bonin.
- Sleght, Francis J., 212 Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y. Age 51; V. P. Reed Service; Ref.: J. C. Graynor, 261 Georgia St., Buffalo, N. Y. By Adolph Steeg.
- Sommerhoff, Fred A., 3700 Sheridan St., Detroit, Mich. Age 22; Salesman; Ref.: Edwin M. Radewahn, 2652 Wabash, Detroit, Mich. By Harry Carter.
- Stacel, Erik, 500 Blue Island Ave., Chicago, Ill. Age 32; Printer; Ref.: Theo. Reinhardt, 109 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. By Fred E. Farnham.
- Staplin, W. R., 159 Union Station, Utica, N. Y. Age 35; Chief Clerk, N. Y. C. R. R.; Ref.: W. J. B. Williams, 1553 Elm St., Utica, N. Y. By F. Harrington.
- Steinkellner, Peter, 1004 Lincoln Ave., San Rafael, Calif. Age 40; Salesman; Ref.: R. C. Mower, 12 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif. By Co. Club So. Calif.
- Stephens, R. H., 101 Connecticut Ave., Detroit, Mich. Age 48; Treas. & Compt.; Ref.: W. Fratcher, 902 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich. By N. R. Hendershott.
- Stooksberry, C. L., 1301 E. 31st St., Savannah, Ga. Age 45; Gen. Secy. A. & A. S. Rite of Freemasonry; Ref.: E. D. Wells, 120 Whitaker St., Savannah, Ga. By L. R. Saunders.
- Taylor, Arthur R., Rm. 1112, 73 Tremont St., Boston, Mass. Age 40; Sales Mgr.; Ref.: M. R. Houdlette, 93 Broad St., Boston, Mass. By Chas. A. Scotcher.
- Taylor, Jos. L. C., 4427 Larchwood Ave., Phila., Pa. Age 49; Trav. Salesman; Ref.: T. R. Johnson, Saltsburg, Pa. By J. E. Guest.
- Tippett, Clarence B., 43 Sagmore Rd., Bronxville, N. Y. Age 40; Lawyer; Ref.: H. H. Flagg, 30 Church St., New York. By Wm. P. H. Bacon.
- Townsend, R. E., 22 Bidwell Parkway, Buffalo, N. Y. Age 28; With Pratt & Lambert; Ref.: H. C. Flierl, Buffalo Sav. Bank, Buffalo, N. Y. By Adolph Steeg.
- Tufts, Bronson B., Care Adv. Dept. Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del. Age 35; Adv. Dept.; Ref.: H. F. Kolb, Hercules Powder Co., San Francisco, Calif. By J. W. Stowell.
- Von Rosenberg, H. C., Bristol Hotel, Houston, Tex. Age 33; Sales Engrn.; Ref.: S. H. Schumacher, 907 Harold Ave., Houston, Tex. By A. W. Herr.
- Vought, Rev. Glen G., 211 Tazwell Ave., Cape Charles, Va. Age 28; Baptist Minister; Ref.: Topping & Topping, Cape Charles, Va. By H. A. Davis.
- Walser, P. H., Box 192, Tyler, Tex. Age 26; U. S. Agric. Agt.; Ref.: J. O. Moore Co., Hammondsport, N. Y. By Jos. L. Kammerlin.
- Williams, Ernest W., The "Refuge" Cottage, Bank Hall, Barbados, D. W. I. Age 56; Stamp Dealer; Ref.: Adelbert Porter, Box 303, Santa Ana, Calif. By L. R. Saunders.
- Worley, A. B., Box 417, Leon, Ia. Age 37; Printer; Ref.: Frank G. Mallette, Leon, Ia. By H. A. Davis.

Applications for Reinstatement.

- 4630 Block, Benjamin I., 1434 Jackson St., San Francisco, Calif. Age 47; Atty.; Ref.: Jos. Silver, 309 27th Ave., San Francisco, Calif. By Edwin P. Seeborn.
- 3996 Gregg, E. J., North Prospect St., Ypsilanti, Mich. Age 56; Passenger Conductor; Ref.: Paul H. Ehman, 98 Oakland Ave., Ypsilanti, Mich. By H. A. Davis.
- 2736 Willson, Jacob G., 943 68th St., Inglewood, Calif. Age 46; Accountant; Ref.: W. E. Alexander, Chief Clerk, Secy. State, Denver, Colo. By Col. Club So. Calif.

New Stockholders.

- 8291 Baer, Edwin I., 216 Market Ave. N., Canton, Ohio.
 8292 Baker, Ril T., 121 W. 2nd St., Dayton, Ohio.
 8293 Barber, Robt. T., Box 833, Wahpeton, N. Dak.
 8294 Barzen, Edward, Box 184, Independence, Mo.
 8295 Beddig, Oscar, Hanover, Germany.
 8296 Brown, Stanley K., 1105 N. Mentor Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
 8297 Camp, Guy W. A., 25 W. 43rd St., New York City.
 8298 Caton, Harry B., 740 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C.
 8299 Cook, Geo. S., Box 23, Delmar, N. Y.
 8300 DeSouza, Gomes, Rua Conde de Redondo 37, Lisbon, Portugal.
 8301 Dwyer, T. J., 624 N. Santa Fe St., El Paso, Tex.
 8302 Everard, R. D., 1330 Hornby St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
 J8303 Falkoff, Samuel H., 54 Warren St., Lynn, Mass.
 J8304 Fournier, Chas. H., 226 W. 25th St., New York City.
 8305 Fox, Dr. Warren F., 65 N. Madison Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
 J8306 Hilton, Homer, Jr., 790 Prospect Ave., Winnetka, Ill.
 8307 Hurd, F. H., 7 Wall St., New York City.
 8308 Johnson, Kent W., 5th & Flynn Ave., Alva, Okla.
 8309 Kliemann, A. K., 2538 Pacific St., Bellingham, Wash.
 8310 Labora L, Jose, Box 3837, Valparaiso, Chile.
 8311 Lawrance, Dr. Elliot W., 47 W. 73rd St., New York City.
 8312 Masnamara, Dr. Homer P., Illinois Natl. Bank Bldg., Springfield, Ill.
 8313 McGee, Percy, 113 Edson Ave., El Paso, Tex.
 8314 Melcher, Wm. O., 136 Akenside Rd., Riverside, Ill.
 8315 Meng, George J. Jr., Avon Park, Fla.
 8316 Michels, Wm. J., 129 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 8317 Miller, Thos. J., Box 81, Lincoln Place, Pa.
 8318 Minneman, Ira L., Fairview, Kans.
 8319 Moors, N. B., 11003 89th Ave., Edmonton South, Alb., Canada.
 8320 Morse, A. A. Jr., J3 Garden Apts., Baltimore, Md.
 8321 Murphy, Dr. Oswald J., 50 Merrion Sq., Dublin, Ireland.
 J8322 Newberry, G. S., 2208 Crawford St., Houston, Tex.
 8323 Peacock, Rusk, Lyndhurst Lodge, The Hale, London, N. W. 7, England.
 8324 Phillips, Wm. C., 169 Elm St., New Bedford, Mass.
 8324 Pike, Louis A., Box 277, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
 8326 Reeve, Albert E., 1850 5th Ave. W., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
 8327 Schmidt, Chas. W., 3227 Benner St., Wisconsin, Phila., Pa.
 8328 Searl, Everett A., Box 125, College Park, Md.
 8329 Speiser, Harold, 747 S. 10th St., Newark, N. J.
 8330 Tyler, John G., Box 173, Fresno, Calif.
 8331 Warner, E. R., 2 Furnace St., Pulaski, N. Y.
 8332 Weiskopf, Victor, Box 298, Grand Cent. P. O., New York City.
 8333 Wert, Fred M., Care Detroit Free Press, Detroit, Mich.
 8334 Ziegler, Chas. B., 6335 Dana St., Oakland, Calif.

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Reinstated.

5224 MacGuffin, R. D., 102 Chestnut Ave., Narberth, Pa.

Resignations Accepted.

3251 Cutler, Marshall, 14 Piazza D'Azeglio, Florence, Italy.

7046 Mars, Clinton E., Florida, N. Y.

Deaths Reported.

4423 Carter, Arthur B., 1 Cathedral St., Annapolis, Md.

6092 Ernest, Geo. A., 166 Clinton St., Clifton, N. J.

Application for Branch Charter.

Sharon Stamp Club, Sharon, Pa.; L. J. Shaughnessy, President; Paul P. Wentz, Secy., Box 59, Sharon, Pa.

New Life Members.

377—7900 Hartwell, Horace F., 2325 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich.

378—8333 Wert, Fred M., care Detroit Free Press, Detroit, Mich.

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Mail is returned from the following at last known address:

4860 Parks, Henry Francis, 443 S. E. St., Tacoma, Wash.

Warning.

J. C. Piper, Elmo, Mo., solicits stamps on approval, giving an A. P. S. number. Note that this man is not a member of this Society.

Change of Address.

4897 Carson, H. R. from U. S. S. W. Virginia to 2030 G St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

6453 Anderson, W. W., from 400 to 307 S. Bourland Ave., Peoria, Ill.

7701 Dietz, Fredk. H. from Elmhurst, N. Y. to 369 Edgecombe Ave., Apt. 23, New York City, N. Y.

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391, STRAND, LONDON, ENGLAND.

- 7960 Gloeb, Jos. J. from 3616 Vinton St. to 2758 Clarkson Ave., Omaha, Neb.
 8215 Hackbarth, Karl, from New York to 944 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.
 5795 Lenhard, Alfred from Hastings on Hudson to 2134 Aqueduct Ave., Apt. 5-B So., New York City.
 3780 Martin, Donald W. from Los Angeles, Calif. to 310 Union Mortgage Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
 3479 Morrow, D. W. from Pittsburgh, Pa. to 1101 N. Capitol St., Washington, D. C.
 5839 Parnell, F. H. from Construction Dept. City Gas Co. to 655 Charlotte Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 5431 Tarnowsky, Jos. A. from 3134 Theodore St. to 12061 Wilfred St., Detroit, Mich.
 6809 Wightman, F. A. from Warren, R. I. to 520 Central St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
 4190 Cannon, Wilbur F. from Davenport, Ia. to Box 55, Steinway Sta., Long Island City, N. Y.
 6821 Charbonneau, J. A. from 2904 Whitney to 590 Algonquin Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 3143 Chase, Dr. Carroll from Paris, France to Hotel Standish Arms, 169 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 7413 Dillon, W. B. from 804 N. 3rd St. to Box 341, Phoenix, Ariz.
 8258 Fonda, H. A. from 1954 E. 177th to Box 108, Wall St. Sta., New York City.
 8261 Green, Max, from 1826 Fresno St. to Apt. 11, 3338 Army St., Fresno, Calif.
 2433 Hall, Rev. Chas. M. from Asheville, N. C. to Trinity Church, Bridgeport, Conn.
 1841 Herbert, Chas. G. from 128 Duane St. to 410 Riverside Drive, New York City.
 5604 Maxwell, J. S. from Pittsburg, Kans. to 4319 12th Ave. N. E., Seattle, Wash.
 6214 Naschke, Herman C. from Austin, Tex. to 12 Mercantile Arcade, Los Angeles, Calif.
 6792 Nickerson, Ralph H. from Stratford Arms Hotel to care Ed. Dept. Detroit News, Detroit, Mich.
 6280 Page, E. S. from Bacon Bldg. to Oakland Bank Bldg., Oakland, Calif.
 8228 Phillips, Wade H. from Lexington, N. C. to Box 406, Raleigh, N. C.
 7388 Wood, A. A. from 532 S. 30th to 2906 Harney St., Omaha, Neb.

Membership Summary.

Membership February 1, 1926		3388
New Stockholders		44
Reinstated		1
Resignations Accepted	2	
Deaths Reported	2	4
Total Membership March 1, 1926		3429

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

DEALERS

Ask for my Monthly Price Lists concerning sets, packets, and collections.

S. KELEN

Arany Janos-Ucca 1,

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY.

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ON RECRUITING.

P. M. writes that he is not in competition for any of the prizes, but will try to beat the prize winner for honorable mention only.

Last month 25 members sent in applications who had not before obtained a new member. This month 31 additional members have sent in a new application, making 165 members who have obtained one or more new members. This leaves 3264 of our members not heard from. A list of these members is being made up. If your name is on the list we trust you will have it erased by sending in a new applicant. We can fail in our object only as the members on this list fail to send in one new member.

This month, Staeb, C. S. Ernest, Herr and Dodds get on the list for the prizes having provided 5 each new members. Following is the total for recruiting to date, March 1st:

Guest 55; Davis 50; Saunders and Seeböhm 19 each; Wolsieffer 11; Bloss 8; Klein 6; Dodds, Ernest, Herr and Staeb 5 each. Several have three and four and we hope to see their names on the list next month.

EVERY MEMBER GET A MEMBER.

U. S. REPRINTS—FINE.

1857—set complete, #54a to 54h, Cat. \$140.00	\$120.00
1869—set complete, #124 to 133, Cat. \$167.00—10c has st. edge	130.00
1861—90c blue o. g. fine, #111, cat. \$75.00	60.00

CANAL ZONE ERRORS—1925-25.

1c, #67—"ZONE" only inverted, 30th stamp on sheet. Complete sheet, showing error	\$ 50.00
3c, #77a—"ZONE" | ZONE in center of block of 9	150.00

INDO CHINA—DOUBLE CENTER.

#108 & 109—double head & 11c and 12c value tablet outer design, color of 12c brown, only one sheet known	\$ 50.00
Martinique Local Provisional Surcharge, #95 to 100	13.50
Same with No. 99	4.00

H. F. COLMAN, **509—7th St., N. W.,** **Washington, D. C.**

REPORT *of the*

TREASURER

March 1st, 1926.

STOCK FUND.

Balance	\$7948.66	
New Certificates	55.00	\$8003.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	\$7770.00	
New Memberships	30.00	\$7800.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	\$6837.89	
Disbursements	25.26	\$6812.63

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance		\$ 1.20
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SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 69.60	
Dues paid in advance	12.00	\$ 81.60

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	\$1246.26	
Receipts—Dues	191.20	
Reinstatements	8.00	
	\$1455.46	
Disbursements	\$ 255.57	\$1189.89

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 584.27	
Receipts—Subscriptions	235.80	
Advertising	230.00	
	\$1050.07	
Disbursements	\$ 422.67	\$ 627.40
Cash on hand	\$8893.90	
Bond Investments	15522.48	\$24416.38

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Entered as second class matter, December 31st, 1917, at the post office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under the Act of March 3rd, 1879.

Vol. 39.

MAY, 1926.

No. 8.



County Cancellations

On U. S.

1870—1882

By WARNER BATES.

Last summer while studying the U. S. 70 issues, printed by the National, Continental and American Bank Note issues, the relative scarcity of the "town and county" cancellations as compared with those giving the name of the town and state alone struck me rather forcibly. In a moment of indiscretion I wrote an article on the subject and submitted it to my friend Adolph Fennel who promptly published it in "The American Philatelist". Immediately a veritable flood of letters poured in upon me from collectors in all parts of the country, listing and in some cases exhibiting various types of this form of cancellation. Mr. Fennel also received a number of letters on the subject and being used to sitting up late into the night preparing "copy" for his readers tried to cover the data in his interesting department "The Specialist's Page". Like myself he became swamped with letters and finally, I having been the original perpetrator, wished the correspondence back on me and begged me to prepare a new list on the basis of all this additional information. The holidays and an unusual jam of work kept me from completing the task on schedule time and it has been at no little sacrifice of my normal recreations that I am able to present the list now and much as I enjoy writing on philatelic matters I beg my readers not to submit any new data to me at this time but send it to Editor Fennel who has a voracious appetite for work and information for the magazine he edits.

The material placed at my disposal bears out what was stated in the original article on Town and County cancellations. This type of cancell on original covers up to and including the year 1878 are really rare but from 1879 on it is much oftener found though even through the eighties it cannot be said to be common.

I recently sold a cover bearing a 3c green cancelled "Ellenburg Centre, Clinton County, N. Y." dated August 8th, 1881 through a New York auction and it brought \$1.50 which will give the reader an idea of the demand for these odd covers.

Getting off the subject in hand for a moment I wish to make the statement that town-and-county cancellations are not the only interesting variation to be found in town postmarks. In my humble opinion the average collector does not exercise enough imagination in building up his collection. Please do not misunderstand me. I am not taking a superior, mightier-than-thou attitude or trying to parade my own collecting ability. Observation however has lead me to believe what I say and I want to point out a weakness that all of us are heir to in the hope that I may stir some collectors think tank to working a bit faster to the ultimate benefit of his collection.

Isn't it true that we all too often wait for someone else to tell us what to collect?

To illustrate this I would point out that thousands of the old time collectors and dealers had every opportunity to examine large stocks of one and three cent 1851's and could have selected cracked plates, shifted transfers, recutting and type varieties at but a few cents each. It remained however for a few collectors of the studious and imaginative type to find these things and bring them to the attention of other collectors. Men like Ashbrook and Chase had imagination and were far sighted, they looked ahead and that is the only difference between them and the dealers who sold them present day \$100 items for a few dollars not many years ago.

Hundreds of collectors throughout the United States have collections of accumulations of hundreds and even thousands of 'Bank Note' covers. By going over them, noting the varieties found and their relative scarcity and then by using our imagination a little as to the desirability of certain items we can easily forecast what the great body philatelic will be most interested in a year from now, five years or ten years from now.

What governs the collecting of cancellations?

The answer to this query is simple enough. Appearance or beauty: historical and geographical interest: oddity or unusualness and relative scarcity.

Keeping these points in mind I am sure any collector can go through a lot of thousand covers or so and pick out many items for his collection that, though there may be no demand for them today, are certain to be desired and sought for in years hence. All that is needed is confidence in yourself and a thinking mind.

Let us examine a few examples illustrative of the point I am trying to impress.

A great many are NOW willing to admit that town-and-county cancellations are scarce and desirable. And so is any departure from the ordinary postmark interesting and desirable and some are many times more rare than the town-and-county variety. We are thrown off the track at times because there is nothing striking about a rule about such postmarks, they look much alike, being but a difference in the wording of the canceller. There are no spread eagles, devils and pitchforks, kicking mules and the like to stir our imagination and startle our vision.

"Chicago, Ill." is a very, very common cancell on bank note covers but "Chicago, Ill.—Stockyards" is scarce, historic and desirable.

"Philadelphia, Pa." is even more common than the Chicago cancell but "Philadelphia, Pa.—Centennial", a cancellation used on the Centennial Fair Grounds is a whopper for our collection.

"New York City" is commoner than either of the first two big cities, more numerous than Ford machines around a country Court house but "New York City—Tremont" and "New York City—Fordham" are worthwhile items. Do you know by the way where these sub stations were located?

Postmarks showing the name of the town and the name of the postmaster are extremely rare and desirable and these too usually combine the county name as well. Some hotels back in the seventies used their own postmarks and these

things with items like "U. S. Senate Post Office", "Congress, Washington, D. C.", College names and Universities, are in my opinion, among the most interesting cancellations of the period.

We all realize that "forts", because of their historic interest, are worthwhile but how many know that the Indian Agencies and trading posts had their own postmarks? Well, now that you know it, try and get a few—I wish you luck.

Although for years most collectors have realized that postal markings that indicate a particular postal use or misuse are collectable and desirable I believe this field has been much neglected. Few collectors attempt to form a representative collection of these marks. A number collect "Supplementary Mail", "Way", "Railroads", and "Steamboats" but how many add those such as "Due 3", "Due 6", "Insufficiently Paid", "Return to Writer", "Missent" and other handstamps of this type? The interest in these is nowhere as great as it would be if collectors generally used more imagination.

Now of course the time will never come when we will all desire and collect the same things and it is the very divergence in taste and thought that makes stamp collecting so interesting but the point I would make is that in some of the neglected fields, in some of the things passed by today, there lies a real opportunity for any collector, no matter of how limited a purse, to form an interesting, historic and perhaps valuable collection. In other words the entire field of collecting has not yet been entirely covered, never will be and every collector has the opportunity to be a leader and not alone a follower.

Now I hope my long digression has not tired you and if perhaps it has that you will find more of interest in the following lists of town-and-county cancells and in checking over your collection you will find you have them all, or at least nearly all. No satisfactory way of listing these alphabetically having occurred to me I am giving them as submitted by the various A. P. S. readers who have been kind enough to report the items they have found. All cancells, unless otherwise stated, are noted as occurring on 3c greens and the color is in all cases black unless otherwise noted. The name of collector reporting is to be found at the end of each list and the year when used when it was reported.

TOWN-AND-COUNTY CANCELLATIONS ON U. S. BANK NOTE ISSUES.

1878 COLCHESTER, NEW LONDON COUNTY, CONN.

1879 ELLENSBURG CENTER, CLINTON CO. N. Y.

1879 SULLIVAN, FRANKLIN CO. MO.

1881 LYON MOUNTAIN, CLINTON CO. N. Y.

(Reported by Maj. C. H. Bonesteele).

1880 NORDLAND, KINGSBURY CO., DAKOTA.

1880 ELGIN, WABASH CO. MINN. (Also in magenta).

1881 CONCORD, DODGE CO. MINN. (magenta).

1881 ALMA, BUFFALO CO. WIS.

1881 BEDFORD, SPINK C. DAKOTA.

1881 PIERRE, HUGHES COUNTY, DAK. (magenta).

1882 CHATFIELD, FILLMORE CO. MINN. (purple).

1882 DE SMET, KINGSBURY CO. DAKOTA.

1885 HAMMOND, WINONA CO. MINN.

(Reported by John W. Dye).

1881 SUNSHINE, BOULDER CO. COL.

1883 ALGONA, KOSSOUTH CO. IOWA.

(Reported by Rev. I. Koester).

1880 BRIMFIELD, HAMPDEN CO. MASS.

(Submitted by Dr. Ralph Payne).

1877-79 E. NORDAWAY, ADAMS COUNTY, IOWA.

1880 DODGE CENTRE, DODGE COUNTY, IOWA.

1880 MOUND STATION, BROWN COUNTY, ILL.

1881 SUGAR GROVE, WARREN COUNTY, PA.

1881 VIOLA, OLMSTED COUNTY, MINN.

1882-83 BARNETT CREEK, WHITE COUNTY, IND.

1888 BYRON, OLMSTED COUNTY, MINN.

1883 CORTLANDT STATION, DE KALB CO. ILL.

1883 NORTHVILLE, SPINK COUNTY, DAKOTA.

1883 BROWNSVILLE, DODGE COUNTY, WIS.

1883 ROCK VALLEY, SIOUX COUNTY, IOWA.

1883 COSTANA, MONONA COUNTY, IOWA.

1883 INGALLS, MENOMINEE CO. MICH.

1883 GRAND ISLAND, HALL CO. NEBRASKA.

1883 HENNEPIN, PUTNAM COUNTY, ILL.

1884 GALLUP, BERNALILLO Co. NEW MEXICO.

1884 HAMLER, HENRY CO. OHIO.

1883 BLAIN7, BOONE CO. ILLINOIS.

(Reported by Roscoe Wicks).

IRONDALE, DUTCHESS CO. N. Y. (Blue, double oval) (obsolete office).

NORTH MANCHESTER, HARTFORD CO. CONN. (now Manchester).

MOOSUP, WINDHAM COUNTY, CONN.

FALLS VILLAGE, LITCHFIELD CO. CONN.

EAST CANAAN, LITCHFIELD CO. CONN.

ROSENDALE, ULSTER CO. N. Y. (magenta).

ELLENVILLE, ULSTER CO. N. Y. (magenta) (used with "E" canceller).

(Reported by E. A. Young).

1879 ESTILLVILLE, SCOTT COUNTY, VA.

1876 IRISH GROVE —CO. WO. (Who can translate this one?)

(Reported by Thomas H. Pratt).

1883 ROBINSON, BROWN CO. WIS.

1881 BATH, STEUBEN COUNTY, N. Y. (on post card).

1881 POST OFFICE AT LINTON, JEFFERSON COUNTY, OHIO. GROFF'S
PUBLICATION OFFICE. LINTON J. GROFF, P. M. (on post card, the
cancellation printed and apparently a precancel).

(Reported by A. W. Draves).

1880 YOUNGVILLE, WARREN COUNTY, PA. A. M. BELNAP, P. M. (magenta).

1881 SMETHPORT, McKEAN CO. PA. (on circular, blue).

1884 ST. MARY'S, ELK COUNTY, PA. (on circular, magenta).

1876 BRADFORD, MC KEAN CO. PA. also 1875).

1879 SUGAR GROVE, WARREN CO. PA. C. J. PHILLIPS, P. M. (on circular,
magenta).

1880 COLEVILLE, MC KEAN CO. PA. (Circular, violet, with skull and cross-
bones).

1880 MUNROE, CLARION COUNTY, PA. (On circular, magenta).

(Reported by Roscoe Martin).

1881 HONEOYE, ONTARIO COUNTY, N. Y.

(Reported by Roy H. Huetson).

1883 SMITHTOWN BRANCH, SUFFOLK C. N. Y. (with double circle).

(Reported by W. I. Kepler).

1881 DOWNS, OSBORN CO. KANSAS (both in black and magenta).

- ### On 3c War Department Envelopes.

- 1881 ———ICHES, SUFFOLK CO. N. Y.
1882 ———RSON, PUTNAM CO. N. Y.
1882 SIBLEY, FORD CO. IND. (magenta).
1882 LUZERNE, WARREN CO. N. Y.
1882 ZIONSVILLE, LEHIGH CO. PA. (magenta).
1882 DYER, LAKE CO. ———UTER, P. M. INDIANA.
1883 BARFIELD, MONT'G. CO. MASS.
(Reported by Dr. William Evans).
1879 MARSEILLES, LA SALLE CO. ILL. (violet).
1879 ORLANDO, COLOUSA CO. CALIF. (magenta).
1882 LODI, SENECA COUNTY, N. Y. (purple).

- 1882 BELLAIRES, ANTRIM CO. MICH. (black).
 1882 BATH, STEUBEN CO. N. Y.

(Reported by Dr. R. C. Fisher).

To the foregoing list kindly reported by fellow A. P. S. members I can add the following from my collection which are not in the list.

- 1877 BROOKLYN, KINGS CO. N. Y. (violet).
 1878 DALEVILLE, DELAWARE CO. IND. (violet).
 1879 PRATTSBURGH, STEUBEN CO. N. Y. (violet).
 1897 GALESBURGH, KALAMAZOO CO. MICH. (violet).
 1881 PAUL SMITH'S, FRANKLIN CO. N. Y. (a hotel cancellation).
 1880 BRIMFIELD, HAMPDEN CO. MASS.
 1881 COUDERSPORT, POTTER CO. PA. (purple).
 1881 SUSANVILLE, LASSEN CO. CAL. (with "kincking mule").
 1882 WALKERS, COLUMBIANA CO. OHIO (purple).
 1882 CAMDEN, HILLSDALE CO. MICH.
 1882 PEORIA, UNION CO. OREGON.
 1882 CEDAR CREEK, G. S. SAYL, P. M., CASS CO. NEB.

The following statistics derived from a digest of the foregoing list will give an idea of relative rarity of the town-and-county cancells in the various years.

The total number of these cancells listed is 107 of which 2 are of an earlier period than 1870 leaving 102 used from 1870 to 1884, these being used in the years noted as follows:—

1870	None.	1876	Two.	1882	Eighteen.
1871	None.	1877	Two.	1883	Seventeen.
1872	None.	1878	Three.	1884	Three.
1873	None.	1879	Eleven.		No date given 10.
1874	None.	1880	Ten.		
1875	One.	1881	Twenty-one.		
	Indefinite but period 1870-78	One.			
	Indefinite but period 1870-84	Five.			
	Later than 1884	One.			

Five of the cancells reported contained the Postmaster's name though some who reported may have failed to note this particular on their covers.

Of the 107 items listed none are as yet recorded as having been used in 1870 to 1874 inclusive, there are nine between 1875-78 and eighty six between 1879 and 1884 inclusive. It is the writer's opinion that the town-and-county cancells on any stamp up to and including the year 1878 is fully as scarce and desirable as railroad, steamboat and other favored cancellations. From 1879 on this cancellation is not nearly so scarce but far from common as may be deduced from this limited list which represents all the larger 3c green collections known.

One other interesting fact is that, limited as is this list, we often find little clusters of three or more cancells of this type emanating from the same county. This is hard to account for and perhaps as good a guess as any is that the salesman representing manufacturers of this kind of canceller canvassed a county as a territory and having made one sale used this as a precedent or sales talk on the next postmaster in the same county and converted several who did not care to be outdone in local patriotism by neighboring postmasters.

I am deeply grateful to the many who have helped make this list possible and I hope some one of my readers will form a collection of these and perhaps sometime later give us a more complete and extensive write up of this interesting variety.

The 3c Stamp of the United States 1851-1857 Issue.

By CARROLL CHASE.

Canton, Mississippi and Worcester, Mass.

Postmasters of these two towns, or clerks under them, seemingly amused themselves by cutting out numerous designs in cork and using them for canceling both the imperforate and perforated stamps. Easier than attempting a description is the illustration of each type which will be found in Fig. 207. All are in black. A number of these Canton obliterations are decidedly rare, undoubtedly because not used for any length of time.



FIGURE 207.

Miscellaneous Obliterations.

Smears absolutely without form are found in black, blue and red; particularly on the imperforate stamps. Newburg, N. Y. used a red smear for a considerable time so these are perhaps the commonest of this kind.

During the year 1860 New York City started the use of a cancellation handstamp made up of the town postmark and the obliteration mark, a type of gridiron, on the same handstamp. This was meant of course to show the town cancellation on the envelope where it could be more easily read while the stamp was cancelled with the gridiron at the same operation. It has always seemed surprising to me that these did not come into use sooner. During the first half of 1861 at least six other towns adopted this same contrivance—these being—Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., and Louisville, Ky. (which used blue), and Buffalo, N. Y., St. Louis, Mo., and Milwaukee, Wis. (which used black). New York City used at least two types.

In addition to these obliterations mentioned which are capable of being grouped, there are a large number which are quite distinctive but which fit in none of the sub-divisions mentioned. By far the easiest way to indicate these is to illustrate them, which is done in Fig. 208. A few are particularly odd although

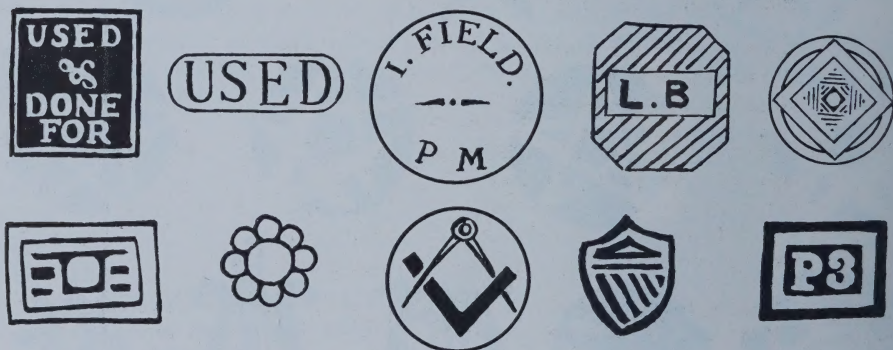


FIGURE 208.

it must be admitted that the later issues show a wider range of subjects. Perhaps the queerest of all is the "Used and Done For" obliteration which comes from Fair Haven, Conn. Three other most unusual ones are the Masonic emblem in black, "Used" in blue, and a flag in a circle in black. It is not known from what town any of these three came. Among the other oddest ones are: "P. O." in outlines in a small rectangle surrounded by a larger rectangle (this is shown as P. 3. by mistake of the artist), in black; the circular obliteration which gives the name of the postmaster, used in Harrison Square, Mass., in black; the octagonal obliteration with the initials "L. B." in the center used from West Hartford, Ct., in black; the axe-head in black stated to have been used in Collinsville, Conn., and the flag in a circle, in red, from Newark Valley, N. Y. Extreme care should be used that fraudulent postmarks of this type are not purchased. Unfortunately they turn up all too frequently.

Rarely foreign obliterations are found on 3c 1851 or '57 stamps; most such probably coming from covers which were forwarded from one part of the foreign country to another.

Manuscript obliterations are numerous. They may be found in black, blue, red, and magenta ink, as well as in black and red pencil. They almost invariably come from small towns. They vary from tiny pen marks which left the stamp almost uncanceled to heavy repeated pen marks which are badly disfiguring.

MISCELLANEOUS CANCELLATIONS.

Two-Color Cancellations.

Scores of towns used two colors of ink—one for the obliteration handstamp and the other for the town postmark on the cover, both while the '51s and '57s were current. With the modern efficiency methods of today this seems like an inexcusable waste of time but it was used by a number of the largest cities including Boston (almost continuously), New Orleans, Baltimore, Buffalo, Mobile, Providence and Hartford. It seems unnecessary to attempt any listing of such towns or the combinations they used. I will however endeavor to give one town using each combination that has been seen. In comparatively few instances did both the colors used hit the stamp.

Red town, blue obliteration, Providence, R. I.
 Red town, black obliteration, Boston, Mass.
 Red town, brown obliteration, Owensboro, Ky.
 Red town, bluish-green obliteration, Bridgewater, Ms.
 Red town, grey-green obliteration, Boscawen, N. H.
 Red town, bright-green obliterations, Town unknown.

Black town, red obliteration, Pittsfield, Mass.

Blue town, black obliteration, Baltimore, Md.
 Blue town, green obliteration, Saco, Me.
 Blue town, red obliteration, Town unknown.

Magenta town, black obliteration, Hartford, Ct.
 Orange town, black obliteration, Pittsfield, Mass.
 Ultramarine town, brownish black obliteration, Sharon, Pa.
 Green town, blue obliteration, Petersburg, Va.
 Grey-green town, black obliteration, Pittsford, Vt.

Stamps have been seen off cover bearing **town** cancellations in two distinct colors. These were usually the result of a second town cancellation added on a forwarded cover, or on a cover addressed abroad which went to some seaport from an inland town and there had the IN TRANSIT postmark added.

Black town and blue town
 Black town and red town—and
 Black town and magenta town—have been noted.

Besides these a few stamps have been seen off cover which show obliterations in two separate colors. For example: Red gridiron and black gridiron—and red gridiron and black target. These probably came from forwarded covers.

Carrier Cancellations.

With but four or five exceptions carrier cancellations are found normally only on covers bearing 1c stamps, so will be discussed but briefly here. Covers mailed from Albany, N. Y. are found with a large "C" impressed on the envelope in red. While I have no real proof of it I think that the "C" may stand for "Carrier" and indicate that the letter was thus taken to the postoffice.

Boston, Mass. used a carrier cancellation which was usually, and perhaps always, impressed on the back of the envelope. This is in red in a fancy rectangular frame and reads "11 o'clock" at the top, "Delivery" at the bottom, with the date



FIGURE 210.

(month and day only) in the center. "9 o'clock", "11 o'clock" and "4 o'clock" also exist. See Fig. 210. This cancellation is most commonly found on letters bearing 3c stamps sent to Boston from other towns; the carrier postmark thus indicating delivery from the postoffice to the street address. This cancellation was not used for any length of time; perhaps only a few months in the year 1856.

New Orleans, La. used two types of carrier cancellation which, as far as my observation goes, were only used on mail originating outside of New Orleans, and delivered from the New Orleans postoffice to the street address. One type is circular and reads "N. O. U. S. CITY POST". This has the date (month and day) in two lines in the center and an ornament at the bottom of the postmark. This has been seen in black on 3c 1851s and 3c 1857 covers and in blue only in the 1851 period. Another type, an odd shape, which may be described as an oblong shield, has been seen only on 1851 covers in green and blue; green apparently being considerably commoner. It reads "N. O. U. S. CITY POST" at the top and has the date (month and day) in one line in the center, while the hour of delivery—3 P. M.—for example (or sometimes in its place a plain bar) appears below the date.

Covers with this postmark almost always show another cancellation in the same color. One in a rather large rectangle reading "PAID CAR. 1" ("Car. 1" meaning Carrier No. 1) has been seen only in green. The other, in a small ellipse, reads "CAR. 2" (meaning Carrier No. 2) and has been seen in both green and blue. These postmarks always or nearly always are on the face of the envelope.

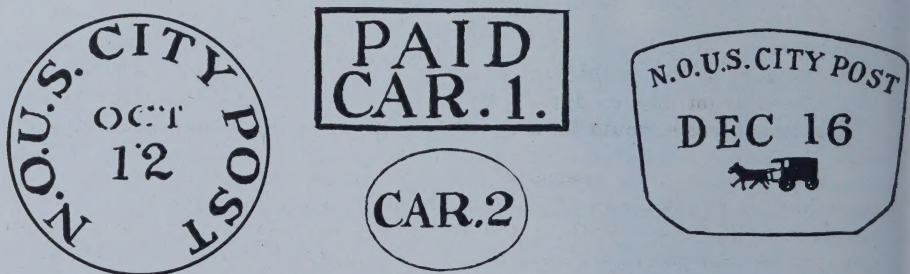


FIGURE 211.

See Fig. 211. Another New Orleans postmark may here be mentioned although it may not indicate delivery by carrier. There are two types of this. One, always in black, as far as I know, is circular and has the word DROP inside near the top. The other reads "DROP 1". This is unframed and the "1" is below the word. These also have been noted only on covers outside of New Orleans and bearing 3c stamps so it hardly seems that it can be the usual Drop Letter cancellation; therefore it may mean carrier delivery. The "DROP 1" has only been seen on covers bearing imperforate stamps while the other type has been seen only on covers with 3c 1857s.

Philadelphia, Pa., as is well known, was by far the commonest user of the Franklin and Eagle government carrier stamps. The usual obliteration, found on both of these stamps, used in Philadelphia consists of a small solid red star. A number of covers however bearing 3c 1851s from Philadelphia and addressed to towns outside have been seen without the carrier stamp but the typical red star cancellation, undoubtedly indicating that they were taken to the Philadelphia postoffice by a carrier. See Fig. 212 at left.



San Francisco, Cal. used a cancellation which is one of the queerest used in this country. There are several types of it, all of which include the phrase "Noisy Carrier." The story of these was written by the late Henry B. Phillips in Meekel's Weekly Stamp News for July 15, 1916. The gist of it is as follows:

Charles Proctor Kimball, a native of Bangor, Maine, emigrated to Alta, Cal. in 1849 and moved to San Francisco in July of the same year. He operated the first "City Letter Delivery" in San Francisco. Mr. Phillips had access to his diary from which he quotes:

"Friday, February 1st, 1850, the entry reads—'Had 35 boxes made.' Friday, February 14th, 'Put labels on boxes and wrote advertisements and hand bills for City Letter Delivery.'

February 20th complains that his boxes are filled with letters addressed to the Eastern States and, nothing deposited in the way of his charges, he could only deposit the letters in the postoffice. He also called on the postmaster that day, after which call the following record appears,—'Called on P. M. and was very kindly informed that it was against the law to give a privilege to any one (to operate a local letter delivery business) but who was appointed by the Post Master General.' And he adds—'so my nose is out of joint.' Under date of February 26th, 1850, comes the tragic entry—'Took in 15c from my boxes, this the first and all I have taken so far; and took down all my boxes.' "

His daughter told Mr. Phillips that he earned the title of the "Noisy Carrier" in the following manner:

"My father carried several of the papers; getting them on the arrival of the steamer. He would call out the names and prices of each and in rhyme suiting the wording, he gave the name of every paper he had from any part of the world, and its price, in his own rhyming language, which he varied from day to day, always making rhymes. He had a rich, powerful baritone voice, could be heard a long distance, and was liked by every one."

Soon after this he opened a book and newspaper stall at the corner of Sansome and Pacific Sts. and afterward moved to larger quarters at 77 Long Wharf. He lived until 1894. While in the stationery business, he handled a considerable quantity of mail addressed to the east, evidently cancelling the envelopes himself before delivering them to the postoffice. At least four types of these postmarks have been seen, three of which are illustrated in Fig. 213.



FIGURE 213.

Besides these cancellations described which exist more or less normally on covers bearing 3c 1851s, certain other carrier cancellations have been noted which ordinarily are seen only on 1c covers. New York City had a carrier postmark which reads "PAID U. S. MAIL CITY DELIVERY 1". This is normally found in red. The same postmark without the word PAID at the top is normally impressed in black. A rare variety of this postmark with a "2" in place of the "1" exists and one example has been seen on a 3c stamp. This cancellation was succeeded by another reading "NEW YORK PAID CITY DELIVERY 1 Ct." This should be in red while the same postmark without the word PAID should be in black. This type was in use only while the perforated stamps were current. A third type, always in black, which came still later reads "PAID NEW YORK P. O. STATION A, 1" (Stations B C & D have also been seen.) All three of these main types have been seen on the 3c stamps although the imperforates exist only with the first variety. The town postmark reading "NEW YORK 1 Ct." in black, sometimes used as a carrier cancellation is also found on 3c 1851s. From the few covers I have seen I think these New York carrier postmarks are found on 3c stamps merely because the user, not having 1c stamps handy, used one of the 3c denomination in its place to pay the 1c or 2c fee.

St. Louis, Mo. used a cancellation reading "1 ct" in black in a small rectangle. Part of the time at least this probably indicated delivery by carrier. It has been seen, though rarely, on 3c rate envelopes.

All of the carrier cancellations found on 3c 1851s and '57s are decidedly scarce. There were only a very few cities in the country at this period which had carrier service and still fewer which used a real carrier cancellation.

Registered Postmarks.

As far as I have been able to determine there was no law authorizing the Postoffice Department to register letters until January 1, 1856. The law in question is Section 3 of an Act of March 3, 1855. This is given in this article on Page 157 of the January 1923 number of the American Philatelist. As painstaking and careful an authority as Luff agrees that this was the date when registration began. In spite of this the fact remains that either he and I are wrong regarding the law, or else without any law authorizing it, the postoffice department had some kind of a registry system a number of years before the date given. Even covers mailed in the 1847 period sometimes bear good evidence of having been registered. For instance, a capital "R" is found handstamped, while under it is written a number in manuscript exactly in the way that registered mail is numbered today. This "R" which I at one time thought may have meant "railroad" pretty surely means "registered". Exactly this same method of cancellation is found on 1851 covers. For example, two covers mailed from Cincinnati have been seen—one to Philadelphia and the other to Norwalk, O. Each has a large red "R" with the registration number in manuscript after it.

Even more conclusive evidence is that given by a letter sheet mailed from New Orleans to New York City December 16, 1851. It bears a 3c 1851 cancelled with a black gridiron. The New Orleans town postmark appears in red while in exactly the same colored ink is the word REGISTERED. Above it is written "No. 981." Another cover exactly the same had been seen dated March 28, 1854—the registration number in this case being 1343. A number of other registered cancellations have been seen, most of which however are entirely in manuscript. On no 1851 or 1857 (or 1847 cover either) have I seen any evidence as to the amount of the registration fee paid, either in the way of stamps or any notation as to a cash payment, although the registration fee which went into effect January 1, 1856 was 5c. One more fact along this line should be mentioned. In the

1847 period and early in the 1851 period certain letters have been seen, in one instance handstamped in red, and in the others had written across the face "MONEY LETTERS"; this phrase seemingly being the equivalent of "REGISTERED". Fig. 214 illustrates three typical registered letters.

REGISTERED **R** REGISTERED.

FIGURE 214.

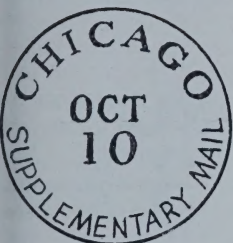


FIGURE 215.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL—Two types of this postmark exist on 1857 covers. One consists of these words only in a rectangular frame, has never been seen excepting in red, and was used I believe exclusively on foreign mail sent from New York City. This is found either on the envelope or on the stamp. The other was for some reason seemingly used only on domestic mail from Chicago, Ill. This postmark is invariably in blue and has been seen both on the cover and on the stamp. See Fig. 215. Both of the types mentioned are very rare.

The following types of postmark are all more or less related and may be considered together: **HELD FOR POSTAGE—DUE—COLLECT—FORWARDED—MISSENT—ADVERTISED—NOT CALLED FOR—and DEAD LETTER.**



FIGURE 216.

HELD FOR POSTAGE cancellations did not of course come into being until the prepayment of postage became compulsory on March 3, 1855. A number of types have been seen on both the 1851s and 1857s. It is usually in black although one from Alexandria, La. has been seen in red. Two types are illustrated in Fig. 216.

DUE—Again, until the prepayment of postage was compelled by law the amount of postage shown on all covers, which were not marked PAID, was understood by general consent to be collected on delivery. After the new regulation mentioned went into effect DUE postmarks are occasionally noted. DUE 2 Cts. DUE 3 Cts, DUE 3 and DUE 5 are among the types seen. Typical DUE postmarks are illustrated in Fig. 217.

DUE 5  DUE 3

FIGURE 217.

COLLECT—This postmark of course amounts to exactly the same thing as DUE. The only examples of it seen are those used rarely by certain of the western express companies—Wells Fargo & Co. in particular—while handling mail matter. This postmark has already been described under the section on Express Cancellations.

FORWARDED AND MISSENT—Naturally this postmark dates back well before the time when stamps were current because it has always been necessary to forward mail, either because missent to a wrong address, or else for the reason that the addressee had moved to another town. Postal markings of the 1851-'57 period indicating this are usually in manuscript although **FORWARDED** alone has been seen in both blue and black, while **FORWARDED 3** has also been seen in black. Various postoffices used handstamps also for letters which had been missent, although this too was usually indicated in pen and ink. Brooklyn, N. Y. and New Haven, Ct. had postmarks of this kind more elaborate than ordinarily used. Again the combination of **MISSENT** and **FORWARDED** is also found though it is more rare. Fig. 218 illustrates typical **FORWARDED** and **MISSENT** postmarks.

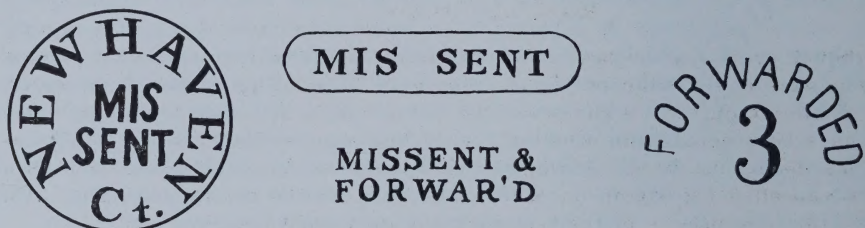


FIGURE 218.

ADVERTISED postmarks. The law either authorized or compelled the postmasters, of large cities at least, to advertise mail which it had not been possible to deliver because the addressee was unknown to the postmaster. A charge of 1c was made when the addressee was located. A few typical examples are illustrated in Fig. 219.

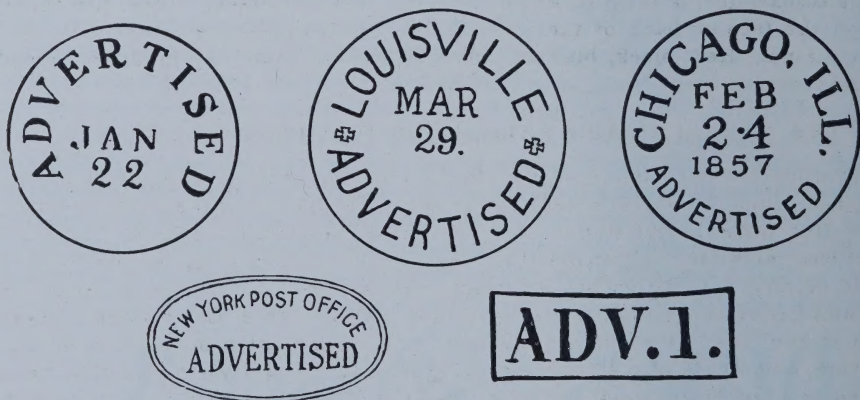


FIGURE 219.

NOT CALLED FOR has been seen at least in two forms—one in black and one in blue. See Fig. 220 for a typical example. Illustrated at left.

DEAD LETTER MAIL—All mail left unclaimed in a postoffice was, after a certain definite length of time, sent to the Dead Letter Office in Washington, D. C. where it was opened and when possible was either forwarded according to any indication therein or else returned to the sender. The Dead Letter Office used a large handstamp of which at least two types have been seen. These are oval and speak for themselves. They are illustrated in Fig. 221.

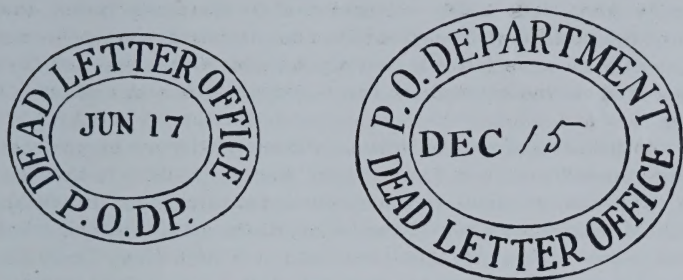


FIGURE 221.

Receiving Postmarks.

Although there was no law or regulation at this time requiring it, a certain few towns were in the habit of postmarking a letter when it arrived at its destination. Wilmington, Del. is the town which did this most commonly; though examples have been noted from other towns—White Sulphur Springs, Va. and Starbridge, Ms. being instances. Erving, Mass. for a time seemingly went even further and cancelled the stamp on each letter which arrived with a square black gridiron; this irrespective of the fact that the stamp had already been cancelled.

Foreign Cancellations.

Foreign cancellations, other than obliterations which have already been mentioned, are not uncommonly found on stamps which went abroad. American mail on arrival in any continental country was ordinarily handstamped on the face with both the IN TRANSIT postmark at the port of entry and also with the receiving postmark of the town to which the letter was addressed. These are found either on the face or back of the cover, in the former instance occasionally hitting the stamp. Red, black, blue and ultramarine are found in the order named as to frequency.

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON CANCELLATIONS.

The study of the sequence of cancellations as used in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, which in the '50s were by far the three largest cities in the country, is interesting from various standpoints. The subject is large enough so that separate articles might be written on the cancellations of each of these three cities. It would be most interesting for collectors in these towns, as well as in others, to collect and list carefully the postmarks of their own city from Colonial times down at least to the '70s. It would aid in identifying fraudulent postmarks on stamps and covers, and would also often assist in indicating about what period the stamp cancelled in a certain manner was used. All I shall attempt to do here is to note the earliest and latest date of use of certain of the more prominent postmarks used on domestic mail. The cancellations used on foreign mail were generally speaking different and are of comparatively little interest to the collector of the 3c stamp.

New York City.

When the 1851 issue appeared July 1st of that year the New York postoffice was still using the square or diamond-shaped gridiron which had been made originally for the Provisional stamps in 1845. Strangely enough, I have never seen an earlier 3c 1851 cover from New York than July 8, 1851. The stamp on this is cancelled with the square black gridiron. The latest use I have seen of

this gridiron is December 11, 1851. It was not used regularly for cancelling stamps after about the middle of August 1851; the only examples seen dated later being on envelopes from out of town bearing stamps which reached New York uncanceled. I have seen one example of the square gridiron in red on a 3c 1851 dated August 19, 1851.

About the middle of August the black town cancellation came into use to cancel the stamp; the earliest date seen being August 12th. It may be added here that while the black gridiron was used for cancelling the stamp, the town cancellation on the envelope was in red—at least all the covers which I have seen show this combination. It should also be mentioned that New York City very rarely both while the Provisionals and the 1847 issue were current, used a round gridiron. One cover even has been seen thus cancelled in the 1851 period—the date being October 13, 1851. Why this gridiron was used so rarely I do not know. It may possibly have been one held in reserve.

During the latter half of August 1851 one of the black town cancellations used included one heavy bar in the center with the date; the object apparently being to cancel the stamp more efficiently. Beginning in September (the earliest date noted being September 4, 1851) one town postmark is found which includes four, three, or rarely two narrow bars in the center with the date. This postmark was only one of several in use concurrently and was probably used regularly only during the balance of the year 1851. It is still found occasionally on covers dated 1852; December 27th of that year being the latest date seen. From this time until 1860 New York City used the town postmark exclusively in cancelling the 3c stamps on domestic mail matter. About August 1, 1860 (August 10 being the earliest noted) a new cancelling device consisting of the town postmark and the gridiron on the same handstamp came into use. Two types of it were used to some extent the balance of the period while the 1857 stamps were in use. Another New York City postmark showing the date (month, day and year) in one line has already been mentioned and described under the heading "Year Dated Postmarks."

Philadelphia.

For some time prior to July 1, 1851 Philadelphia had been using a seven-bar round gridiron in blue to cancel the 1847 stamps. This continued in use on the '51s from July 1 until about the middle of October—October 12, 1851 being the latest gridiron noted. Beginning as early as August 22, 1851 the blue town postmark came into use to cancel the stamp. It continued in steady use for about two years—October 4, 1853 being the latest noted although it may have been used two or three months more. Somewhere about the 1st of January 1854 (Jan. 31 of this year being the earliest date noted) a change was made from blue to black ink though the town cancellation continued in use. A black gridiron again appeared about 1856 although I have no record of any exact date. While the 1857 issue was current Philadelphia used, among others, two very distinctive town cancellations which may be mentioned. The first is a large octagonal postmark—the earliest date of use seen being July 22, 1858 and the latest July 12, 1860. This was followed by a small octagonal town postmark—the earliest date seen being September 4, 1860 and the latest July 30, 1861. Both of these octagonal postmarks usually include the year date. They have been seen only in black.

Boston.

During the latter part of the 1847 period, Boston had been cancelling both

the 5c and 10c stamps with a round black gridiron although the town cancellation was in red. This was continued for two or three days only after the '51s appeared; two examples having been seen dated July 1st and one dated probably July 3rd. For some reason the color of the gridiron was then changed to a purplish red; July 3, 1851 being the earliest example seen and July 9, 1851 the latest. The Boston postmaster apparently believing that the word PAID should appear in the obliteration ordered a small circular handstamp (17½ mm. in diameter) with PAID in the center and three bars above and three below. This was first used in red—the earliest date noted being July 7, 1851 and the latest July 26, 1851. The color was soon changed to black; July 19, 1851 being the earliest seen and January 14, 1852 the latest. It will be noted that these dates overlap a little. About the middle of January 1852 a new type of obliteration came into use. This was similar to the previous one though larger (24 mm. in diameter). The earliest noted is January 19, 1852 and the latest January 14, 1857. Incidentally this cancellation is seldom clear. Early in 1857 two or three new types of PAID obliterations appeared. These are much alike but are different from the type just mentioned in that the letters and bars are thinner. These were used intermittently as long as the 1857s were current. Two other types of PAID cancellation however were also used on the 1857 stamps—one, consisting of the word PAID in a broken circle, has been noted used between October 26, 1858 and December 22, 1860. The other type, consisting of the word PAID in a small rectangle, came into use about the time that the issue was succeeded; July 3, 1861 being the earliest date noted. This was used mostly on the 1861 issue.

As for the town postmarks, several were in use concurrently during the 1851 period. Five varieties have been noted and more than one type of certain of these probably exist. One consists of the word BOSTON only; another reads BOSTON MAS.; another BOSTON MASS.; another BOSTON 3; and the fifth BOSTON 3 Cts. Still another (much rarer) may be mentioned with "6 Cts." in place of the "3 Cts." All of these have the date (month and day) in two lines in the center, and they have been seen only in red.

While the 1857 issue was current another type came into use reading BOSTON MS. and including the year date—the earliest and latest examples seen being October 23, 1858 and September 20, 1860. In 1858 a smaller BOSTON MASS. town cancellation appeared having two outer circles. This has been seen in both red and black—the earliest date noted being March 29, 1858 (black) and the latest August 20, 1860 (red). This was used rarely for cancelling the stamp. Late in 1860 still another type appeared in which BOSTON MASS. is found between two circles. The earliest seen is December 18, 1860 and it continued in use after the 1861 issue appeared.

(To be continued.)

The Lure of Stamp Collecting.

By H. M. RICHARDSON.

The lure of stamp collecting is hard to explain. It is as difficult for the non-collector to understand as it for the non-golfer to understand the lure of golf. But it exists for literally millions of men and women, boys and girls, of all classes, races, nationalities and degrees of civilization.

In all ages mankind has been a collector, but of all forms of collecting, the collecting of postage stamps has proven the most popular. To the person of moderate means it is popular because a really good collection can be built up with only a small outlay. To the rich man it appeals, because there is no limit to the

amount it is possible to spend. The dilettante enjoys it because the main varieties are so easily distinguished by design and color that very little mental effort is required. On the other hand, the real study of postage stamps can carry one so deeply into microscopy, knowledge of printing processes and paper manufacture, chemistry, colorotomy, geography, history, art, etc., that the student becomes absorbed.

To the man of means many forms of collecting are open. Coins, antique furniture, china, first editions, bric-a-brac, paintings, etc., if his purse is long enough. Those who have been financially unable to go in for such things as these have collected picture post cards, tobacco tags, cigar bands, cigarette coupons, and hundreds of other items. But from the beginning stamp collecting has held its own, and gradually increased in favor.

There are two main reasons why this should be so. Stamps being universally government emanations the exploiting of collectors by the manufacturers is reduced to a minimum. And as they are thoroughly modern, the first postage stamp having been issued in 1840, accurate and fairly complete official records of all issues are available, which makes correct cataloging and classification possible.

But I think the principal lure is in the fact that postage stamps have no intrinsic value whatever. Their value is judged solely by their rarity. And no man is a true collector if he gets any pleasure out of the intrinsic value of his collection, or if it is of any value to anyone who is not himself a collector.

Because collecting is a recreation, an avocation pure and simple, and when objects of intrinsic value are collected that value is, of necessity, always in the background, and the choice of additions to a collection is influenced by that consideration to a certain extent. But to a stamp collector the addition of the commonest stamp, if it completes a set, is as much a matter for self-congratulation as the addition of a great rarity. As a matter of fact, the extreme rarities are of very little interest to the average collector, because no one in a thousand ever gets to see one, much less possess one.

And in stamp collecting one need not be rich to become famous. I know of a man who has been collecting for forty years and has spent less than five hundred dollars on his collection, but because he has confined himself to the variations and cancellations of a single stamp he has become a world authority on that stamp, and is recognized as a savant. His collection, sold as a unit, would probably bring ten thousand dollars, while if broken up and the items sold separately would do well to realize one tenth of that.

That is another of the lures of stamp collecting. You can choose your own way of collecting. Some collect anything in the way of a postage stamp, taking all issues of all countries. Some collect only used stamps, some only unused. Some confine themselves to the stamps of the 19th century while others collect only 20th century stamps. Some collectors collect stamps of certain countries, or groups of countries, only, some certain issues, while many, like the man mentioned above, collect only the variations of a single stamp. As the old sideshow barker used to say, "You pays your money and you takes your choice."

1870 Bank Note Issues on Silk Fibre Paper.

By FRED SCHMALZRIEDT.

Several years ago, it was my good fortune to purchase from Mr. W. L. Stevenson the remainder of his early U. S. and his collection of the Bank Note issues, as well as thousands of duplicates of the latter, including his study collection.

At that time, Mr. Stevenson had found all of the denominations of the Continental Bank Note Co. issue, except the 7c, 12c, 24c, 30c and 90c on paper containing silk fibres and had so marked them in his collection.

When the first U. S. Specialized Catalogue was issued, I noticed that only the 15c 1873 and 2c 1875 were listed as having been printed on paper containing silk fibres, whereupon I immediately wrote the publishers and submitted copies of those listed by Mr. Stevenson. I was advised that they were aware of their existence, and, when the second edition was published, all of them were listed.

Naturally, I continued searching for other varieties on this paper and had found the 7c, 12c and 30c of the Continental printing when a prominent collector of U. S. happened to visit Detroit. The late Theodore P. Ladue and myself spent an evening with him in his hotel room, and, at his request, took with us several volumes of our collections. Among those I had with me were my National Bank Note Co. issues. During the course of the evening, he told us that Mr. John Klemann had found a way to distinguish the National from the Continental on the 24c denomination and that he would soon make his findings public. I immediately surmised that he had found this stamp with silk fibres, and soon discovered a number of copies in my collection but did not disclose the fact to anyone as the statement had been made in confidence and I felt in duty bound to keep it to myself. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Klemann told about his findings in the Philatelic Press, but, if I remember correctly, he did not say that the stamps containing silk fibres were printed by the Continental Bank Note Co.

The next time that I saw Mr. Stevenson I mentioned Mr. Klemann's article and he immediately replied that, if that were so, undoubtedly other denominations of the National Bank Note Co. printings existed with silk fibres, because it was his opinion that the Continental Bank Note Co. never printed any 24c stamps. He had made the same assertion to me before on several occasions.

I then began examining the National issues and have found and now have all denominations on the paper with silk fibres. Of the 90c I have seen only one copy. The 7c was offered last month in a Western auction. In corresponding with Dr. Evans, I submitted the 7c, 12c and 30c Continental to him some time ago and he mentioned them in his column in Mekeel's Weekly.

Perhaps some of our eastern collectors can obtain access to the files of the American Bank Note Co., or better still, get in communication with former officials or employes and further enlighten us as to the paper used by its predecessors.

UNDER THE HAMMER

A Review of the Auctions



By HARRY M. KONWISER, c/o Collector's Club, New York City.

C. S. WATSON CO., INC.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Feby. 5, 1926.

Foreign Covers.

Bergedorf, ½sch blue (3a) v. f., regarded as rarity on newspaper wrapper. \$ 91.00
 Bremen, 1861-63, 5gr on rose, superb (\$20) 21.80

Great Britain, 1840, 1p black, really fine block of six tied to cover with red Maltese Cross cancel; "barely close at L and lower R, balance de luxe"—used July 13, 1840	93.00
Lubeck, 1863, ½sch green (8), 2½sch blue (11), used with 4sch entire envelope (quite a combine)	41.50
Luxemburg, 1852, 10c gray black (1) v. nice strip of 4, cover (\$16)	21.25
Russia-Turkey, 1866, 20kop (5), perfectly tied, beautiful	11.25
Switzerland, 1850, 10rp (23) fine block of four on cover	41.50

United States.

1851, 10c type II (35a) superb copy cancel "Around the Horn" with steamship grid	14.50
1851, 12c (36) a fine appearing block of eight, four stamps creased, one defective but ironed out; contains "the scarcest shift" (\$550)	178.00
1870-71, 7c (149) imperforate, large margins four sides, shows adjoining stamp, beauty	9.00
1873, 7c (160) strip of three	18.50
1882, 1c gray blue (206) mint block of 24, never hinged, fine	12.50
1890-93, 10c (236) fine used block of four	5.40
War Dept. 6c (1630) stitch watermark (Spec. \$2.50)	1.40
Confed. Nashville, 3c (98) mint sheet strip of four, perfect	31.25

H. R. HARMER

London, England—Feb. 15, 1926.

Austria, 1859, 1kr orange, superb horiz. strip of three, pmkd on both sides	£5/15/0
China, 1897, Imperial Chinese Post \$5, imperf, Scott 62a, superb marginal unused block of 20	20/0/0
Great Britain, 1840, 1d black, block of four	4/10/0
— Govt. Parcels, 1891-1900, 1d lilac, error overprint inverted, marginal copy from top of sheet, unused, large part gum, small piece of paper adheres to back, otherwise fine (S. G. 0.73)	8/8/0
Grenada, 1861-2, no wmk, rough perf. 1d green, superb mint marginal blk.	5/15/0

VAHAN MOZIAN, INC.

New York City—Feby. 18, 1926.

United States.

1879, 15c orange (289) cancelled with a squirrel	\$ 2.60
1893, \$5 fine o. g. (245—\$12)	7.75
Confederate, 20c green (212), fine block of four and horiz. strip of four, together, o. g. (\$6.80)	5.00
Denmark, 1915, 80 ore on 8 ore, error "Postrim", on cover, fine (101a)	5.10
Honduras, 1c, fine block of nine, printed also on back (127c)	2.00
Venezuela, 1900, 1b yellow green, block of four, invert. surch. (134a)	2.60
— green, double surcharge, block of four, o. g. fine	2.60

Report of Board of Vice Presidents.

Never in the history of the Society has the outlook for the future been so promising. Last month's report of the secretary, Dr. H. A. Davis, shows 99 new applications, breaking all past records. The next report should show this record broken. The generous offer of Charles J. Phillips, of a trip to New York for the 1926 Convention and International Exhibition and \$50.00 spending money for the member getting the largest number of applications, has had a wonderful effect on the membership campaign, of 5,000 members by October. We are going to achieve this goal if every member makes an effort to bring in at least one member and when the total has reached 5,000 we can all feel that we have done our share and be proud of such a stupendous achievement. We want new members, but they should be good members. We want to keep up the high standard which the A. P. S. now enjoys.

Financially the A. P. S. is getting stronger every year. Each year shows an increase in the different funds. The increase is not large, but it is steady and that is as it should be. The Kansas City Board can not be too highly commended in the stand they took in regard to an appropriation of \$1,000 for advertising. This would have caused a deficit for last year. In the first place, philately is getting so much advertising in the daily press, over the radio, and locally by exhibitions that if the society used up all its funds it would do very little additional good. The free advertising could not be bought for ten times our present assets. While we are on the matter of the Kansas City Board, we wish to take this opportunity to thank them for the very businesslike manner in which they wound up their activities and turned over unfinished business.

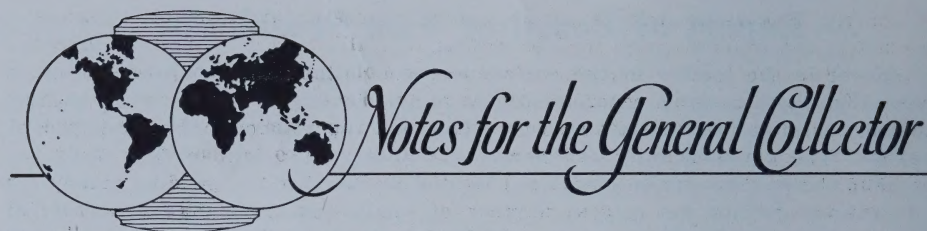
Since taking up our duties we have had in our hands three collections of deceased members for inspection and recommendation as to their disposition. Two have been entered in the circuit and a third is still pending its final disposition. Numerous complaints and misunderstandings have been settled and others are still pending. Petty affairs between members and also between members and dealers take up an unusually large amount of the board's time. A great deal of this could be easily avoided. The sales department is still increasing its sales, which will exceed \$60,000 for the fiscal year, if the present rate is kept up.

At the present time, there is a great deal of publicity given to the idea of one large society. The A. P. S. is a very large society and is growing rapidly. The board is in a position to know that if all present societies were consolidated, which in itself we consider an impossibility, but for argument sake grant it as possible, a very short time after consolidation your board of directors would be compelled to expel some members for some form of misconduct. No matter how well your officers run your society they cannot satisfy all. Some malcontent would resign. Some collectors in the society and others not affiliated would feel that they could run an organization better than your officers. This would prove a fertile field for new societies.

Certainly your society can be enlarged and improved. Both are happening at the present time. Your president, Mr. A. H. Wilhelm, is not a figurehead. He has appointed committees that are working. He is working. The next convention should show this. He has at his own expense traveled as far east as Cincinnati, south to Dallas and north to Denver, visiting officers in these and other cities. This kind of work is bound to make itself felt in the future. An innovation which is a step in the right direction is the Budget Committee.

BOARD OF VICE PRESIDENTS.

By S. G. KELLER, Recorder.



Edited by A. W. Bloss, in the interest of the general collector, the junior member, and the beginner in our ranks. Suggestions for this department will be appreciated. Questions suitable for answer through the department are welcome, and should be addressed to the editor at 620 Washington Building, Los Angeles, California. Stamps should not be submitted for examination, nor will time permit personal correspondence. This department welcomes news items and articles on anything pertaining to general collecting, but does not solicit items on specialized U. S.

WHAT IT IS ALL ABOUT?

The primary purpose of this department is to encourage general collecting among the members of the society, particularly the junior members. Not so very many years ago, so it seems at least, the writer was a junior collector, a beginner, a rank amateur, or whatever you choose to call him. We joined the ranks of philately with a hundred stamps and a twelve cent album, and a nice piece of yellow gummed paper for mounting. That day was after all, the greatest day of our philatelic experience, and we began as a general collector. And so, to-night, after having gone through the mill as general collector, specialist, dealer, we are glad to make our introductory article to these of the members who find the greatest charm in "filling spaces in a book", to "getting one of a kind", or "one from every country".

We have no grudge against the specialist. More power to him, for he makes philately what it is to-day. We need him, and some day we will probably be working as a specialist beside him. But as most collectors begin as general collectors, as many specialists maintain general collections, and as we think, all have a secret fondness for the general collection though they won't admit it, we feel that the specialist will take care of himself as far as we are concerned, and we shall let him.

Years ago, philately began as a pleasant little diversion of gathering different kinds of stamps, and pasting them in a scrap book. The hobby is known to have originated in the fifties, and it is quite possible that some enterprising English brother started collecting as soon as the tuppence blue was issued, so that he could have two different kinds of stamps.

Like everything else, the hobby has faced evolution. The scrap book gave way to the printed album for postage stamps. The paste pot fought a gallant battle, but succumbed to the gummed mount, which has "evolved" to the present day super-peelable tasteless and sometimes stickless transparent hinge. The dealer's list of a few stamps has grown into a sixteen hundred page encyclopaedia, and the album itself has multiplied into six or seven. The ten thousand variety collection is now a packet, and the collector faces some seventy thousand stamps and near-stamps, so is it any wonder that he dives into the hobby, then comes up for air and wonders what it is all about?

Faced with the task of gathering seventy thousand stamps, he picks up the

A. P. shortly after he becomes a serious collector, sees an article on the plating of the 3c 51, and wonders more than ever what it is all about? At first he thinks that the enthusiasts put a coating of copper or gold plate on their stamps to preserve them, as one young man actually implied to me, then he learns that the analytical collector has started to dissect and bisect the stamps to find out what makes the little devils tick, and has discovered that no two 3c greens are alike, even though they came from the same parent plate.

In the case of the young collector, he often becomes confused and "cannot make head nor tail" out of specialism. He thinks that, with seventy thousand stamps, more or less to collect, if he has to get a hundred or a thousand of each one, he might as well quit, and he does if he is a weak brother.

The beginner who, after he has experienced the very first joys of philately, or shall we say, stamp collecting, decides to stay with the hobby, should forget the work of the specialist until later. He as a beginner can hardly know what he wants to specialize in, until he has made a fair start as a general collector. When he is making his first general collection, he is mastering the fundamentals of the hobby, which will later prove vital to his pleasure, whether he is a general collector or specialist. He will master the art of detecting the elusive watermark, the secret of lithography versus line engraving, the fine distinction of blue gray and gray blue, and the many other details that make for an intelligently arranged collection of any kind.

The task of making a general collection, if properly handled, is no task but a pleasure. Instead of thinking of the cost of the thousands of stamps to come, the collector should learn to appreciate those he has and disregard the ones he lacks until they come within this reach. By so doing, he will not be discouraged, but will find much joy in his possessions. Remember, in making a general collection, that no one ever completed one. Forget the rarities; they may come your way some later day, and if they do not, you can make a nice collection from the material at hand. Completeness is the aim of all collectors, but it is not essential to the pleasure of the hobby.

We found that the most satisfactory way to collect stamps, for all beginners, is to start with a general one of a kind collection in a printed album. As the collector acquires the stamps and studies them, he will gradually learn much general knowledge about the stamps and their origin, and about the countries, the people pictured on the stamps, and thousands of interesting and useful facts. He will gradually become familiar with all the phases of philately, and he will, if he is inclined to specialize, finally make his choice of his particular field and drift into it.

When that time comes, the wise collector will not discard the old general collection. He will keep it, and add to it from time to time, such material as comes his way, against the day when he may want to resume general collecting, or may want to take up some other branch of specialism. He will find in the general collection so kept up, a valuable saving bank, for it is bound to increase in value as it grows. Even though his efforts are directed in a certain line, he will acquire stamps outside his field, and will do well to save them, until eventually he will have amassed a fine general lot.

On the other hand, the collector rushing into specialism will discard or dispose of his collection, and later when he decides to enter a new field, will find that he pays many times the cost of his original items when he repurchases them.

The general collection has a charm of its own. The old stamps attract through their age, the new stamps of to-day tell interesting tales of historical changes, the stamps from distant lands enchant with thoughts of foreign travels and the unknown, the vast differences in design and the brilliant array of color are all pleasing.

Philately needs more general collectors. They are the real backbone of the hobby. Start a general collection, if you have given yours up, and mix some real stamp collecting with your philately. Know again the joys of filling a set, and adding a stamp from some weird and distant land. If you have a general collection, hang on to it and make it grow, and keep on feeling the "kick" that started collectors gathering stamps so many years ago, when shifts and recuts were unthought of.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. C. N.—A control mark is so-called from the fact that it is a mark applied to a stamp usually by the post office to control its use. Ecuador applied hand-stamped controls on stamps used in various territories, to render invalid a supply of stamps stolen during a fire. Controls as applied to British Stamps refer to the numbers on the sheet margins, are used to distinguish stamps printed under various contracts.

S. D.—The term "extra territorial" applied to a cancellation refers to a stamp cancelled outside the territory of its ordinary use, as in the case of U. S. stamps cancelled in Shanghai, China, or Great Britain stamps used abroad, or sometimes in the case of a cancellation applied in another country to a stamp which escaped cancellation at point of mailing.

Just Where Do YOU Stand?

There's only one way of getting "5000 by October", and YOU, friend reader and brother A. P. S., are the **only** one who can do it!—If you get **your** member we'll have **over** 5000!!—And if YOU **do not** get another fellow philatelist to sign that application that came with this "PHILATELIST", YOU will be helping to undermine the best interests of the A. P. S. !!!

No joking. Get this straight. YOU will be responsible for trying to break down the morale of a splendid institution. Yes, YOU **personally**! For there is no middle road. Either you are **for** the A. P. S., or **against** it!—Where do you stand?

Why did you join? Why are you still a member? What have you ever done for the A. P. S. in return for all the pride and benefits you have enjoyed from being a member and being able to "hall-mark" yourself like sterling silver with "A. P. S. No. ——" after your name?—And what are you doing for the A. P. S. now? Are you **BOOSTING** it? Or "blood-sucking" it?—Paying \$3.00 a year or drowsing under a "Life Membership" and taking in all the advantages, but not willing to lend a hand so that we all may enjoy far greater benefits made possible by a larger membership?

The A. P. S. is no "Old Ladies Home", no swarm of philatelic drones! (altho' some of you would make the rest of us believe it was).

"Harsh words", say you? No! But **your** answer to **yourself**, your conscience, perhaps make them bitter to YOU. And they are not written in jest or to fill space. 'If the shoe fits, clinch it!'

The A. P. S. is worth working for! And we are not asking the impossible, but a little thing,—**one** new member enrolled through YOU.

There ought to be enough pride in each of us A. P. S. members to make an appeal, a "drive", for new members unnecessary. New members ought to be coming in all the time thru your enthusiasm in YOUR A. P. S. and your pride of

belonging to the one institution which has done more to advance philately and keep it clean than any other in America.

If you have not got your new member as yet, I *dare* you to read this through once again! The second spoonful of this medicine might start the necessary action in your case.

C'mon, get it off your mind! Don't be a "Get",—be a "GOT"!!

R. L. HUSTIS (APS #7903)

Recruiting Comm.

Some A. P. S. Recruiting Terms.

By GETTA MEMBER.

IMPERFORATE:—a member so "hard-shelled" the idea has not entered his head that HE must help get '5000 by October".

MARGIN:—the time some members think they still have to "Get a New Member". (YOUR margin is shrinking!)

ORIGINAL GUM:—the "lazy stuff" that holds a 'plug' in his easy-chair when he ought to be out after a prospect.

COUNTERFEIT:—a member who enjoys all the benefits of the A. P. S.,—but wont even try to "Get a New Member".

SURCHARGE:—your name and number on the application proposing YOUR new member!

POOR COPY:—what YOU may be classed as unless you join the "GOT"s and wear a star (*) before your name!

LAI D PAPER:—an application placed before a prospect, and signed!

FINE:—what the Secretary will say when YOUR prospect's application is received by him!

VERY FINE:—what "Doc." Davis says when two (2) applications come in from the same party!

SUPERB:—what "Doc." wants to say (and will say) when twenty (20) applications arrive in one day!!

CANCELLATION (pen, preferred):—YOUR prospect's **signature** on his application. Send in a fine cancelled blank and win a star (*)! "Don't be a "get", be a "GOT"!"

A. P. S. OFFICERS.

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Donald Piercy.

A. P. S. 318-2521.

On March 20th, 1926, the grim hand of Death took from the ranks of The American Philatelic Society one of the most faithful and beloved workers the Society ever had. Donald Piercy died just three days after his fiftieth birthday having been born at Tichering, England March 17th. 1876. He came to America many years ago and since 1904 had been associated with the United Railroads of San Francisco in a responsible capacity. His zeal as a collector was a household word among Western Philatelists and as Secretary-Treasurer of the San Francisco Stamp Society for eleven consecutive years, the esteem, the confidence and appreciation in which he was held by all that knew him is evidenced by the continued unanimity with which he was elected to the office he still held when called to the Great Beyond.

He was possessed of a keen sense of humor—humor of the type that made every one love him. Sarcasm was an unknown weapon to him and he took no pleasure in shafts or jibes that might hurt his fellows. But his kindly quip, the gentle jest, the barbless pun—these were his and he used them generously to spread more than his share of sunshine in the lives of his associates. During his last illness his heart was so much with the local Society that, although close to the door of Death, he asked Mrs. Piercy to represent him at the last annual meeting. None in San Francisco will ever forget the wholehearted sacrifice that he made in sending his wife from his bedside, an indication of his absorbing interest in his fellow collectors and his faithfulness to his trust and duties as an officer of the local Society. It is the nice custom to speak in eulogy of the departed but in writing of Donald Piercy words fail to record the depth of the emotion of those that knew him. No pen can adequately record the real, genuine, true, heartfelt worth of a man such as he was. Tears have been shed at his passing by men who merely knew him philatelically while those who knew him intimately are heart chilled at his absence. Philately has lost a staunch friend, a hard worker for the best side of the hobby and one that never can be replaced in just the self same way. His friends have lost a real friend and what better monument can anyone have than to have it said, "He was a true friend"?

President Wilhlem writes:

"Philately has lost a man that cannot be replaced. A true hearted, upright, conscientious worker. He was loved by all that knew him. We do not know how to fill his position in the San Francisco stamp Society as he was the staunchest member it ever had."

The AMERICAN PHILATELIST

Published by and in the Interest of the AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Vol. 39.

MAY, 1926.

No. 8.

Published the First of Each Month at Federalsburg, Maryland.

Subscription Rates.

Per year, in advance	\$1.25
Single copies	.15
Membership list	5.00
Convention Proceedings	.25

Advertising Rates.

	1 Insertion.	6 Insertions.	12 Insertions.
1 Page	\$15.00	\$13.50	\$12.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ Page	\$ 9.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 7.00
$\frac{1}{4}$ Page	\$ 5.00	\$ 4.50	\$ 4.00
$\frac{1}{8}$ Page	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.00

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Per line, single insertion, 10 cents; per line, six months, 25 cents; per line, per year, 40 cents. No change of copy. One inch display ad, single col. \$1.25 per issue.

Advertising and manuscripts submitted should be typewritten if possible.

Copy should be in Editor's hands not later than the first of each month preceding month of publication.

Right is reserved to reject any advertisements offered.

Exchanges: Please send one copy to Mr. W. R. Ricketts, 1577 Wyoming Ave., Forty Fort, Pa., for indexing.

Address all communications to

ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor The American Philatelist,
807 Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

EDITOR'S COLUMN

The Winter Season has gone its way and the gentle Spring breezes traveling over the land have awakened the slumbering flowers to bloom and arouse man's instinctive urge to play and revel in the open places. Golf clubs, tennis rackets and the other impedimenta of sport are being brought forth from their hiding places and in many cases the stamp album is at the same time being laid away to rest. One of our contemporaries suggests that it might be well for the stamp collector to adopt the spring house cleaning fever of the women folks, and clean out their miscellaneous assortment of boxes, envelopes and drawers that conceal the winters accumulation of stamp duplicates and put them in circulation, via the dealer or sales circuits.

Many of us will appreciate the excellence of this thought, but we fear few have the nergy the gentler sex has for house cleaning. Philately will, however, move along no matter what the season be, and though its pace may not be so rapid in the collecting phase, it will be accentuated in its social aspect, for Convention time is here!

The Texas Philatelic Association will inaugurate the Convention season by a meeting of the collectors of the Southwest at Galveston, Texas, May 15, 16 and 17th. Special excursion rates have been secured and the entertainment will test the energy and capacity of the visitors. In addition to a stamp exhibition, boat ride, bathing, bourse, etc., the Convention Committee has arranged for front row positions for the keen eyed Philatelist's to view the famous 'Galveston Bathing Girl Revue', an annual event in which Texas feminine pulchritude vies for the Crown of Beauty. They have a large way of doing things in Texas, and the winner of the Beauty Contest is generously titled 'The Beauty Queen of the Universe', and if they permit the visiting stamp collectors to make the selection, the title may not be too broad at that!

August 9th, 10th and 11th the Society of Philatelic Americans will hold its annual Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, and an excellent entertainment is promised to the visitors to the Southern Ohio Metropolis. This is the first stamp Convention of a national body that has been held in Cincinnati, and the Queen City collectors are right on their toes to make this a snappy and successful affair. Mr. M. Ohlman of New York City who has conducted all the annual S. P. A. Auction Sales will be on hand to conduct the auction on August 10th, and hopes to hear at an early date from S. P. A. members having any first-class material to offer, as he is now arranging the sale.

New York Exhibition and A. P. S. Convention plans for the big event in October are being carried out with such zest and enthusiasm that no one need have any hesitancy in predicting both concurrent events to be the greatest and most successful stamp gathering of all time.

A number of A. P. S. members anticipating a record breaking crowd have already made hotel reservations, and it will be advisable for all that expect to attend to notify Dr. J. Brace Chittenden, 120 W. 49th Street, New York City, to that effect as soon as possible so that no one may be forced to sleep on a bench in Central Park. And—if you expect to exhibit your stamps, you should get in touch with Mr. Chas. M. Ams, 101 Park Avenue, New York City, and reserve the space required.

Get an early start and help avoid the usual last minute rush!

There has been no delay on the part of prominent European collectors in making arrangements for exhibition space at the big New York stamp show and every mail from abroad brings additional encouragement to the Committee that sought to make this event truly international. We have just been advised by Harry Konwiser that through the influence of Mr. Hans Lagerloef of New York City, a prominent figure in Swedish shipping circles, that the Swedish Postal Museum will send over an important exhibit for the show. The Swedish Postal Museum is controlled by a society known as "The Friends of the Swedish Postal Museum", this organization having fourteen directors among whom are The Postmaster General of Sweden, several members of the Cabinet and other nationally known personalities. There are two Honorary Vice Presidents, one the son of the King of Sweden and the other Mr. Lagerloef, the latter being quite a stamp student with Finland and Cuba as his favorite countries.

The Philatelic Congress of Great Britain will hold its 13th Annual Session at Liverpool, England, June 15th to 18th, 1926. A change in the method of selecting names for the "Roll of Distinguished Philatelists" will be prepared, and the problem of indexing current Philatelic Journals will be discussed. Whole hearted support is being given by English collectors to the New York Exhibition, and it is expected that the Congress will offer the Exhibition Committee the use of the many valuable lantern slide lectures that are in its possession.

The Liverpool meet promises to be a happy one, and its feature entertainment will offer an excursion to Chester which is the finest medieval city in Great Britain.

President A. H. Wilhelm, after an extensive trip through the South and Middle West arrived at his home in San Francisco safe and sound and mighty well pleased at the interest shown in every city in the welfare of the A. P. S.

He requests that we extend to the many collectors he met his sincere thanks for the courtesies shown him and his wife, and hopes he may have the opportunity sometime of acting as host to those who so generously entertained him.

Mr. Wilhelm believes in getting first hand impressions of the status of the

Hobby in the various cities, and plans to visit many cities in the northern part of the country on his way to and from the Convention in New York.

Clyde E. Bingenheimer, A. P. S. Life Member 192 suggests that in order to thoroughly canvass the collectors of the country in the interest of the A. P. S. that the work should be subdivided by States and Cities by the appointment of State and District representatives of the Society in every State of the Union. These representatives, he believes, could secure permission to use local radio stations to attempt a census of stamp collectors in the vicinity and by the use of a carefully prepared and standardized talk he says a list of all the unaffiliated collectors could be secured.

Mr. Bingenheimer cites as an example of the difficulty of getting in touch with collectors, the situation in his State, where there are less than ten members of the A. P. S. He says he is confident that there are at least thirty five collectors in North Dakota at the lowest figure, but they live in small towns, widely scattered, and difficult for the recruiter to come in contact with. By the use of the radio the names of these collectors very likely could be secured, and the problem of interesting them in the National Body simplified.

Our correspondent has hit upon a very practical idea, and one that has already been independently advanced by others, and President Wilhelm has already presented to the Committee on Revision of the By-laws the suggestion that the A. P. S. provide for a broader local representation than it now has.

The idea of using the radio has been successfully carried out in several Cities in the way of general stamp publicity, and there is no reason why Mr. Bingenheimer's plan of a stamp collectors census should not prove a practical aid towards getting the names of the unaffiliated collectors.

We will be glad to hear from others on this subject.

Beginning this month, we offer two journals for the price of one! The stout rival of the A. P. in the field of Philatelic literature, "The Sales Department News", published by J. Eustace Guest, has decided to combine forces with us, and in each issue hereafter you will find the "News" with its own viewpoint and journalistic treatment. The "News" has its own message, and paying its own way, is going to say it without any blue penciling from the Editor of the A. P. Mr. Guest is justly proud of his little paper, and as owner, editor and publisher wants his readers to know that he has not been absorbed by the A. P. and looks forward to receiving news items, personal notes and comments just as he did before letting the A. P. print his journal. He has consented to this move because he is first for the success of the Official journal and second a poor second at that, for Mr. Guest.

His action is a big help to the A. P., increases its revenue considerably, and adds not a little to its interest.

We know the "News" will be no less exciting than it has been in the past, and hope that A. P. S. members will be as appreciative as we are of Mr. Guest's co-operative spirit in letting us have the honor of printing it.

We are pleased to announce that through the courtesy of Chairman M. D. Chow of the Chinese Philatelic Society we have been given the exclusive American rights to the republication of his study of the stamps of China (first issue) that is now appearing serially in the Philatelic Bulletin of The Chinese Philatelic Society. This noteworthy publication, published in both English and Chinese, made its initial bow to the philatelic World October 1925 and promises under the leadership of Mr. Chow to much advance the interest taken in the stamps of China and the Far East. The Chinese Philatelic Society has offices at 1256

Boone Road, Shanghai, China and is being forwarded by both native and foreign residents of that city. The principal purpose of the Society is to promote the study and research in Chinese stamps and idealistic conditions in Chinese Philately. How lofty are the aims of this organization may be noted by the following excerpts from the Constitution:— "Purposes"

"To co-operate and show consideration to the beginners and assist them as far as possible;

To give birth to an atmosphere of harmony, mutual respect and good fellowship among stamp collectors;

To put Philately before Mammon."

The annual dues of the Society are \$2.00 annually and it would be a courtesy well repaid if American collectors interested in Chinese stamps would support the Society with their membership.

REVIEWS.

CURACAO by Dr. Clarence W. Hennan (Published as a handbook by The Chicago Philately Society, Chicago, Ill.) Dr. Hennan's specialized listing of the stamps of Curacao holds our attention with much more interest than usual with a work of this kind as it represents one of the few and far between contributions on the part of America to philatelic literature. As such, as well for its own inherent qualities, does it merit the highest praise we can bestow. Dr. Hennan, who has specialized in the stamps of the Netherlands and its colonies for many years desires to give to American collectors the detailed knowledge he has acquired of these interesting stamps so that they may have their pleasure enhanced and a groundwork laid in making similar collections. He has graciously given his first manuscript to the local Society of which he is President and has promised the next to the American Philatelist. The present work, in the form of a specialized catalogue, gives a complete list of the stamps issued by Curacao with concise informative notes as to all varieties, numbers issued and the ideal arrangement of a collection of these stamps. Finely printed and handsomely illustrated the booklet is an attractive as well as an instructive addition to the philatelic library.

A COMMERCIAL ATLAS of the WORLD'S AIRWAYS. (Published by Francis J. Field, Ltd. 57 New St. Birmingham, England. Price 2/6, net). A most attractive and interesting booklet that shows by maps the routes of the present commercial mail carrying airways together with maps of historic flights such as the American Navy Round the world trip and others. It gives a graphic idea of the progress of the air mails and provides through the eye a ready under-

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standing of routes that no amount of reading will give. None interested in the air mail section of Philately should be without this useful and educative work.

THE STANDARD CATALOGUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS OF JAPAN. By Umejiro Kimura. (Published by The Philatelic Society of Japan, Tokio). The fifth edition of this highly considered publication consists of 124 pages with five full page color plates together with many half tones showing type varieties. The book is entirely in Japanese which is unfortunate for American collectors as the author is recognized as one of the foremost authorities on Japanese stamps and this work is the admitted standard of the country.

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE



By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

AUSTRIA. Another Charity series of six stamps in large square format was placed on sale in March, these like the preceding issues of this type, the "Musicians" and "Public Bldgs" sets, being handsomely engraved and attractive additions to the stamp album. The motif of the present set is the legendary tale of the Nibelungs and the designs are by an eminent Austrian painter, W. Dachauer. The Stamps are printed in sheets of forty each on white, unwatermarked paper and perforated 12½. The face value of the set with the Charity surtax is 1.40 Austrian schillings, about 35c U. S. The colors and designs are as follows:

- 3 gr.+2 gr. gray black. (Siegfried's Battle with the Dragon).
- 8 gr.+2 gr. dark blue. (Gunther's ship en route to Iceland).
- 15 gr.+5gr. purplish brown. (Kriemhilda & Brunhilde quarreling before the Cathedral at Worms).
- 20 gr.+5gr. grey green. (Nixies fortelling Hagen's fate).
- 24 gr.+6gr. slate. (The Knight of Becklaren greeting the Nibelungs).
- 10 gr.+10 gr. Brown red. (The slaying of Hagen by Dietrich of Bern).

Of the 8 and 15 grochen values were printed 1½ million stamps, of the 3, 20 and 24 gr. one million stamps and only 500,000 copies of the high value.



DENMARK. Three stamps were placed on sale March 12th, 1926 to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the issuing of postage stamps by Denmark. The designs are similar to the first issue of the country, the 10 ore being patterned

after the 2 RBS that was issued April 29th 1851 and the 20 and 30 ore values are similar to the old 4 RBS that was issued April 1st 1851. Stamps are engraved and printed on white wove paper, watermarked Crosses and perforated 14x14½. All other stamps have been temporarily withdrawn from sale and only these commemoratives are to be used for postage during a period of two months. The numbers printed will be large and there is no likelihood of the stamps being scarce. We are indebted to Messrs. W. T. Wilson, Lauritz Petersen and A. E. Pade for examples which are illustrated herewith.

In connection with the new "Gebyr" stamps previously chronicled we have the following note from Mr. R. Roberts.

March 26th, 1926.

NOTE:—

There seems to be some misapprehension with regard to the recently issued Gebyr stamp of Denmark which I sent you on the 15th. March, and I quote you from an official communication:—

"The stamps Gebyr are intended for use in two different methods; the stamps are employed where any extra service whatever has been furnished by the postal employees, such as filling up a form, marking a parcel, sealing a letter with declared value etc.,

Secondly, as an overcharge in case of posting outside the ordinary hours.

In the latter case the stamp can be stuck on on receipt of the letter or parcel itself, according to the wish of the sender. The effect of this last method is that it brings these stamps among the ordinary postage stamps as far as the Postmasters are concerned.

EGYPT. From R. Roberts we have examples of 6 stamps issued in connection with the 12th Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition which was opened February 20th 1926 at Gazira, Cairo, Egypt. The stamps are printed by the Photogravure process in sheets of fifty stamps on white wove paper, watermarked Crown and Arabic letter "F" (King Fuad) and perforated 13x13½. The stamps are of large transverse oblong format and of one design, a native farmer (fellah) following a plough drawn by two oxen. The inscriptions "X11 me. Exposition Agricole et Industrielle" appear in both Arabic and French.

5m. yellow brown, 10m. rose red, 15m. blue, 50m. blue green, 100m. purple and 200m. violet.

FRENCH COLONIES. The following color changes are reported by R. Roberts.

French Equatorial Africa. (Overprinted on Middle Congo) 20c green.

French Guiana. 65c deep green, 85c purple, an 2 Franc red on orange.

French Guinea. 20c green, 65c brown and blue, 85c green and claret.

French Oceanaca. 20c green.

Somali Coast. 20c green, 65c scarlet & sage green and 85c brown and green.

GRENADA. R. Roberts reports the following color changes in the current series. 2d. grey, 4d. black & red on yellow (a new value), 6d black and carmine and 1 shilling orange brown.

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I Mail Full Particulars on Application.

ITALY. Four new air mail stamps designed by Signor Del Neri have been issued. The stamps are quite attractive and were selected through public competition. Two designs serve for the four stamps, one showing a winged horse (pegasus) and the other an allegorical conception of air flight in a display of wings.

ITALIAN SOMALILAND. To comport with a change in currency eight stamps of the 1907-17 issue have been surcharged with new values and with the old value blocked out.

2c on 1b brown, 5c on 2b green, 10c on 1a rose, 15c on 2a brown orange, 20c on 2a brown orange, 25c on 2½a blue, 50c on 5a yellow and 1 Lire on 10a lilac.

MONACO. Mr. Henry Hooreman shows as an additional value to the current portrait series, 45c slate, perforated 14x13½.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA. Mr. R. Roberts reports two varieties that he has noted in the complete sheets of 120 of the new ½ and 1d. stamps of the Union of South Africa that were overprinted in Dutch and English for use here. He has found (1) the first "S" in Suidwes inverted and (2) the first S in the same word with top loop or curve missing.

TURKEY. The handsome pictorial issue which has been in preparation by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. of London for the past six months is reported to have been placed on sale during March. The designs were prepared by the distinguished Turkish artist, Ali Sami Bey, who came to London England to assist in the preparation of the dies. Three of the five designs portray scenic beauties of Turkey, one the famous blacksmith Boscourt who according to popular legend united the scattered Turkish tribes into a Nation and the last a very finely executed likeness of Mustapha Kemal.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. The new set has been supplemented by a 2d value, design showing the Union Gov. Bldgs. (black) with a frame in mauve. Other values are being prepared and will be placed on sale shortly.



PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to L. R. Saunders, Precancel Editor, 1124 First St. S. W., Mason City, Iowa.

New types galore! and no doubt there are many more that have not been reported. San Antonio comes with U 53 as Type VII on the two frax.; Fresno, already using U 52, 53, and 54, adds a type very similar to U 55- the full parts of each letter being more pronounced. Minneapolis and Houston have a triangle with Milwaukee in recently appearing with the U 8. The copy seen was new issue 20c down. Submitted by Mr. I. Holt, of Pine City, Minn.

In spite of the whole hearted co-operation of 99% of the collectors and dealers, together with the assurance of the postal authorities that all possible is being done to prevent violation of rules governing the use of precancels, irregularities are appearing on the imperforate 1½c Harding. Marysville, Calif. and Pine City,

Minn. have been reported—and by a collector who always has the items to back up his reports. The P. C. will be looked into and a report given by Mr. Holt, and the Marysville items are of the “imported” brand. The manner in which they are obtained makes them merely roller killed until taken off the covers, even tho they are of the regulation U 80 print. Most likely these imperfs were among some stamps sent in on self addressed packages with THE STAMPS AFFIXED—where does the pre cancel come in?

The imported imperfs are bad enough but we have a forgery to consider this month—the office of Nampa, Idaho, is the victim this time—blue ink marks the fake on the Hale and both values of the Norse set. Investigation is under way and results will be given when permission to do so is allowed. In the meantime bear in mind the character of them and make your dealings accordingly.

The first—and only to date, precancelled new 10c air mail stamp came from Staten Island, New York, in the U 53 normal position. The quick order in which they appeared savors considerably of philatelic influence somewhere along the line—tho issued in the regular procedure of postal business I do not doubt one bit. And there arises the old moot again—HOW is an item to be classed as an untainted precancel when the underlying facts say it is not while on the surface everything is OK? That is no easier to answer than how does it happen so many USED precans have o.g.—yet we peel them of covers ourselves will they be accepted as used and legitimate? Another mystery to blame on the pyramids—or human nature.

E. G. Garraway—8151—wants to know if St. Thomas, U. S. Virgin Islands, ever used precancels. His items are off cover, red ink, tall thin serif caps between lines and could very easily be precancels. 1917 8 and 20 normal submitted. Also what CAMDEN in the U. S. used the 1887 1c blue with overprint of large lower case letters, diagonal printing necessary to get on the stamp, and in purple ink? The state name did not hit the stamp—appears to be an office killer, but if on cover in some old collection it may be proven to be a precancel.

The issue of the set for the affair at Philadelphia has not been settled but it may interest readers to know that Sesquicentennial is formed from three roots; sesqui meaning “one-half more”, centum meaning “one hundred” and annum meaning “year” giving the word centennial to mean one hundred years. The whole word meaning “a half over one hundred years.” Start NOW to keep this issue absolutely undefiled by that 1% who have the bigoted idea that minority rule. IT CAN BE DONE and there probably will never be the great opportunity to show what a wonderful branch of Philately PRECANCEL COLLECTING is. We know it is because we are in it, of it, for it and by it at all times. The general collector does not know what a precancel is, what it can do to enhance any collection and why no general collection of world wide scope is not complete unless there it at least one page devoted to an introduction to PRECANCELS. The INTERNATIONAL (get that, men!—not only inter but national) PHILATELIC EXHIBITION will afford an opportunity for us—and that does not mean the few who have always done all the work and have to share the honors with the shirkers—to show just what our branch is, what it is doing and why it cannot, and will not, be ignored wherever philately is mentioned.

Let me quote a letter just received— “—— I would take part in the International Exhibition ——, and shall be very grateful for blank and due amount”. In this letter from Italy was application and remittance for the two great American continent societies, the A. P. S. and the C. P. S. There is enthusiasm from abroad that surely we right here can match—and why not better, in our line of precancels? The man who wrote that letter is one of importance in Italian Philatelic circles and can bring to us just as much as he will take back to his country. I’ve digressed enough—but, HAVE YOU THAT NEW MEMBER?

I wish to announce here the appearance of the new Standard Catalog around the middle of June. All the needed and planned changes, revisions and corrections cannot be included in the 1926 issue. The 1927 will. In the meantime I am revising the 2c Harding, Lexon and Norman lists—reliable information is wanted—the true character of every stamp is sought—I want to have a pricing that will reflect the status of the precancel in question. Please do not wait for the other fellow to report—if all did that where would we be?

The editor of the Windy City Precancel News has established the future of the only exclusively precancel paper—Mrs. Gunesch presented him with a nine pound boy March 25th. Are the cigars on the way, Adolph?

The layout of the broken Frisco plate will be given next month.

“RL.”



The Air Mail



Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to George W. Angers, P. O. Box 412, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

CONTRACT AIR MAIL SERVICE ESTABLISHED.

Effective April 1, 1926, contract air-mail service will be established over part of route C. A. M. No. 10, service to be from Jacksonville, Fla. via Tampa and Fort Myers to Miami, Fla., and return, a total distance each way of 468 miles. The route will be operated on the following schedule:—

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

South Bound.

Leaves Jacksonville 10:00 a. m.
Arrive Tampa 11:55 a. m.
Leave Tampa 12:05 p. m.
Arrive Fort Myers 1:10 p. m.
Leave Fort Myers 1:20 p. m.
Arrive Miami 3:25 p. m.

North Bound.

Leave Miami 7:00 a. m.
Arrive Fort Myers 9:05 a. m.
Leave Fort Myers 9:15 a. m.
Arrive Tampa 10:20 a. m.
Leave Tampa 10:30 a. m.
Arrive Jacksonville 12:25 p. m.

M. T. Danielsen, Charleston, South Carolina has very kindly favored us with a cover used on the inauguration of the contract air mail service between Miami Florida and Jacksonville. The cover he sends us was mailed at Miami Florida at 6:30 A. M. April 1st, and has the Jacksonville receiving cancellation 1:00 P. M. April 1st.

The type of cancell used is identical with that used at Detroit on the inauguration of a similar service there.

Effective April 15, 1926, contract Air Mail Service will be established over route C. A. M. No. 2, Chicago, Ill., via Peoria and Springfield, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo., and return, a distance each way of 278 miles. The route will be operated on the following schedule, making connection at Chicago with the over-night Air Mail Service in each direction between New York and Chicago:

Frequency: Daily except Sunday and Monday, southbound; daily except Saturday and Sunday, northbound.

Leave Chicago upon arrival of overnight plane from N. Y.

Arrive Peoria 7:15 a. m.

Arrive Springfield 8:05 a. m.

Arrive St. Louis 9:15 a. m.

Leave St. Louis 4:00 P. M.

Arrive Springfield 4:15 p. m.

Arrive Peoria 5:45 P. M.

Arrive Chicago 7:15 P. M.

Effective April 17, 1926, contract Air Mail Service will be established over route C. A. M. No. 4, Salt Lake City, Utah, via Las Vegas, Nev., to Los Angeles, Calif., and return, a distance each way of 600 miles.

The establishment of this route will materially expedite delivery of air mail to and from points in southern California and points in the East served by the transcontinental, Government operated route through the connection at Salt Lake City with the transcontinental route.

The route will be operated on the following schedule.

DAILY.

Eastbound.

Leave Los Angeles, 7:35 a. m.

Leave Las Vegas, 10:40 a. m.

Arrive Salt Lake City, 3:20 p. m.

Westbound.

Leave Salt Lake City, 9:10 a. m.

Leave Las Vegas, 2:25 p. m.

Arrive Los Angeles, 5:25 p. m.

DATA ON HONDURAS AIRMAIL STAMPS.

By KARL B. WEBER.

These stamps were issued by virtue of a contract entered into between Dr. T. C. Pounds of Tegucigalpa, and the Government of Honduras, whereby the former bound himself to carry mails from Tegucigalpa, the capital, by airmail, to the North Coast of Honduras (the towns of San Pedro Sula and Tegucigalpa). Mails from the U. S. for Tegucigalpa are shipped by steamer from New Orleans to Puerto Cortez. From there usually carried on muleback to the capital, a trip which during the rainy season takes as much as seven days. As this distance is easily covered in two hours by airplane, it can readily be seen that there exist a real necessity for such a service.

Under the terms of the contract, Dr. Pounds was to carry certain government

mails free of charge and was entitled to charge an extra fee, in addition to the regular postage, for private mail. For the payment of this additional fee certain quantities of the regular 1915-16 issue of Honduras (Scott's types A-19 and A-20) were surcharged. These stamps were on sale in the post Office in Tegucigalpa and at Dr. Pound's office, Dr. Pounds receiving 75% of the proceeds and the government 25%. Mail was dispatched in regular closed mail sacks from the Post Office.

On account of revolutionary conditions in Honduras no data are available on the number of flights or their dates. The last flight from the capital to the North Coast, however, was made on December 5th, 1925. Upon returning from this flight the plane was forced to make an emergency landing and was greatly damaged.

Dr. Pounds states that as soon as he receives certain spare parts for his plane from the U. S. he will renew the flights.

Probably 95% of all mail carried on these flights was from Tegucigalpa to the North Coast, practically no mail being carried on the flights back to Tegucigalpa.

When these stamps were issued, it appears that no one paid much attention to them. By the time a demand for them had arisen, they were nearly sold out. As by this time the flights also had been suspended, there was no necessity for the printing of more stamps, for the time being.

This gave occasion to an unscrupulous collector in Tegucigalpa, who had a supply of the 1915 issue of stamps in mint condition, to surcharge them in a type closely approaching the genuine ones. However, by comparison these can easily be told. Nevertheless, from the small quantities of the genuine stamps printed, I believe that most of these in the market today are the counterfeit variety. They even have been prepared on cover with all the necessary postmarks.

I know personally that a bunch of about 100 covers has been made to order by a collector in Tegucigalpa, December 5, 1925, (the date of the last flight), were then taken to the North Coast and postmarked to order there. Most of these covers are envelopes of the British Consulate in Tegucigalpa, where this collector is employed.

HIGH SPOTS OF H. R. HARMER'S THIRD AIR STAMP AUCTION HELD AT LONDON, MARCH 15, 1926.

1920 "Ross Smith", a superb flown cover bearing a perfect example of the special stamps. \$350.

CHILE. 1919. Valparaiso-Santiago. Special stamp, a perfect example on superb flown cover, a great rarity in this condition, only a few covers existing. \$400.

DENMARK. 1911. Sept. 2. "Beltflight" Meddelfart-Fredericia. Card is signed by aviator Rob. Svendsen. \$75.

GERMANY. "Gelber Hund" 1m. on 10 pf. variety. "Gelber Hund" and inverted surcharge, possibly unique. \$90.

GERMANY. Official Air Stamp, 3 mark ERROR OF COLOUR in the colour of the 2 mark with background, a superb mint copy—only two examples of this rarity exist. \$425.

GERMANY SOUTH-WEST AFRICA. 1924. Usakos-Karibib, a superb flown card, cachet as Turton 2—a rarity. \$90.

ITALY. 1919 Trans-Adriatic flight, a superb and complete flown card with Trieste cachet in red dated "17 Gen. 1919" and similar "Venezia cachet in violet, an exceedingly rare item. \$90.

- JAPAN. 1914. Narno Air Meeting, a superb flown cover bearing special cachet, a rarity. \$75.
- NEWFOUNDLAND. 1919. "HAWKER", a perfectly centered example on flown cover, both the stamp and the envelope being in superb condition. An exceedingly rare piece. \$350.
- NEWFOUNDLAND. 1921. "HALIFAX" Official 35c stamp, a mint block of 4 with overprint inverted. both upper stamps are without stop after 1921. \$262.
- RUSSIA. 1922. Consular Service, Berlin-Moscow, the complete mint set of 8 varieties, four stamps, Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 being the scarce type 2 a valuable set. \$115.
- RUSSIA. 1922, the 12 mk. and the 24 mk. of the same issue, but both type 2 and with inverted overprint, probably only one or two duplicate copies exist, undoubtedly of great rarity. \$210.
- TUNIS. 1919 Official stamp, 30c. on 35c., variety surcharge DOUBLE AND INVERTED. Champion 1d, in superb mint condition, believe to be unique and signed by Champion. \$450.
- UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. 1911. Fort Smith. \$20.
 Savannah. 1911. \$10. Columbus. \$18.50.
 Portsmouth. 1912 \$18.50. Benton Harbor. \$5.75.
 Plainfield. 1912 \$16.25. McLeansboro. \$22.50.
 Cuthbert. 1912 \$13.00. Carmi 1913. \$30.00.
 Natrona. 1913 \$21.00. Tuscon. 1915. \$16.00.
 Total sale amounted to approximately \$6700.00.

NANTES 1910 "FLOWN COVERS."

To the airmail Editor of the American Philatelist.

Dear sir.

During the past nine months I have been making researches into the question of the earliest authentic carrying of letters by baloon and aeroplane. I have discovered what I wanted, but that is another story, and different from what one might have expected.

Amongst the candidates for the first letters by aeroplane was the meeting at Nantes in August, 1910, but I am sorry to say that I could not discover any record of a mail being carried through the air on the occasion of the meeting, nor, in passing, was I altogether surprised. In the end I asked my colleague, M. Georges Brunel, Technical Director of L'Aero-Philatelie, Secretary of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale, and one time Librarian of the Aero Club de France, if he knew of any letter or card carrying at the meeting, and he replied definitely that there was none carried at Nantes in 1910.

In view of this one would certainly be inclined to recommend caution in paying exorbitant prices for cards bearing the vignette of the meeting, where those vignettes happen to have received the cancellation of the Nantes Post Office.

If such cards should be offered as genuinely flown, it would only be commonly prudent if the buyer insisted on knowing—

1. Date of flight,
2. Name of pilot and machine,
3. Points of departure and arrival.

In short, something more about the matter than has so far appeared in print.

Yours truly,

W. E. HUGHES.



The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor!

If at some future time some unconquerable spirit with the optimism of youth and the wisdom of mature age attempts a compilation of all the cancellations to be found on early United States Stamps, with perhaps a table of relative rarity as has been published concerning the cancellations on the early issues of Austria, he will most assuredly give and classify among those of first rank the varieties now termed "Straight Line Cancels" and "College Towns."

The first of these, the name of the cancelling post office given in a straight line without a frame, is one of, if not the very oldest form of obliteration. It is found on covers from almost every land and commencing with the earliest covers of the American pre-stamp period is to be found down to the present day on U. S. covers.

Notwithstanding this apparent general use covering the period of the nations postal history this type of cancellation is extremely uncommon, in fact is one of the rarest of U. S. cancels. This is largely due to the fact that in the earlier times, as even today, this very simple type of cancellation was used only in small towns. Combined with a year date, prior to 1855, the straight line cancel is one of the most sought for among the rare U. S. cancels and of these there are but four varieties known to specialists with less than twenty others of this type without the year date.

The other rarity under discussion, the "College Town" cancel is equally rare and is fraught with a historical inquiry that adds charm and interest to those who see on the bits of paper that go to make up their collections the romance, history, mirth and tragedy that mingle so closely in the designs and cancellations and which are a meaning less jumble to the mere accumulator.

We illustrate here a neat "Straight Line" cancel shown us by our good friend Thomas H. Pratt of Kingsport, Tennessee, which is a new addition to the "Straight Line" list and also adds another "College Town" cancel to U. S. Philatelic history. It is shown us on original cover with the cancel bearing in part on a 3c U. S. 1851.

"Washington College Te.", is a really real "College" cancel as it is not the name of a town named after a college, but the cancel used by the college itself.

Washington College is a school of traditions and venerable age having been founded in 1783 as an Academy in what is now Eastern Tennessee; there is a small town near it now having a population of about 500 people known as Limestone. The Academy was organized in 1795 as a co-educational college on the transference of this district from North Carolina to the Territory of the U. S. south of the Ohio River. It is still running today, has about 200 students, 11 instructors and a fine library of old books of some 3000 volumes. It is a Presbyterian College, supported by that Church and ranks high as an educational institution.

We hope we may have among the readers of the A. P. some graduates of this college and wish them the good fortune of having examples of this interesting cancel in their collections.

Either United States "Fort" or "Territorial" cancellations are as rare as a fully dressed chorus in a musical comedy or the collectors that have them in their collections have not noted our requests for lists of these. The fact that we have had no report may be due to "Spring" fever and we may have to defer our inquiry into the various types of these unusual cancellations to a later and colder period. Major Bonesteel has sent us a list of the 'Fort' cancells in his collection and Miss Helen Sharp shows us a 3c 1851 that bears what is apparently the town cancellation of "St Paul" and in place of the usual "Minn" we find a plain "M. T.". How many of you knew that this ordinary town cancell was to be found with Territorial instead of State designation? It appears to us that a very instructive course in early U. S. history will be outlined in a study of these cancells and we look forward to receiving more co-operation.

Mr. Robert Weber shows us a three cent green cover that was mailed from New York City to an address that appears to be "Hobart" "Del Co. N. Y." and which bears on both front and back of the cover a handstamp reading "Richmondville Stage Co." Dec. 10th. 1872. S & A." Can any one tell us something about this particular cancellation and has perhaps some 3c green specialist made a study of "Stage Route" cancellations on this stamp?

Among a number of interesting and unusual items shown us by Kenneth Millican of San Francisco that will be illustrated in a future issue is a copy of South Australia, Scotts #275, the "O. S." (Official Service) ½d brown of the 1891-95 issue with the surcharge "O. S." triple. This surcharge has been noted in double form on several stamps of this series but is not listed as coming with either the double or triple surcharge on the ½d value. The letters 'O. S.' appear on Mr. Millican's stamp once in the normal horizontal form and twice repeated sideways reading down. The stamp and surcharge are undoubtedly genuine and the variety will be listed in the next Gibbon's catalogue as a sub variety of their #472. It is curious that in the 30 years since this stamp was issued that no other copy has been noted either of the double or triple surcharge. Who will be the first to show us the double type?

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SOCIETY



ITEMS

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF PITTSBURGH, Life Branch No. 2. The 258th meeting was held on March 2nd at the Hotel Henry. Dr. W. W. D. Sones exhibited the stamps of Chili, from 1853 to 1865, these adhesives have been worked out very carefully—starting with the first printings by Perkins and Bacon Co., of London, then the Desmadryl printing and so on through their various changes. The arrangement was particularly pleasing, as the stamps were all mounted on pieces of thin card-board in contrasting color to the stamp, which made the individual stamp stand out most prominent and the page as a whole very artistic. Dated covers were the foundation for the various printings and shades and a single page was devoted to a particular stamp, for its shades and varieties.

The 259th meeting was held on the evening of March 19th. The society has been considering the question of permanent quarters for some time and our Treasurer, reported that, Mr. Frank Shute had given him \$20.00 a few days previous for this special fund—this started the fire-works; Mr. W. J. Price immediately subscribed \$25.00; Mr. W. B. Hartman \$10; Dr. K. M. Day \$10.00; Mr. F. M. McGuire \$10.00 and Mr. D. Hahn \$5.00. Mr. S. Janson exhibited four books of early imperfs, this is the first time that Mr. Panson has allowed his pets to see day-light and they received a very hearty reception. The mounting was exceptionally good and the members are getting an insight on the individual characteristics in the handling of their precious bits of paper.—JUSTUS M. STAHN, 8021 Susquehanna St., Wilksburg, Pa.

THE MILWAUKEE PHILATELIC SOCIETY. Meeting April 3rd, 1926, with thirty-seven members present, the Milwaukee Philatelic Society enjoyed an evening of auctions and lively debate. The local sales brought pleasing prices, although items offered had no previous showing. The Board of Vice-Presidents of the A. P. S. auctioned off a collection of U. S. and Canada after soliciting bids, the prize going to Mr. R. L. Hustis, of Milwaukee, at a handsome figure.

Efforts are being made to copy the Chicago Society's methods in sponsoring high school philatelic societies, which in Chicago proved highly successful.

Mr. Burmeister exhibited his collection of Canada, featuring Newfoundland, a treat for both members and guests—ALBERT W. DRAVES.

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REPORT *of the*

SECRETARY

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 8.

April 1, 1926.

Applications Pending.

Arns, M. E.	Hamel, Gustave	Pack, Chas. L.
Aarons, N. S.	Hays, Jno. I.	Peterson, E. W.
Alexander, Jas. S.	Hess, Earle B.	Pettet, Z. R.
Alter, Dinsmore	Heyde, H. M.	Pflum, Geo. H.
Bahr, Raymond V.	Hoover, W. B.	Pierce, J. L.
Ballentine, Paul G.	Houghland, Rev. H. E.	Potts, C. H. P.
Bedker, Romeo R.	Hunt, Harris R.	Rackliffe, Robert
Beozley, Louis	Jacobs, Roland C.	Randall, E. L.
Boedtke, Harald	James, Henry D.	Rehquate, W.
Dowen, Ralph H.	Jensen, W. V.	Roberts, Arthur K.
Brooks, Henry O.	Kessler, Harry W.	Sanguinet, F. Hal.
Burnham, Ralph W.	Kibbe, Chas. G.	Shoudy, W. E.
Cartwright, Chas. G.	Killeen, Dr. J. F.	Shipwith, F. A.
Charter, Bernard E.	King, Herbert	Slack, Fred
Clark, V. A.	Kleber, Jos.	Sleght, Francis J.
Cooke, Robt. J.	Kohn, Hans	Sommerhoff, Fred A.
Curley, Leland S.	Lamond, J. F.	Stacel, Erik
Curtis, Capt. G. P.	Lieson, W. A.	Staplin, W. R.
Dachnovitsch, V. G.	Lofstrom, Andrew L.	Steinkellner, Peter
Deane, H. R.	Lomax, A. H.	Stephens, R. H.
Dillon, W. H.	Loveless, Wayne M.	Stooksberry, C. L.
Dunn, Philip M.	Lumley, Ellsworth	Taylor, Arthur R.
Egbert, Dr. W. E.	MacGillivray, M. E.	Taylor, Jos. L. C.
Emmerich, Wm.	McIntyre, N. Howard	Tippett, Clarence B.
Ferree, G. P.	Mixon, A. H.	Townsend, R. E.
Gaines, F. H. R.	Moore, Chas. E.	Tufts, Bronson B.
Gale, Vernon T.	Mott, Chas. V.	Von Rosenberg, H. C.
Gamber, A. F.	Naruhn, Rudolf	Vought, Rev. Glen G.
Gates, Walter L.	Norris, Fred H.	Walser, P. H.
Hagensick, A. C.	Olivier, Henri	Williams, Ernest W.
Hahn, Dave.	Opalla, H. A.	Worley, A. B.
Haley, Edw. F.	Otis, Mary B.	Young, C. L.
Hall, Lamont A.		

Application for Reinstatement Pending.

4630 Bloch, Benj. I. 3996 Gregg, E. J. 2736 Willson, Jacob G.

Applications Posted.

Agresar, Jos. M., 28 Cristo St., San Juan, P. R. Age 28; Com. Merchant; Ref.:
Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa. Proposed by J. E. Guest.

- Allers, Willard, 1713 E. Florence Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. Age 25; Salesman; Ref.: Fred A. Norton, 1705 E. 21st St., Los Angeles, Calif. Proposed by Wm. Bloss.
- Anderson, H. T., Roswell, N. M. Age 27; Salesman; Ref.: Percy McGhee, City Hall, El Paso, Tex. Proposed by J. D. Bartlett.
- Aull, Wm. J., 48 Grafton Ave., Dayton, O. Age 39; Box Mfg.; Ref: Dayton Retail Assn., Dayton, O. Proposed by Ril T. Baker.
- Anthony, Arthur H., 16 S. Cypress St., Massillon, O. Age 25; V. P. Steel Casting Co.; Ref.: Rev. R. H. Kirk, Massillon, O. Proposed by P. A. Finlayson.
- Armstrong, Elmer J., 606 N. 7th St., Quincy, Ill. Age 22; Clerk; Ref.: H. O. Channon, 422 Main St., Quincy, Ill. Proposed by H. A. Davis.
- Baldinger, Allan M., 609 W. Diamond St., N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa. Age 32; Auto Supply Dealers; Ref.: Boggs & Behl, Federal St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Proposed by Earl B. Hess.
- Baxter, Harold C., 3311 Howard St., Omaha, Neb. Age 22; Bookkeeper; Ref.: A. A. Wood, 2906 Harney St., Omaha. Proposed by Cornelius Lam.
- Blair, Wellington A., 14 Boutelle Ave., Waterville, Me. Age 31; Merchant; Ref.: J. E. Gould Co., Portland, Me. Proposed by Abbott B. Cragin.
- Brock, Chas. Jr., 9 Fisk Apts., El Paso, Tex. Age 18; Student; Guaranteed by Percy McGhee; Ref.: C. R. Folk, City Hall, El Paso, Tex. Proposed by J. Delano Bartlett.
- Burke, H. J., 8 Wycliffe Ave., Roanoke, Va. Age 31; Architect; Ref.: Benj. Huger, Roanoke, Va. Proposed by Roy B. Smith, Jr.
- Callery, Jos. S., 13032 Cedar Rd., Cleveland Heights, O. Age 29; Bond Salesman; Ref.: Slavin Tailors, 9th & Euclid, Cleveland, O. Proposed by J. H. Rottner.
- Cate, Roland W., 724 N. Gramercy Pl., Los Angeles, Calif. Age 29; Asst. Secy. L. A. City Schools; Ref.: H. I. Keller, 1216 Produce St., Los Angeles, Calif. Proposed by Wm. Bloss.
- Clark, Edward S., 136 Bonita Ave., Poedmont, Calif. Age 32; Steamships; Ref.: W. M. Bliss, Balboa Bldg., San Francisco, Calif. Proposed by Edwin P. Seebohm.
- Cooney, Frank V., 206 Union Ave., Syracuse, N. Y. Age 37; Salesman; Ref.: D. W. Olney, 235 Putnam St., Syracuse, N. Y. Proposed by W. L. Morse.
- Dickson, R. R., 25 N. Harrison Ave., Bellevue, Pa. Age 37; Pub. Accountant; Ref.: Scott Stamp & Coin Co., New York. Proposed by L. R. Saunders.
- Dixon, Kenneth B., c/o Bank of Montreal, Glace Bay, Nova Scotia. Age 31; Banker; Ref.: Dr. A. E. Hussey, Cincinnati, O. Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- Emery, Dr. Claude E., 402 Flood Bldg., San Francisco, Calif. Age 30; Phys. & Sur.; Ref.: Wobbers Stationery Co., Market St. Proposed by Edwin P. Seebohm.
- Ewin, John H., 519 E. Rio Grande St., El Paso, Tex. Age 51; Clerk; Ref.: Percy McGhee, City Hall, El Paso, Tex. Proposed by John W. Dye.
- Gamula, Peter, Box 623, Prince Rupert, B. C. Age 37; Merchant; Ref.: Manager Royal Bank of Canada, Prince Rupert, B. C. Proposed by S. D. Johnston.
- Ganey, Marlin P., Box 192, Gillespie, Ill. Age 26; Salesman; Ref.: Evan Harris, Gillespie, Ill. Proposed by H. A. Diamant.
- Gaskell, Chester W., 86 E. 5th St., St. Paul, Minn. Age 42; Jeweler; Ref.: O. J. Olsen, 20 W. 5th St., St. Paul, Minn. Proposed by F. L. Baker.
- Gibson, Leon E., Richford, Vt. Age 53; Jeweler; Ref.: D. C. Percival Co., 373 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Proposed by L. R. Saunders.
- Golder, Stephen, 494 Rodgers St., Collingwood East, Vancouver, B. C. Age 59; Ref.: Dr. H. B. Hinman, Stokes Bldg., Everett, Wash. Proposed by C. S. Ernest.

- Green, Harold W., 8 Pleasant Ave., Woodfords, Me. Age 26; Sales Mgr.; Ref.: Deane S. Thomas, 609 Clapp Mem. Bldg., Portland, Me. Proposed by Robin Lampson.
- Hendry, Laurence T., 109½ N. Seville Ave., Huntington Park, Calif. Age 24; Clerk; Ref.: Fred White, 721 E. Stansen, Huntington Park, Calif. Proposed by Col. Club. So. Calif.
- Hipphen, A., 118 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. Age 36; Dealer; Ref.: J. Max Golding, 2823 Elston Ave., Chicago. Proposed by L. T. Brodstone.
- Hollister, Edw. H., 298 Main St., Greenfield, Mass. Age 41; Jeweler; Ref.: S. Allen's Sons, Greenfield, Mass. Proposed by Ralph W. Payne.
- Holm, C. A. W., Vasterlanggatan 47, Stockholm, Sweden. Age 50; Who. Dealer; Ref.: Theo L. Behr, 259 17th St., San Francisco, Calif. Proposed by Edwin P. Seeböhm.
- Hornbeck, Wm., 1725 Glendale Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. Age 24; Film Editor; Ref.: C. S. Watson Co., 610 S. Bwd., Los Angeles, Calif. Proposed by Wm. C. Polk.
- Howard, Busey H., 1517 K St., Washington, D. C. Age 42; Real Estate; Ref.: H. F. Coleman, 1515 K St., Washington, D. C. Proposed by V. Weiergang.
- Hughes, Jas. E., 1015 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Age 54; Manager; Ref.: Eugene Kline, Phila., Pa. Proposed by Vahan Mozian.
- Huntington, Lt., Col. Philip W., Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y. Age 50; Lt. Col. U. S. A.; Ref.: Eugene Klein, Phila., Pa. Proposed by H. R. Bristol.
- Hyde, Dr. Walter R., 434 LaSalle Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. Age 44; Dentist; Ref.: Dr. J. S. Reynolds, LaSalle Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. Proposed by E. J. S. Halvorsen.
- Koenig, E. Walter, 4456 Seyburn Ave., Detroit, Mich. Age 21; Clerk; Ref.: Ernest F. Smalley, 1355 Earlie St., Detroit, Mich. Proposed by Delf Norona.
- Kunderd, Anthony B., Goshen, Ind. Age 29; Horticulturist; Ref.: Ilah M. Dausman, Goshen, Ind. Proposed by Fredk. W. Allen.
- Lange, Edward S., 151 Prospect Ave., North Bergen, N. J. Age 29; Clerk; Ref.: General Box Top Co., Main St., North Bergen, N. J. Proposed by H. A. Davis.
- Lautenschlager, Adam H., 3724 Bigelow Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa. Age 33; Service Mgr.; Ref.: H. J. Blackburn, 3725 Bigelow Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa. Proposed by Geo. Dodds.
- Lupton, L. M. G., 255 S. Broad St., Woodbury, N. J. Age 43; Chemist; Ref.: A. S. Marshall, Woodbury, N. J. Proposed by J. R. Hurford.
- Lux, Jos. A., 211 Memminger St., Greenville, S. C. Age 19; Driver; Guaranteed by G. T. Canner; Ref.: W. H. McKinney, Greenville, S. C. Proposed by R. M. Tribble.
- Lyon, Stephen C., 44 Elton St., Providence, R. I. Age 41; Insurance; Ref.: The Gladding D. G. Co., Providence, R. I. Proposed by L. E. Richardson.
- Madsen, A. C., 584 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Calif. Age 30; Bookkeeper; Ref.: R. H. Mower, 12 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif. Proposed by Edwin P. Seeböhm.
- Mason, Clarence J., 1747 Calumet Ave., Detroit, Mich. Age 52; R. E.; Ref.: John Kay, Book Bldg., Detroit, Mich. Proposed by Harry Carter.
- McDermott, B., 2060 Pasqua St., Regina, Sask. Age Legal; Civil Employee; Ref.: J. B. Parker, Regina, Sask. Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- McRae, Thad, 218 Moffat Bldg., Detroit, Mich. Age 41; R. E.; Ref.: Thos. L. Hilton, 3150 Cass Ave., Detroit. Proposed by Fredk. W. Allen.
- Nyseth, Nels, 317 E. Willamette Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo. Age 30; Salesman; Ref.: Hibbard & Co., Colo. Spgs., Colo. Proposed by H. A. Davis.

- Perrin, Rev. T. C., 4017 Cedar Spgs. Rd., Dallas, Tex. Age 45; Clergyman; Ref.: H. W. Mamilton, Dallas, Tex. Proposed by Wm. J. Prinzing.
- Pritchett, Richard H., Old Dominion Garment Co., Lynchburg, Va. Age Legal; Pres. Garment Co.; Ref.: Giles Miller, 901 Court St., Lynchburg, Va. Proposed by Roy B. Smith Jr.
- Robertson, Andrew D., 158 E. Sunbury St., Shamokin, Pa. Age 11; Student; Guaranteed by C. K. Robertson; Ref.: J. A. Shipman, Shamokin, Pa. Proposed by Samuel J. Smith.
- Roth, Dr. R. T., 2519 W. Lehigh Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Age 41; Dentist; Ref.: Dr. Reese, 1811 Spruce St., Phila., Pa. Proposed by Eugene Klein.
- Rollis, Marcos N., Karageorgis 9, Athens, Greece. Age legal; Clerk; Ref.: Leon Minassian, Galinou 40, Athens, Greece. Proposed by L. R. Saunders.
- Schmidt, Fred M., 1064 Clifford Ave., Rochester, N. Y. Age 16; Student; Guaranteed by Fred M. Schmidt; Ref.: Fred Hausser, Jos. & Farbridge Sts., Rochester, N. Y. Proposed by T. C. Mann.
- Schug, LeGrand E., 201 Seward St., Syracuse, N. Y. Age 29; Metallographist; Ref.: W. C. J. Huger, 200 Butternut St. Proposed by W. L. Morse.
- Shattuck, Frank M., 419 S. Warren St., Syracuse, N. Y. Age 38; Merchant; Ref.: J. F. Moran, City Bnk. & Trust Co. Proposed by W. L. Morse.
- Spring, Harry H., 48 Sickie St., New York City. Age 38; Salesman; Ref.: Percy G. Doane, Tribune Bldg. Proposed by Edmund McD. Bendheim.
- Stevens, Allan P., Box 511, Portland, Maine. Age 51; Auditor; Ref.: Chester R. Knowles, 41 Exchange St., Portland, Me. Proposed by G. H. Hodgkins.
- Street, Geo. T., Manzane de Gomez 414, Havana, Cuba. Age 47; Insurance; Ref.: Clark Walter, O'Reilly 30 Havana. Proposed by Cecil J. Dale.
- Tager, Louis, Apt. 9 673 Oak St., San Francisco, Calif. Age 23; Clerk; Ref.: A. H. Wilhelm, 428 Capp St., San Francisco, Calif. Proposed by Edwin P. Seeböhm.
- Tedeschi, Ing. Giulio, Corso Francia 19, Torino, Italy. Age 33; Industrial; Ref.: Asked for. Proposed by L. R. Saunders.
- Thalmann, Paul U., 3010 Thomas Bldg., Dallas, Tex. Age 41; Cotton Merchant; Ref.: Karbach, Biebers & Will, San Antonio, Tex. Proposed by H. W. Hamilton.
- Triest, Montague, 28 Broad St., Charleston, S. C. Age 54; R. E.; Ref.: Percy G. Doane, New York. Proposed by J. J. Klemann Jr.
- Walker, Paul M., Western Electric Co., Los Angeles, Calif. Age 23; Inspector; Ref.: Fred Robinson, 900 W. 41st St., Los Angeles, Calif. Proposed by August J. Hrivnak.
- Washburn, C. Fred, 159 State St., New London, Conn. Age 67; Pub. Accountant; Ref.: Hon. E. E. Rogers, State Treas., New London, Conn. Proposed by H. A. Davis.
- Whitney, Chas. M., 248 Battery St., San Francisco, Calif. Age Legal; Treasurer; Ref.: J. J. Searle, 60 Calif. St., San Francisco, Calif. Proposed by Edwin P. Seeböhm.
- Wickstrom, Vernon, Folsom, Calif. Age 21; Farmer; Ref.: J. Cossick, 2331 J. St., Sacramento, Calif. Proposed by Robin Lampson.
- Wiles, L. A., 1125 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind. Age 52; Bank Cashier; Ref.: Julius Braun, 645 Virginia Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. Proposed by LeGrand Payne.
- Wilson, Chas J., 3730 S. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. Age 33; Sign Painter; Ref.: United Tent & Awning Co., Los Angeles, Calif. Proposed by H. A. Davis.

- Wood, J. W. S., 10034—106th St., Edmonton, Alb. Age 28; Banker; Ref.: J. F. McDonald, West Mount School, Edmonton, Alb., Canada. Proposed by F. R. Surry.
- Wyckoff, Chas. S., 1610 Broadway, Alameda, Calif. Age legal; Inventory Experting; Ref.: R. E. Johnston, 2536 Ellsworth St., Barkley, Calif. Proposed by Edwin P. Seeborn.
- Briggs, H. B. R., 612 Wall St., Los Angeles, Calif. Age 45; Editor, Los Angeles Record; Ref.: C. S. Watson, 610 S. Broadway. Proposed by Wm. Bloss.
- Brown, Jos. M. Jr., 50 Grove Place, East Orange, N. J. Age 23; Clerk; Ref.: Wm. G. Smyth, 92 Eaton Place. Proposed by Ellis Russell.
- Lowe, Clifford F. Jr., 633 Main St., Clinton, Mass. Age 27; Clerk; Ref.: C. K. Raysfad, 12 Water St., Proposed by W. L. Morse.
- Sturdevant, Maj. C. L., Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Age 41; Maj. U. S. A.; Ref.: Wm. Small & Co., Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Proposed by C. H. Bonesteel.

Applications for Reinstatement.

- 3481 Conroy, Chas. C., 2111 Fifth Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. Age 44; Teacher; Ref.: C. G. Weisbrod, 312 Lucas St., Los Angeles, Calif. Proposed by William Bloss.
- 3944 Fox, Harry, 247 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif. Age Legal; Printer; Ref.: Chas. Beamish, 1050 Mignonette St. Proposed by William Bloss.
- French, R. DeL.; McGill University, Montreal, P. Q. Age legal; Prof. of Cons. Eng.; Ref.: C. H. Goulden, 258 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, P. Q. Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- 4541 Gorham, Albert E., 1240-8th St. N. W., Washington, D. C. Age 54; Atty.; Ref.: H. A. Davis, Denver, Colo. Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- 7111 Gunesch, Adolf, 3520 Lowe Ave., Chicago, Ill. Age 28; Litho. Transferer; Ref.: Fred Raff, 6231 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill. Proposed by H. A. Davis.
- 5763 Hopkins, F. W., Box 36, Steinway Sta., Long Island City, N. Y. Age 31; Machinist; Ref.: D. S. Wylie, 1 E. 42nd St., New York. Proposed by H. A. Davis.
- 1579 McLellan, Malcolm N., 686 W. 7th St., Plainfield, N. J. Age 48; Stock Broker; Ref.: Elliott Perry, Westfield, N. J. Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- 4531 Palette, Dr. Edw. M., 950 S. Hoover St., Los Angeles, Calif. Age 51; Physician; Ref.: Chas. Goodman, 634 S. Pring St., Los Angeles, Calif. Proposed by William Bloss.
- 5038 Randolph, R. S., 3360 W. Kiowa St., Colorado Springs, Colo. Age 35; Bookkeeper; Ref.: Knight Campbell Music Co. Proposed by H. A. Davis.
- 3992 Smith, Mrs. C. S., Box 277, Marysville, Calif. Age legal; Ref.: C. O. Taylor. Proposed by H. A. Davis.
- 5009 van Brunt, Andrew A., Saratoga, Calif. Age 48; Gardener; Ref.: L. C. Renn, Saratoga, Calif. Proposed by H. A. Davis.

Resignations Received.

- 7965 Kellogg, Lucy A., Box 488, Kalamazoo, Mich.
- 7456 Weisman, Otto, 1283 Fry Ave., Lakewood, Ohio.

Deaths Reported.

- 166 Hitccock, Jno. L., 1010 Powell St., San Francisco, Calif. Jan. 1926.
- 318—2521 Piercy, Donald, 270 32nd Ave., San Francisco, Calif. March 20, 1926.
- 2256 Smith, Jas. B. B., 793 Pleasant St., East Weymouth, Mass. May 8, 1925.

New Branches Chartered.

8386 Sharon Stamp Club, Branch No. 71, Leo J. Shaughnessy, Pres.; Paul P. Wentz, Secretary, Box 58, Sharon, Pa.

New Life Members.

379-8342 Benkard, J. Philip, 61 Broadway, New York City.

380—8372 Mozian, Gregory, 198 Belford Ave., Rutherford, N. J.

Addresses Wanted.

Mail is returned from the following at last known address as follows:

7709 Julien, Walter, 444 ½ 8th St., Huntington, W. Va.

7253 Park, Loran D., 305 ½ E. 5th St., Tucson, Ariz.

7561 Reimer, Richard, General Delivery, Houston, Tex.

7506 Roberts, Henry, 626 Bush St., San Francisco, Calif.

New Stockholders.

8335 Aitchison, John, Bayside, L. I., N. Y.

8336 Allison, Dr. Benjamin R., Ives Road, Hewlett, L. I., N. Y.

8337 Andersen, Fred, 760 Homer Ave., Palo Alto, Calif.

8338 Andrus, Dr. W. H., 904 Main St., Hartford, Conn.

8339 Bates, Arthur G., By Products Coal Co., Wheelwright, Ky.

8340 Beaupre, Raymond O., 12 Hickok Place, Burlington, Vt.

8341 Beers, Dr. Nathan T., 97 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

8342 Benkard, J. Philip, 61 Broadway, New York City.

8343 Boedefeld, F. S., 110 Sutter St., San Francisco, Calif.

8344 Christopherson, O., Newell, S. Dak.

J8345 Cuning, D. C., 1219 Ave C, Ft. Madison, Ia.

8346 Dowell, Chas. R., 198 Dodd St., East Orange, N. J.

8347 Ernst, Michael, Moorkamp 5, Hamburg 6, Germany.

8348 Goldsmith, Maurice, Box 220, Selma, Ala.

8349 Gundelfinger, S., Box 1014, Mill Valley, Calif.

J8350 Gudmundson, Allan, 2524 Territorial Rd., St. Paul, Minn.

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- 8351 Harbeck, Chas. T., 119 Brooklyn Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 8352 Haselton, Mary Naomi, 305 Biltmore Blvd., Bradenton, Fla.
 8353 Hill, E. L., 11034 83rd Ave., Edonton, Alb., Canada.
 8354 Hill, Geo. S., 627 Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 8355 Hoipkemeier, Alfred, Dixie, La.
 8356 Hoogendyk, Cornelius, 1137 Geneva Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
 8357 Howe, J. H., 2060 Coruhna Rd., Owosso, Mich.
 8358 Jacobs, J. S., 115 Summer St., Springfield, Vt.
 8359 Jahnke, Emil, 920 E. 2nd St., Flint, Mich.
 8360 Jones, Geo. A., 1st Ave. So. & Antlantic St., Seattle, Wash.
 8361 Graft, Alvin, Box 509, Keokuk, Iowa.
 8362 Kunz, John G., Miranda, Oriente, Cuba.
 8363 Lang, Adolph, 33 Aberdare Gardens, Hampstead, London, N. W. 6, Eng-
 land.
 8364 LeRoy, P., 820 20th Ave. N. W., Calgary, Alb., Canada.
 8365 Lind, F. E., 17 Murtland Ave., Washington, Pa.
 8366 Lindegard, Axel, Hallock, Kiltson Co., Minn.
 8367 Lodge, Lester L., 1596 Lansing Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 8368 Longcope, Thos. M. Jr., Geneva, Ill.
 8369 Lourie, J. W., Rugby, Tenn.
 8370 Lundgren, Carl, 4902 Williams St., Omaha, Neb.
 8371 Mason, Art, 737 W. 9th St., Fremont, Neb.
 8372 Mozian, Gregory, 198 Belford Ave., Rutherford, N. J.
 8373 Murchison, Austin H., Box 787, Muskogee, Okla.
 8374 Nelson, Dr. F. W., Box 233, Sheldon, Iowa.
 8375 Nicklas, Philipp, 215 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.
 8376 Patterson, Wilson M., 651 Humboldt St., Denver, Colo.
 8377 Radewahn, Edwin M., 2652 Wabash Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 8378 Rankin, H. W., 604 Hawthorne St., Houston, Tex.
 8379 Redstone, Rev. Chas. M., 34 Brooks St., Maynard, Mass.
 8380 Reggio, A. Nicholas, 20 Chestnut St., Brookline, Mass.
 8381 Roberts, John T. Jr., Box 277, Englewood, Colo.
 8382 Robinson, E. F., Box 41, Bryn Ahtyn, Pa.
 8383 Rockwell, E. H., 202 Central Bldg., Portland, Ore.
 8384 Rosenstrauch, Dr. Sam, 401-815 Pike St., Seattle, Wash.
 8385 Schmidt, Friedebert A., 1460 Sherwood Ter., Chicago, Ill.
 8386 Sharon Stamp Club, Sharon, Pa., Paul P. Wentz, Secy. Box 58.
 8387 Smith, G. C., 562 4th St., Independence, Ore.
 8388 Smith, Walker C., Box 640, Seattle, Wash.

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- 8389 Sonne, C. C., Box 129, Hazenmore, Sask., Canada.
 8390 Spiegler, S. N., Box 967, City Hall Sta., New York City.
 J8391 Thompson, Geo. E., 2423 Boulder St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 8392 Traupmann, Hugo E., 2415 Franklyn St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 8393 Turji, M. J., 244 Gearny St., San Francisco, Calif.
 8394 Van Voorhis, Hiram N., 322 W. Evers Ave., Bowling Green, Ohio.
 8395 Walther, Richard M., 1056 Withington St., Ferndale, Mich.
 J8396 Watson, Edward W., 2608 Ave. O, Galveston, Tex.
 8397 Wells, J. Avery, 131 20th St., Jackson Heights, N. Y.
 8398 Wilson, J. A. C., 1511 Shearn St., Houston, Tex.
 8399 Wixson, Willard W., Box 113A, Grosse Ile, Mich.

Reinstated.

- 3841 Bartleson, Rasmus, 1018 N. 47th St., Seattle, Wash.
 4117 Bossio G. Pedro, Calle de les Martires, Cartagena, Colombia.
 1904 Carter, Edward F., 407 High St., Keokuk, Iowa.
 2555 Friedl, Rudolf, 1 Wollzeile 8, Vienna, Austria.
 5729 Hunt, Elmer M., 34 Lanark Rd., Stamford, Conn.
 4158 Lyon, W. Parker, 1161 Virginia Rd., Pasadena, Calif.
 4687 Wheeler, Francis, 704 Shady Ave., Mt. Lebanon, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Change of Address.

- 6466 Dusold, Rev. A. G. from 602 Hamilton to 612 Main St., Stoughton, iWs.
 3732 Feldhaus, Wm. from Sheboygan, Wis. to 1329 S. Euclid Ave., Berwyn, Ill.
 5341 Poteet, F. S. from Gen. Deliv. to 4945 Bellefontaine St., Kansas City, Mo.
 8078 Rottner, J. H. from 6923 Cedar to 1705 Avalon Rd., Cleveland, O.
 4058 Slusser, W. F. from Ft. Hancock, N. J. to U. S. A., Fort Kamehameha, Hawaii.
 6449 Vickrey, John F. from Chicago to 269 Northwood Rd., Riverside, Ill.

Membership Summary.

Membership March 1st.	3429
New Stockholders	65
Reinstated	7
	3501
Deaths Reported	3
Membership April 1, 1926	3498

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Official Notices.

ON RECRUITING.

From the San Francisco Stamp Society Bulletin:

"MAYBE IT IS TIME we all got together to help our Society. Yes, we know this is "old stuff", but if we ALL helped it would certainly be "new stuff" by gosh!" Whoever is to blame for thinking that little skit up, certainly is wise to help society officers get from the great body of members, and hit the nail on the head kerplunk, by gosh!

EVERY MEMBER GET A MEMBER!**500—1926.**

33 more members send in their first application for this fiscal year, making total of 198 members who have obtained one or more applications, leaving 300 yet to be heard from. Think of it! Read Mr. Hustis's article in this number and meditate a few moments.

Standing of Prize Contestants.

Seeböhm leads with 26, Saunders a close second with 23, Bloss 3rd with 14, Kline, Dodds and Morse 7 each, Ernest 6 and Bartlett, Herr and Staeb with 5 each. J. D. Bartlett and W. L. Morse are new ones to get on the published list this month. There are several with three and four whom we hope to see on the list next month with five or more.

Standing of non-contestants.

Guest leading with 61, Davis right at his heels with 60, PM coming up with 11.

EVERY MEMBER GET A MEMBER!**500—1926.**

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Special Offers For May

U. S. blocks—Our stock is still in good shape. Send your want list. We have a wonderful range of shades. Here is a scarce one—#477 mint block of 4 \$45.00. Single copies are bringing \$10.00. What else do you need?

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are our specialty.

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BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

REPORT of the



TREASURER

April 1st, 1926.

STOCK FUND.

Balance	\$8003.66	
New Certificates	.44	\$8047.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	\$7800.00	
New Memberships	30.00	\$7830.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	36812.63	
Receipts	50.00	
	\$6862.63	
Disbursements	10.91	\$6851.72

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 1.20	
Receipts	.25	\$ 1.45

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 81.60	
Dues paid in advance	8.75	\$ 90.35

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	\$1189.89	
Receipts—Dues	212.33	
Reinstatements	1.00	
	\$1403.22	
Disbursements	274.21	\$1129.01

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 527.40	
Receipts—Subscriptions	155.22	
Advertising	295.55	
	\$978.17	
Disbursements	\$ 459.92	\$ 518.25
Cash on hand	\$8945.96	
Bond Investments	15522.48	\$24468.44

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

Sales Department NEWS



By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr., The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 4, No. 1.

Whole No. 23

GREETINGS.

Our plan for a separate publication for the Sales Department has been abandoned and no further issues of the Sales News will be sent out, but instead we will maintain this department and have our own copy on these pages each month. Regular advertising rates are being paid for this space so your sales superintendent assumes all responsibility for anything that may be printed in this Department. Our advertisers who have unexpired contracts will find their advts. in this and subsequent issues of the A. P.

Why the change. One of the main reasons which brought about this change in our plan of publicity for the Sales Department was the fact that in soliciting advts. for our own publication we were in direct competition with the American Philatelist. In that publication you are getting more value for your dollar than elsewhere so we felt, upon suggestion of one of our New York City members, that it was only fair that we should cease the competition and join forces with Mr. Fennell. It was with satisfaction that we were advised from time to time that the advts. in the News were getting results and we feel that if you will place the same sort of advts. in the A. P. you will continue to be satisfied.

Beat me if you can. In the last report of the Secretary I had 55 applications to my credit and Dr. Davis was second with 50, then came Seeböhm, Saunders and others, and even 'P. M.' with 11. Are you going to let me lead off this year also. I hope not, I would like to be beaten even by Dr. Davis. Don't forget that if you propose just one half as many members as I do I will send you a \$5.00 gold piece. I would like to pay off at least 20 of you. Make me do it.

Every member get a member. Even in view of all the contests and prizes offered for securing members the one fact remains that the average member, who is not interested in entering contests will have to put his shoulder under this work and get at least one new member. Think what a power in philately we would be if we had 5000 members and you Mr. Individual Member will be responsible if we fall short of our goal. Why not get Your One New Member this month.

3429 members on our list March 1st. That's what we have, multiply it by two, and you have 6858, which would be the result if everyone would get a member between now and September 15th. When the roll is called in New York next October let it show that you did your part. Get your new member this month.

President Wilhelm says he will be agreeably surprised if this is accomplished well lets give him a surprise.

California members attention. As a honor to President Wilhelm this year why not put your State at the top so far as membership in the A. P. S. is concerned, you do not have to get many to be the leader numerically. Make the effort.

Wilhelm establishes a new precedent. Ever hear of an A. P. S. President visiting local clubs before? Mr. Wilhelm has recently visited branches and clubs in El Paso, Dallas, Houston, and Galveston, Texas: New Orleans, Memphis, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and Salt Lake City. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wilhelm and both were royally welcomed. And this is not all, in the fall on his trip to and from N. Y. C. he plans to visit most of the Northern clubs. This is truly a new precedent for an A. P. S. president to pay out his own money to make such visits. No wonder our membership is increasing by leaps and bounds. The A. P. S. is growing more popular every day.

Destructive to organized philately is any plan suggested by anyone that will endeavor to curb the activities of any philatelic organization, or those of its members. We all have a right to belong to any philatelic organization we wish to be governed in such organizations by officers of our own choice. To have our Society and its departments administered by such men as we choose or who are appointed by such men as we choose, and any plan to scrap any Society and force its members into any other parent organization is out of order, and will not tend to eliminate the number of stamp societies now in existence but would bring about the organization of many new ones.

Constructive to organized philately would be the establishment of a Permanent Fund as suggested by Ex-President Wolsieffer. Designating such funds of the Society that should be used as a start and leaving the matter so that any member, or philatelist can contribute, or will, any large or small sum to such Fund. The fund to be administered by some large trust company and only the revenue to be used leaving the principal to accumulate. This would put our Society on a safe permanent basis and would also make it possible for the future members to perhaps establish from such fund a permanent building at Washington or some central point which would be designated as a Philatelic Museum and then some of the large collections that are willed or donated to various museum, or even now sold, would find their way into a permanent home where they would be guarded and preserved for future generations.

Our Insurance Fund. Some members think the insurance charges made on books entered in our sales department are too high, and while this might be so regarded by some, its a fact that when losses occur that there are always funds to pay them promptly. Insurance secured at low rates, or cut rates has never proven profitable, or a protection in other lines so why should it in a society department. If you have a loss you want your money. As an example, the last three losses we have suffered might give you some idea of just why we must have an adequate insurance fund, and why it must be preserved and added to from time to time. Loss No. 1. Circuit pilfered in mails, loss will run around \$170.00 gross, \$50.00 of which is contributed by the P. O. Dept., leaving a charge on the Insurance Fund of \$120. No. 2. Circuit mailed from California was evidently placed in the same mail pouch with a bottle of liquid, probably wine, and this bottle became broken in transit soaking the circuit completely, the loss will run around \$200.00 member and placed in his office safe over night, during the night the safe was with the P. O. Dept. contributing but \$50 of this. No. 3. Circuit received by a

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blown open by burglars and everything taken from the safe, including not only the personal papers of the firm but many thousands of dollars in cash, part of the member's personal stamp collection and the circuit. Loss about \$200. This is just an example of losses that occurred within the past few months, probably we will go on for years without such a total, but when the time comes we must be prepared to pay off. Is such insurance too high? Our total insurance collections on books retired this last quarter will about take care of these losses and leave us nearly \$7000 still in the fund. The fund is invested, and the return in interest pretty nearly take care of the losses that occur from time to time. This Society furnishes its members sound protection, very few societies could stand such losses as these.

Jumbo circuits are popular to many members. The large circuits of 30 to 50 books sent out as special circuits direct to members with plenty of time to go over them are meeting with great favor. It is the one best way to fill those blank spaces. We can send anything in these specials but U. S.. Here is what some say: "we are returning the 50 books today and enclose herewith check for \$266.16 in payment for the 883 stamps retained". "I enclose \$35.05 to cover the 413 precancels kept from the special circuit" and many others. No matter how much you buy a trial if such a circuit will be equally pleasing to you. What shall I send, Brit. Cols: Precancels: So. & Central Amer., 20th Century, 19th Century, Mexico, or what other countries. Try these once.

Longer term for Sales Supt. Every day or so we get more letters on this suggested change all in favor of it, so far not an objection. We thank our many friends for their expressions and will wait with anticipation the action of the Committee on By Laws and the next Convention in N. Y. C. in October.

Where are they. In my last issue I asked for copies of the 3c 1861 bearing month and date cancellations for the following dates: May 28th: June 27th: and December 25th. Only one response with one of these postmarked as requested. I do not want covers, but the cancellation must be on the stamp clearly. We can also use the following dates on same stamp. Jan. 10th: Feb. 13: Apr. 30th: June 7th: Aug. 13: Aug. 15th: Sept. 4th: Sept. 16th: Sept. 25th: Nov. 1st: Nov. 9th: Nov. 17th: Nov. 19th: Dec. 21st. Look thru your duplicates and see if you can find one or all of these and submit with prices, or I will exchange for any other date that I might have in duplicate. Send direct to J. E. Guest, Dallas, Texas.

Convention plans being developed. The plans for the convention in New York next October and the entertainment of attendants is already progressing satisfactorily, with a budget of \$5000 proposed it is the aim of the committee to give those attending everything they desire, what is your particular desire? Write Harry Konwiser for personal attention, as Dr. Chittenden and the others are pretty busy with the real details, H. K. might be able to take care of your personal desires relative to entertainment.

Society patriotism. At one of our Branch meetings not long ago the question of receiving circuits was discussed, some of the members maintained that in an effort to help the A. P. S. generally to become popular that the Branch and its members in buying stamps should buy some of their stamps from the circuits of our Sales Department. Others did not concur entirely but favored using the circuits of some other clubs and societies. The greater the service rendered by the sales department, just that much greater will be the A. P. S., and as a member we ask that you let us have an opportunity to serve you at least as a trial. If

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you can get the class of stamps you wish, at a fair price from this Department, as a member don't you think you would be helping the Society in general if you became one of the satisfied users of our sales department.

Every month look for this department, we will be here and trust that you will feel like we have that even though we abandon our own house organ it is done with the one desire in mind, and that is to help boost the A. P. S. and make this A. P. even more successful by eliminating our advertising competition. Have you ever tried one of those little classified advts. in the A. P., look up the special rate given members and send in a trial today, if you wish results.

THE NEWS ADVERTISING SECTION

UNPICKED MISSION STAMPS! For the months of May and June I offer Mission stamps collected in schools and parishes mostly from Wisconsin and Ill. 5 lbs. \$1.90; 10 lbs. \$3.75; 25 lbs. \$8.00; post free. R. Stollenwerk, Liebenenthal, Kansas.

U. S. CONDITION CRANKS. Send me your want list and let me show you what a Detroit Dealer can do. Reference: Harry Carter. 2004 Grand River, Detroit, Mich.

Upper Silesia. Complete your collection now. Wholesale prices are going up. Mostly at 50%, some 60% discount. Send want list. George Gersib, Emerald, Neb.

Special Offer to make new customers. 60 carefully selected British West Indies Stamps all different sent for dollar bill. If requested my big value approvals sent at the same time. Samuel A. Huskisson, The Mailing Agency, San Fernando, Trinidad, B. W. I.

Approvals for the man who can appreciate a selection containing no thin spots, slight tears, etc. Only perfect, medium priced stamps. Reference or society number. 30 varieties Dominican Republic at fifty cents. Adolph R. Bergbom, 293 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, New York. A.P.S. 6622.

Grenada No. 25 mint blocks \$4.00 (Cat \$12). Leeward Isl. #17-18-19 set \$4.00 (cat \$11) Tobago #25 \$6.00 (cat \$20). Adelbert Porter, Santa Anna, Calif.

HELP Irelands Magazine 60c per year, a monthly: Classified advts. 2c per word; one Inch Column 60c. Other spaces on request. T. Tiernan, 12 Windsor Terrace, Portobello, Dublin, Ireland.

Wanted Hong Kong stamps with the following cancellations. D27, D28, D30, C1, N1, S2, Y1. M. Maru, SHIP, Hankow, Hoikow, Kiungchow, Liukungtau; Ninghoo, Tientsin, Weihaiwei, Bangkok, Kowloon; Cheefoo. Edw. F. Weed, Darien, Conn. (A.P.S. #6419).

I am collecting Foreign Stamps on cover only and would like to correspond with foreign members. Will do my part to please as far as in my power in return for any favor. Please send postal card and let me hear from you. Henry M. Hedrick, 224 Erskine, Detroit, Mich.

We wish to buy: Bulgaria #1-11. China early issues over \$1 cat. Roumania #1 to 52, especially on covers. Early British Colonials. Must be in fine condition and attractive prices. Offers and selections welcome. Yale Stamp Co., Box 244, Back Bay Sta., Boston, Mass. (Member A.P.S.)

Match Revenue. Perfection copy of Scott 5204, Charles S. Hale 1c green. The first three dollar bill takes it. Harry E. Bryan, 222 8th St., Huntington, West Va.

YOUR NAME IN SCRIPT on a handled cushion mounted rubber stamp 25c: Two line stamp 40c., three line stamp 50c. Ink pads 30c. Magic City Stamp Works, Munice, Ind.

LOOSE LEAF STOCK BOOKS. \$2.50; \$4.50 and \$5.50. Particulars Free. Pohlmann, 929 Second Ave., New York City.

WANTED—2c Black Jacksons. Submit with best prices. Prompt returns. R. S. Foster, 1604 Laurel Ave., Bridgeport, Conn. A.P.S. 5514.

CANCELLATIONS on low value Bank Note Issues. What are you interested in? References. Robert Weber, Walton, New York.

NEW YORK STOCK TER. STAMPS. Bargain packet 16 different only 24c. Includes rare \$10 Tax Stamp. Sam Weill, Box 132, Collingswood, N. J.

BRITISH COLONIALS. I don't say you must buy mine, but you will after you see them and compare prices. 50% discount in most cases. Try and judge for yourself. A. Bauer, Palmyra, N. J.

CAMEROONS 101-129 to exchange for U. S., B. N. A. Frecc. Col. Malige, 3 R. Villebois-Mareuil, Nantes, France.

"FINDS" How do you find them? Will exchange ideas. D. C. Turnbull, Mishawaka, Ind.

WILL EXCHANGE or sell Phoenix precans for U. S., B. Col., or Foreign cataloging 15c or over, my selection. First class copies given and wanted. Phoenix are scarce. W. B. Dillon, A. P. S., 804 No. 3rd St., Phoenix, Ariz.

APPROVALS Either 50% or net price. Ref. Reg. Bargain Lists Free. Orco Stamp Co., 12 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.

LINCOLN IMPERFS. Block 4 og. 2m-m 50c; 3m-m 35c. Chas. S. Hibbard, 407 Arcade Bldg., tica, N. Y.

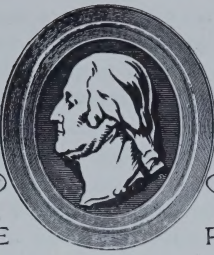
MONTHLY STAMP AUCTIONS. Catalog Free on request. M. Ohlman, 116 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

WE CARRY—A very good line of the better class of stamps. In passing through Kansas City pay us a visit. 4 blocks from Union Station. Curiosity Shop, 1903 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

50 VARIETIES United States Revenues, 25c. William H. Coram, Theresa, N. Y.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Entered as second class matter, December 31st, 1917, at the post office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under the Act of March 3rd, 1879.

Vol. 39.

JUNE, 1926.

No. 9.

U. S. Department "Specimen" Stamps.

By HARRY M. KONWISER.

To collect the stamps of the United States without taking any interest in the Department stamps, 1873-1884, is akin to collecting books upon American subjects and not having therein anything pertaining to Washington, Lincoln, Roosevelt or Wilson.

And, your Philatelic Americana is really not complete if you happen to gather together just the unused copies of the Department stamps. You simply should have some of the interesting cancellations of the period—in great measure similar to those used upon the current general stamps of the period.

The establishment of Department stamps marked a period when Uncle Sam tried to check up on the franking abuses of the day, possibly with an idea of developing some idea as to the postage costs of the various departments of the Government.

So having properly placed the Department stamps in your Americana, will you forego the pleasure and duty of showing some of these stamps with the "SPECIMEN" overprint?

There can be no taint of specialism to this. The stamps overprinted (or surcharged) "SPECIMEN" were legitimately offered for sale to the public at cost. (It might be noted that the entire set could have been purchased for \$52.04.)

Surely you are lacking in patriotic, if not, philatelic pride, if you fail to see the value of owning these stamps, sold to the public, as if the Government needed this sort of revenue to "get by" in 1876.

No official statement was ever offered as to the reason for making reprints and "SPECIMEN" stamps in 1875, and the philatelists of that day voiced no protest against this mere money-making scheme—to judge from the stamp press of that day.

Reading the philatelic papers of other days the searcher after knowledge will find but little of moment if he seeks data on the Department stamps.

The stamp press of that period seemed to get their news very, very late and apparently that was early enough for the stamp collectors of the 1875 period. J. N. Luff, in his series of articles on United States Stamps, in the American Philatelic Journal, in the late '90s, is what might be designated "rather vague" in discussing the various papers employed in the Department stamps. (Mr. Luff refers to "SPECIMEN" stamps with the "original gum." Who has one thus?)

The sale of these stamps was certainly a unique procedure and mayhap had their reasons in the fact that the Government was exhibiting at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition. If the budget-men of the previous years had overlooked the cost, to the Government, of attending the Big Show at Philadelphia—who was the bright person in Washington who thought of selling obsolete and specimen stamps to the public to defray expenses?

Whate'er the cause the collector of United States stamps cannot neglect the Department stamps for they were legitimately used for postage, and showing these Department stamps the collector should also have a few with the "SPECIMEN" overprint. The Department stamps are strictly Americanese, if you please and no collector can afford to declare his belief in these United States unless he has a few "SPECIMEN" stamps. (Really, I have none to sell!)

The "SPECIMEN" stamps were first offered to the public through a letter of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, E. W. Barber, dated March 27th, 1875. The Official stamps offered at face were as follows:

Executive, set,	22 cents.
State, set,	\$39.00
Treasury, set,	\$ 2.00
War, set,	\$ 2.00
Navy, set,	\$ 2.00
Post Office, set,	\$ 1.93
Interior, set,	\$ 1.93
Justice, set,	\$ 1.93
Agriculture, set,	\$ 1.03

In addition to these, the public offering, showed stamps of 1847—5 and 10 cents; 1851—1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 24, 30 and 90 cents, also two separate designs of the 1 cent Carrier stamps, the value of this set being the face, \$1.77; 1861—the ten values, sold at \$1.92; the 1869 was sold at the face, likewise the then current 1870 stamps, the face of the set being \$2.07. The 1865 and 1874 Newspaper and Periodical stamps were also offered—the entire group of Newspapers going for \$205.06.

The public notice plainly indicated that some of the stamps were obsolete and no longer useful for postage, specifically the issues of 1847 and 1851, as well as the Newspaper stamps of 1865.

All the specimens furnished, says the notice, will be ungummed and the Official stamps (it is stated) will have printed across the face the word "SPECIMEN" in small type. The official bulletin declares no Department stamps will be provided with gum, nor will any be sold without the "SPECIMEN" overprint.

Emphasis is made upon the fact that these stamps will be sold by sets and application must not be made for less than one full set of any issue, except the State and Newspaper stamps. Stamps of any one denomination, it is stated, will be sold in quantities of two dollars' worth and upward.

So much for the earliest public record of these stamps. It might be stated that the original Department stamps came into use via an act of Congress, dated March 3, 1873, and were discontinued July 5th, 1884. The remainders on hand with the various department heads were destroyed in February 1885, but no records of the totals destroyed were kept. (The records on the "SPECIMEN" appear well kept, however.)

The Department stamps were produced by the Continental Bank Note Company and continued to be printed by them until the end of their contract in 1879 at which time the American Bank Note Company took over the plates and produced stamps for the use of the Department. The American Bank Note Com-

pany, it appears however, did make a plate for the 3 cent Post Office stamps. (In 1879, the American, Continental and National Companies merged, becoming the American Bank Note Company.)

The American Bank Note Company, all the experts and students agree, used soft porous paper. The use of the same plates by two different concerns will explain "how come" Department stamps, showing characteristic Continental prints are on paper not generally accredited to them—their paper being designated as "thin hard paper."

Considerable light is thrown upon the "kinds of paper" discussion by giving some thought and attention to the actual facts that were developed in the production of the Department stamps—first by the Continental and then by their successors. It should be remembered the American Bank Note Company was a combination of the Continental and other companies; that they not only acquired all the contracts but the wares on hand, papers, inks, gums, etc., needed to produce stamps for the Government.

In the Agriculture stamps, the 1874-77 stamps, as delivered to the Government were of the "Original Process" type. The next two years brought forth stamps known as the "Improved Process" type, except that no 15 cent values were delivered in these years. The 1880-84 period recorded deliveries of "Thick Porous Paper" types. Whether all of these were actually printed by the American is a moot question. They surely could have had no reasons for destroying (even if it were possible) any stamps in their possession.

The tables of "Production"—deliveries to the Government—indicate officially just when certain stamps were delivered. A. H. Webber and Wm. N. Riddell, in 1897, were not in accord with the Scott catalogue on the matter of the papers and while they show American deliveries they could not prove that these were not really stamps printed in anticipation of the requirements of the Government.

This is where the confusion is evidenced in the craft, as between the Continental and the American papers. Philatelists can feel assured that the American used such Continental papers as it had on hand at the time of consolidation, employing new printing processes. The American gum was usually yellowish, but it occasionally was brown and in later printings was almost white.

Referring to the official report of the Postmaster for 1881, we find that the American Bank Note Company is to furnish the Department stamps at 9.19 cents per thousand, the contract to run for four years, beginning July 1st, 1881. The contract term for the previous four years had been 9.98 cents per thousand, while prior to that it had been 14.99 cents per thousand.

Figure out just what could have happened to the contract, awarded July 1st, 1881. The price had been reduced to the printer. Could he save money on his workers? Probably not. What to do? Simple—experiment with various papers, which is just what was done.

Double papers are not known in the "SPECIMEN" series indicating these stamps were of the normal prevailing type; that is the papers and gum were as per the requirements of the contracts that existed between the Government and the stamp makers.

In the latter part of 1882 the Government did consider the use of double paper, a trial being made on the 1 cent and 3 cent normal postage stamps, but it was not deemed advisable to use this patented paper, as might be assumed from the records, the Third Assistant Postmaster General writing: "The issue of that kind of stamps (referring to double papers) was discontinued."

These double paper types in normal Department stamps are not unlikely. To prove the ribbed papers is a most difficult feat, because some look like "porous" and others "thin and hard."

The differences in papers became noticeable, even to stamp collectors, after the American began to produce the postage stamps of the United States and the varieties that are found in the stamps current in this period are found in the Department stamps.

Of course the early deliveries of the American were of the absolute Continental type. This was to be expected. The Continental, like other printers, had stamps prepared ahead, their contract calling for specific deliveries. They probably carried several months supply on hand. All in all, the changes in printers called for no particular changes in styles of stamps, if you please. Papers, gums, inks, etc., had to be submitted for approval, it is supposed.

Soft porous paper—the labeled American Bank Note Company type—certainly cost less than the thin hard paper employed by the Continental Company. The American, you will notice, by contract had to fill out the Continental contract, which called for the thin hard paper types. They had two years of this contract when the printing companies consolidated, and so officially the soft paper varieties are recorded as beginning in 1881—when the new four-year contract went into effect.

However, this does not hold good for we find the Continental plates on what might be called, for philatelic purposes, intermediate papers. This paper when held up to the light shows translucent spots, similar to the recognized soft paper types. Yet, this intermediate paper is not the later soft paper type.

There is no proving these paper types by the plate numbers, it being believed that the stamps when produced were stacked in piles, the newer printings being placed on the reduced piles on hand. It is quite a natural thing to suppose this; that no particular effort was made to ship the older-printed stamps to fill the Governmental requirements for stamps.

The Philatelic Californian, 1887, discussed this matter at considerable length, detailing the three types of printing for the several Department issues. (This has been previously referred to.)

If someone will get an opportunity to examine the official records and will compare the weekly shipments of stamps with the known figures of the amounts of stamps delivered to the Government, a better idea of the various papers might be the result. When the remainders were destroyed no records of their production were made.

Condemned and defective sheets, it should be noted, were delivered to the Government and then destroyed. Condemned sheets, following a theft, were perforated across the middle by the printers. It was necessary to send these condemned sheets along to Washington to straighten out the count.

The first batch surcharged "SPECIMEN" printed consisted of 10,000 each except the dollar State values which were printed in total of 1,000 for each of the four values. On January 3, 1876 a new lot was produced—consisting of 10,000 copies, each, of the 1 cent Agriculture, 1 cent Executive, 1 cent Justice and 1 cent State. Then on August 12th, 1881, a printing was made by the American Bank Note Company, on soft porous paper, comprising 5,000 copies of the 1 cent State. (The 1876 lot was on a horizontal ribbed paper.) There appears to be 1 cent Executive, 1 cent Navy and 1 cent State on soft papers but no record of American deliveries are to be found. (Perhaps Mr. Eugene Constales will tell us about these?)

It is certain that the early "SPECIMEN" stamps had no gum and if those sold late in the period of the sale of these stamps had legitimate (official) gum thereon the guess is that this was due to the fact that the overprinted stamps came from stock in the hands of the printers. Mr. Luff takes that view in his work on the stamps of the United States.

Upon close examination some of the perforated, thinned-down proofs show cut edges and measure $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{3}{4}$ instead of the legal 12. This paper shows uneven thickness, the paper being somewhat whiter than the normal paper used for the "SPECIMEN" stamps. As a rule when traces of gum or entire gum is offered on these privately-perforated proofs this gum is decidedly yellow and is not evenly distributed. The colors, as a rule, are not the colors of the regular sets, which match the regular Department stamps, but are more like the accepted proof colors. The paper makes the difference.

The plates for all Department "SPECIMEN" stamps except the dollar State values, contained 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10.

The well recognized and scarce "SEPCIMEN" error occurs on the first stamp of the third row—Number 21 in the sheet.

"SEPCIMEN" errors occur on quite a few stamps, but in other days, in 1899 to be explicit, the philatelists averred that this error was not on every sheet. Mr. Luff so states in his works. What really happened? Was the overprint wrong at the start? Was the error discovered quickly? Was the line, the overprint, pried? And incorrectly replaced? How did the error occur?

The surcharge was positively printed upon finished stamps—this is after the stamps were gummed and perforated. (How about the imperforate "SPECIMEN" things?) The setting, it might be stated, is handwork.

The small dotted "i" variety is on the seventh stamp of the top row. There is absolutely no doubt about this. (This variety, unique in Americana, if you please was first discovered in 1916 by J. C. Morgenthau, and many students believe this variety considerably underpriced in the dealers' price lists!

Searchers after knowledge have asked whether the "SEPCIMEN" error and the "i" error occur on the same sheet. The Ackerman Collection was looked over by the writer, at the suggestion of friend Elliot Perry and we find the famous Congressman has large blocks containing the small dotted "i" and Stamp Number 21, but the latter is quite normal.

The Ackerman Collection has several panes showing the "SEPCIMEN" error where there are no errors on Stamp No. 7—the small dotted "i" position.

On a Justice 1 cent sheet of 100, plate No. 90, in the Ackerman collection the 21st stamp shows the normal surcharge and Stamp No. 7 is also normal. (There is NO small dotted "i" on the pane.)

"So"—says Elliott—"the normal of the overprint on Stamp No. 7 occurs both with the normal overprint and the error on Stamp No. 21. The small dotted "i" comes with the normal "SPECIMEN" overprint.

Questions are in order, I take it. Here are a few submitted by F. M. Gilbert of Los Angeles, who has made quite a study of these stamps. Mr. Gilbert asks:

First—Was the "SEPCIMEN" error in the set-up noted and corrected in future printings? The same result would obtain if the set-up was destroyed after use and a new set-up made for future printings.

Second—Does any "SEPCIMEN" error or small dotted "i" error exist on soft or ribbed paper?

Third—Does any block in existence show a "SEPCIMEN" error and the small dotted "i" error, as existing on the same pane?

Fourth—Are there any 1 cent on soft paper which are of the normal color?

Fifth—Can any cases of 2 cent or 7 cent on either soft or ribbed paper be established.

Mr. Gilbert recognizes the 1 cent Justice with small dotted "i" on what is admitted to be ribbed paper.

The American Philatelist, April 1891, says that complete sets of unused Department stamps, including State and Executive were given away by the hundreds

between 1884 and 1886, by accommodating department officials simply for the asking. Most of these, the report says, were given to boys, but employees of the State Department declared members of Congress also secured some of these stamps. (Please Note: Officially all these department stamps on hand were officially destroyed in 1885.)

Col. Spencer Cosby, in the *American Philatelist*, Jan. 1924, tells how the boy collectors of Washington, acquired Department stamps by requests to governmental officials for quite a period of time. It appears very many unused Department Stamps were given to applicants.

At the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901, the exhibit of the United States Post Office Department was stolen. Some of these stamps had been loaned to the Government by a New York collector, whose name was not disclosed. Among the things exhibited were a complete group of every Department stamp, unused; also all the Department stamps surcharged "SPECIMEN"—except there were no dollar State values of this description. (Nor was there any Navy 2 cent green, showing the "SPECIMEN" overprint.)

It is admitted that in 1876 the Continental Bank Note Company printed from the original plates a large number of essays to test the values of certain papers, inks, etc. Who is there to say that some of the proofs of that day are now but vaguely recognized? It is possible that the stamps of the Department group might have been surcharged "SPECIMEN" as a safeguard. Who knows what papers were proposed, what inks?

The normal Department stamps have double transfers, double papers, printings on horizontal and vertical ribbed papers, etc. And so have those marked "SPECIMEN"—in all probabilities; particularly if some of the stock "on hand" was later surcharged. Anyway, it is a virgin field for the students. Who will be the hard working pioneer now that the guide-posts are up? (All are perfect. 12 and the shades vary as the normal stamps.)

In 1912 by order of the Postmaster General all stamps, proofs, etc., were turned over to the National Museum and in order to make a fitting showing at the San Francisco Exposition, 1915, the Post Office Department found it necessary to order a special printing of die proofs. Two sets, of all stamps, were made—one for the Exposition and the other for the National Museum.

The original dies engraved by the Continental Bank Note Company were employed and if any proofs were made at the time, for friends of the administration, or of the postal officials, no word has reached the philatelic folks.

The sales of the "SPECIMEN" stamps will now be taken up. As might have been expected the 1 cent values led in sales—the boys and girls of that day not anticipating the rise of any of the Department stamps, beyond face. Perhaps they visualized the reprinting of these stamps at a later date? This was a fair enough view when you realize the Government was reprinting the obsolete 1847, and other values in 1875 and selling these at face.

At any rate, it appears dealers purchased the 1 cent values for packet use. The sales of the Agriculture Department were:

1c.....	15,234	2c.....	4,192	3c.....	389
6c.....	373	10c.....	390	12c.....	379
15c.....	370	24c.....	352	30c.....	354

Owing to the scarcity of the normal Executive stamps, the overprinted stamps proved quite popular, the sales being:

1c.....	14,652	2c.....	7,430	3c.....	3,735
6c.....	3,485	10c.....	3,461		

As far as is known the 1 cent soft paper variety is included in the total given above. (The same applies to the 1 cent Navy and the 1 cent State on soft paper.)

The sales of the Interior Department were:

1c.....	7,194	2c.....	1,263	3c.....	88
6c.....	83	10c.....	82	12c.....	75
15c.....	78	24c.....	77	30c.....	75
90c.....	77				

The 1 cent Justice vied with the 1 cent State for stellar sales honors, the Justice variety selling almost to the total of the State. The Justice Department totals were:

1c.....	19,729	2c.....	3,395	3c.....	178
6c.....	168	10c.....	163	12c.....	154
15c.....	157	24c.....	150	30c.....	150
90c.....	152				

The Navy sales were as follows:

1c.....	9,182	2c.....	1,748	3c.....	126
6c.....	116	7c.....	501	10c.....	112
12c.....	107	15c.....	107	24c.....	106
30c.....	104	90c.....	102		

The Post Office totals were:

1c.....	6,015	2c.....	590	3c.....	91
6c.....	87	10c.....	177	12c.....	93
15c.....	82	24c.....	84	30c.....	81
90c.....	82				

The State stamps were as popular, it appears as the Executive, but only in the values up to 90 cents, for in the dollar values only seven complete sets were sold. Talk about scarce signers to the Declaration—just think there are only possible seven complete sets of State, overprinted "SPECIMEN" in small letters! The States sold as follows:

1c.....	21,672	2c.....	5,145	3c.....	793
6c.....	467	7c.....	791	10c.....	346
12c.....	280	15c.....	257	24c.....	253
30c.....	249	90c.....	245	\$2.....	32
\$5.....	12	\$10.....	8	\$20.....	7

Treasury Department stamps were not rare to the collectors of 1875 so we find these "SPECIMEN" stamps sold lightly, as follows:

1c.....	2,185	2c.....	309	3c.....	84
6c.....	85	7c.....	198	10c.....	82
12c.....	75	15c.....	75	24c.....	99
30c.....	74	90c.....	72		

The white, ungummed paper in the War Department sold as follows:

1c.....	4,610	2c.....	1,618	3c.....	118
6c.....	111	7c.....	539	10c.....	119
12c.....	105	15c.....	105	24c.....	106
30c.....	104	90c.....	106		

The stamps were sold, to the public in small white envelopes 2x3, marked for the various Departments, as follows:

"One Set SPECIMEN Official Postage Stamps." (This was the first line.)

"War Department, Issue of 1873." (Second line.)

Below these appeared a fancy dash, about one inch in length.

The last line read: "Denominations" (itemized) and value (\$2.00)".

Through the courtesy of the Honorable E. R. Ackerman, Member of Congress, New Jersey, member of A. P. S. etc., the writer was privileged to examine the Ackerman collection which contains something unique in the way of Department Specimen stamps, for Mr. Ackerman has many sheets and blocks showing the "SPECIMEN" error, likewise the hard-to-get small dotted "i" variety. By aid of the Ackerman collection quite a few of the varieties noted, in this article, were proven. The Ackerman collection of Department stamps, has every overprinted variety and most of the catalogued errors, and is probably the best group of these stamps in the world.

The B. K. Miller collection recently presented to the New York Public Library, contains a very good collection of Department stamps including "a complete set of the "SPECIMEN" imperf. not proofs." Mr. Miller tells me this, also that there are supposedly three or four more such sets, imperf. "from the Steele find." The Miller collection has most of the normal errors—the "SEPCIMEN" and the small "i."

The SEPCIMEN errors appear in the following:

Agriculture—1c, 2c, 3c, 12c, 15c, 24c, 30c.

Executive—1c (Doubted).

Justice—1c, 2c, 3c, 15c, 24c, 30c.

Interior—1c, 2c. (1c doubted).

Navy—1c, 2c, 7c, 12c, 15c, 30c.

Post Office—1c, 2c, 10c, 15c.

State—1c, 2c, 3c, 7c, 24c, 30c.

Treasury—None Recorded.

War—1c, 2c, 3c, 7c, 10c, 24c, 30c, 90c.

Research work done by the writer, together with information presented by Mr. Gilbert and items by one or two others, develops the following varieties in the Department stamps having the "SPECIMEN" surcharge, all on hard paper unless otherwise noted.

Complete sheets of stamps, overprinted "SPECIMEN" were shown to the Editor of the Philatelic Californian, according to an item in that paper, October 1896. This is the written story:

"Have seen a complete sheet of the following Department stamps,—the 2c War, the 1c Post Office, and the 2c Interior, surcharged "SPECIMEN." In the first two of these the first stamp in the third horizontal row showed the error "SEPCIMEN." (Instead of "SPECIMEN.") The 2c Interior did not show this error. The 2c War was Plate No. 35, and the 1c Post Office was Plate No. 43. These were shown and owned by Wm. H. Hollis.

Imperforate stamps are offered in this group, occasionally with the word "SPECIMEN." These are positively proofs, thinned down. One can dissipate the thought of "printers waste" as responsible for any such variety as an imperforate "SPECIMEN."

The colors appear somewhat trifle paler, which may be due to absence of gum and whiteness of paper. Mr. Luff in 1899 declared the "SEPCIMEN" did not exist at all times."

AGRICULTURE (Carmine Surcharge.)

- 1c. Small dotted "i" in "SPECIMEN."
- 1c. Ribbed Paper.
- 1c. Dot on "O" of "ONE"—yellow pin point size, lower left side.
- 1c and 2c. Blocks of four sold (lot) at Kelleher Sale, 1925, for \$7.00.
- 1c. Block of 90, top row missing, with "SEPCIMEN" error, stamp No. 21, in Ackerman collection.
- 1c. Small dotted "i" in "SPECIMEN."
- 2c. "N" in "SPECIMEN" larger than other letters.
- 2c. Block of 41 in Miller Collection.
- 2c. Block of 4, sold Morgenthau sale, 1924, at \$4.10.
- 2c. "SEPCIMEN" error, off at bottom, sold Morgenthau sale, 1926, at \$33.00.
- 2c. White patches in background of oval at left of neck and bust. Also white patches in background at left of eye and nose. These are in block of four in the F. M. Gilbert Collection.
- 6c. Almost double surcharge.
- 6c. Sold Ohlman Sale, 1924, at \$2.90.
- 10c. Offered by F. P. Brown, 1925, at \$2.00.
- 12c. "SPECIMEN" error, sold Morgenthau sale, 1923, at \$42.50.
- 15c. Sold Voorhees sale, 1925, at \$4.40.
- 30c. Dot in oval at left, opposite mouth.
- 30c. Sold Morgenthau sale, 1926, at \$4.00.
- Set, sold Morgenthau sale, 1924, at \$9.25. Set offered by Fenster, 1924, at \$24.00. Set offered by Klein, 1925, at \$25.00. Set offered by Colman, 1926, at \$30.00. Set sold Klein sale, 1926, at \$26.00.

EXECUTIVE (Blue Surcharge.)

- 1c. Hard ribbed paper, color normal.
- 1c. Soft porous paper, colors much paler than hard paper copies.
- 1c. Small reddish dot in "o" of "ONE"—left side in all normal stamps.
- 1c. Red dot in oval in frame left.
- 1c. Soft paper, with slight break in "i" of "SPECIMEN." (A. P. Vestal.)
- 1c. "SPECIMEN" shifted, sold Toasperm sale, 1925, at \$1.10.
- 1c. Small dotted "i"—in both soft and hard papers—offered by F. P. Brown, 1925, at \$6.00.
- 1c. Shift. 1c impression on back.
- 1c. Split paper, according to B. K. Miller.
- 1c. Block of four, soft paper, sold Wolsieffer sale, 1924, at \$5.20. Block of four, sold Kelleher sale, Boston, 1925, at \$5.10.
- 1c. Soft paper, according to all the auction catalog journalists of philately, and verified by the so-called experts. (The same holds for the 1c Navy and 1c State.)
- 1c. Ribbed paper, small dotted "i" in collection of A. P. Vestal.
- 2c. SPECIMEN shifted.
- 2c. Large "S" in SPECIMEN.
- 2c. Broken or weakened "C" in "SPECIMEN". Also black spot in "C" but not on same stamp.
- 2c. Red line through "N" of "ONE" and line through ornament at right, also break in white oval under "CU" of "EXECUTIVE."
- 2c. Small black dot in lower part of "2."
- 2c. Black dot opposite chin of Jackson, above "S" in "SPECIMEN."
- 2c. Have brownish tint.
- 3c. "S" in SPECIMEN lower than other letters.

- 3c. "S" in SPECIMEN larger than other letters.
- 3c. Blackish overprint instead of authorized blue. (Possibly a cleverly perfed proof or mere shade in ink.)
- 3c. Have brownish tint.
- 3c. "3" with unfinished fill of red around the number, appears to be a decided shift.
- 3c. Red dot in white oval at left opposite mouth.
- 3c. Break in "i" of "SPECIMEN" probably caused by poor registry of printing.
- 6c. Blurred left lower "X" of "EXECUTIVE."
- 6c. Normal have small red dot in centre of "S" upper right.
- 6c. "SPECIMEN" shifted.
- 6c. "SPE" of "SPECIMEN" weakly printed.
- 6c. Shifted "U" of "U S" at upper left.
- 6c. Red dot in white oval at right.
- 6c. Have brownish tint.
- 6c. Creased paper.
- 10c. Stitch watermark.
- 10c. "N" of "SPECIMEN" smaller than other letters.
- 10c. Dot in oval, opposite nose.
- 10c. Numerous white dashes between letters of "Executive" and the oval within.
- 10c. Tiny spot in "S" of "U S" at upper right.
- 12c. Have brownish tint.
- 15c. Position dot at left, in oval.
- 30c. Position dot at left, in oval. Seen on stamp, bottom row, over plate number.
- 90c. Position dot at left, in oval, on stamp bottom row, over plate number 113.
 Sets complete, sold auctions, 1925 at \$3.60, \$4.10, \$4.70 and \$6.00.
 Set, sold Kelleher sale, 1926, at \$4.40. Set sold Bartels sale, 1926, at \$4.60. Set proofs on cardboard, surcharged "SPECIMEN" in black, sold Scott sale, 1924, at \$2.60. Set, same, offered by Klein, 1925, at \$7.00.

INTERIOR (Blue Surcharge.)

- 1c. Surcharge has a black tinge.
- 1c. Block of four, sold Kelleher sale, 1925, at \$5.20.
- 1c. Intermediate paper.
- 2c. Block of four sold Kelleher sale, 1925, at \$5.10.
- 2c. Sheet in Ackerman Collection, normal.
- 3c. Position dot on stamp No. 83, third stamp in ninth row.
- 6c. Purple line in "T" in oval.
- 10c. Offered by Perry, 1925, at \$3.75.
- 10c. Small red dot in white oval at left, opposite nose.
- 10c. Tiny purple spot above "S" in "SPECIMEN".
- 12c. Dot in upper right of "2" in "12."
- 24c. Small dot in oval opposite nose.
- 90c. Dots between "N" and "T."
- 90c. Dot in "0" of "90."
- 90c. Dot in oval to left, opposite nose.
 Set, complete, sold Bartels sale, 1922, at \$36.00. Set sold Klein sale, 1926, at \$126 Set proofs, normal colors, on cardboard, surcharged "SPECIMEN" in black, sold Scott sale, 1921, at \$5.00.

JUSTICE (Blue Surcharge.)

In 1884, 1,000 each of the normal 2 cent and 3 cent stamps were printed.

Why? Who knows? Were any overprinted "SPECIMEN"? Were any proofs made? On the ribbed paper? Who does know?

- 1c. Small dotted "i" in "SPECIMEN" in ribbed paper. F. M. Gilbert, Stamp No. 7.
- 1c. Ribbed paper, color normal.
- 1c. Soft paper.
- 1c. "SEPCIMEN" error, soft paper, in Miller Collection. (This variety has not been verified. It seems strange to note Mr. Miller has none of the 1 cent or 2 cent "SEPCIMEN" error on hard paper.)
- 1c. "SEPCIMEN" error, the "S" is lower than normal "S." In purple shade.
- 1c. Block of 24, in Ackerman collection, Plate No. 85, with SEPCIMEN error.
- 1c. Block of four, sold Kelleher sale, 1925, at \$2.60.
- 1c. "SEPCIMEN" error, sold Morgenthau sale, 1924, at \$26.00.
- 1c. Lower part of "I" of "SPECIMEN" smashed. (A. P. Vestal.)
- 1c. "I" of "SPECIMEN" appears larger than other letters. (A. P. Vestal.)
- 2c. "SEPCIMEN" error, soft paper. Miller Collection. (See reference to 1c.)
- 2c. "SEPCIMEN" error, sold Morgenthau sale, 1926, at \$51.00.
- 2c. "SEPCIMEN" error, plate 35.
- 2c. Dots in "2" upper part.
- 2c. Sheet of 100, normal, Plate No. 90, in Ackerman collection.
- 2c. Broken "C" in SPECIMEN.
- 3c. SPECIMEN shifted.
- 3c. Sold Seeböhm sale, 1925, clipped two sides, at \$2.50.
- 3c. Dot on oval to left, opposite mouth.
- 6c. Normal stamp show position dot on right, normal position, being left. Who has such a "SPECIMEN"?
- 12c. Dot in upper right at "2" of "12."
- 30c. "SPECIMEN" shifted.
- 30c. Sold Seeböhm Sale 1925, some perfs clipped, at \$3.75.
- 90c. Dot opposite mouth in oval at left.
- Set offered by Burger, 1924, at \$40.00. Set offered by Colman, 1926, at \$65.00. Set, sold Klein sale, 1926, at \$44. Set proofs, normal colors, on cardboard, surcharged "SPECIMEN" in red, sold Scott sale, 1924, at \$5.00.
- Ackerman collection has singles with sheet numbers attached as follows:
 1c—85; 2c—90; 3c—28; 6c—77; 10c—97; 12c—91; 15c—99; 24c—115; 30c—110; 90c—113.

NAVY (Carmine Surcharge.)

- 1c. Soft paper, should not be regarded as particularly rare or scarce.
- 1c. "SEPCIMEN" error, sold Harmer Sale, 1925, at eight pounds.
- 1c. "SPECIMEN" shifted.
- 1c. Small dotted "i" in "SPECIMEN." Block of four containing this variety reported by Carl Brandenburg. (Who can prove it?)
- 1c. Proofs perforated. (This is where the paper research specialists have their troubles.)
- 1c. White spots in "M" of "SPECIMEN."
- 1c. Dot in "E" of "ONE."
- 1c. Unfinished "E" of "CENTS."
- 1c. Block of four with "SEPCIMEN" error, hard paper, Ackerman collection.
- 1c. Dot in band below "N" on soft and hard papers. (Normal.)
- 1c. Dot in colorless ball at left end of dash below "O" of "ONE." (Discovered by E. Perry.)

- 1c. Soft porous paper, color deep rich blue, much darker than hard paper. F. M. Gilbert.
- 1c. Ribbed paper.
- 1c. Dot in oval to left, opposite mouth, the dot just touching color at right of white oval, on three hard and seven soft copies examined—F. M. Gilbert.
- 1c. Strip of ten, soft paper, plate No. 80, in Ackerman collection.
- 1c. The cross lining below and to right of small star at middle left blurs on some copies into a dot; in one case two distinct dots appear, one dot is clear below cross lines, and separate from them. Hard paper only shows slight blur, while soft paper shows dots.—F. M. Gilbert.
- 1. Block of four, sold Drew sale, 1925, at \$7.50.
- 2c. Soft paper. (This variety is very much doubted by the writer, despite the fact that two dealers have stated they had heard of this variety.)
- 2c. Block of 30, bottom rows, Plate No. 50, in Ackerman collection.
- 7c. Dot in top part of "7."
- 7c. Sold Ohlman sale, 1924, at \$3.60. Same, straight edge, Toaspern sale, 1925, at \$1.35.
- 7c. Strip of nine, Plate No. 119, in Ackerman collection.
- 7c. Intermediate paper.
- 12c. Dot in upper right of "2" of "12."
- 12c. "SEPCIMEN" error, sold Morgenthau sale, 1926, at \$125.00. Described as one of the two copies known, this one from the Worthington Collection. This copy has a dot in "1" of "12" and break in fifth line of upper right star.
- 15c. "SEPCIMEN" error in F. M. Gilbert collection.
- 24c. Dot in center of stars at right and left centre very faint.—F. M. Gilbert.
- 90c. Dot in oval to left of mouth.
Set, sold Bartels sale, 1922, at \$29.50. Set, sold Klein sale, 1926, at \$55.
Set proofs, normal colors on cardboard, surcharged "SPECIMEN" in red, sold Scott sale, 1924, at \$5.00.

POST OFFICE (Red Surcharge.)

- 1c. Inverted Surcharge, sold Harmer sale, 1925, at \$47.50. Previous sale record, Morgenthau, Oct. 1924, at \$56.00. (Was more than one sheet inverted? Does anyone know?)
- 1c. "SEPCIMEN" error sold Morgenthau sale at \$28.00. (Small part of design cut away at left.)
- 1c. "SEPCIMEN" error. (One pane of 100 in Ackerman collection, plate No. 43, "SEPCIMEN" error, Stamp No. 21 with No. 7 stamp normal.)
- 1c. Dot in extreme left center of white oval, touching color.
- 1c. Block of four, sold Kelleher sale, 1925, at \$3.50.
- 2c. Block of four, sold Scott sale, 1924, at \$22.00.
- 2c. Block of thirty, in Ackerman collection, shows normal stamp No. 7 and "SEPCIMEN" error in Stamp No. 21, Plate 37.
- 3c. Block of four, sold Scott sale, 1924 at \$22.50.
- 10c. Sold Ohlman sale, 1924, at \$4.60.
- 10c. "SEPCIMEN" error in Miller Collection.
- 12c. Sold Morgenthau sale, 1926, at \$6.25.
Set sold Bartels sale, June 1922, at \$33.50. Set sold Morgenthau sale, 1924, at \$65.00. Set sold Klein sale, 1926, at \$75.
Set proofs, black on cardboard, surcharged "SPECIMEN" in red, sold Scott sale, 1924, at \$5.25.

STATE (Carmine Surcharge.)

- 1c. Imperf on thin hard paper.
- 1c. Ribbed paper.
- 1c. Soft paper, ungummed, perf. 12, rated as 1881 reprints.
- 1c. Soft porous paper, color yellow green; very yellowish compared with normal.—F. M. Gilbert.
- 1c. Soft paper, vertical line in large "S" of "U S" and "T" of "CENTS" (soft as well as hard), Plate No. 55, occurring in the 4th stamp, the 14th, 24th, 34th, etc., to the bottom of the sheet.—F. M. Gilbert.
- 1c. Soft paper printings produced blurs in overprint.
- 1c. Dot in oval at left opposite lip is probably not a position dot.
- 1c. "SPEC" larger than balance of overprinted word on soft paper.
- 1c. "PE" of "SPECIMEN" larger than other letters in word. Stamp No. 95, Plate 55.
- 1c. "M" in "SPECIMEN" larger than normal—in bottom row of sheet fourth stamp, Number 94, Plate No. 55.
- 1c. First "E" in "SPECIMEN" large, in Miller Collection, from the Crawford Collection, cost \$15.00.
- 1c. Small dotted "i" in "SPECIMEN."
- 1c. Narrow "i" in "SPECIMEN"—obviously not the normal letter, possibly damaged letter.
- 1c. Block of four, soft paper, in Ackerman collection.
- 1c. Block with "SEPCIMEN" error in Ackerman collection.
- 1c. "SEPCIMEN" error, sold Morgenthau sale, 1926, at \$39.00.
- 1c. and 2c. Blocks of four, sold Kelleher sale, 1925, the lot for \$6.00.
- 1c. White and ribbed papers, showing light line running through the upper part of "S" of "U S" and through oval surrounding the bust of Franklin—A. P. Vestal. This line runs clear up to "STATE" and can be called a misplaced guide line.
- 2c. Soft porous paper.
- 2c. Dot in upper part of "2" also on "O" in "ONE."
- 2c. "SEPCIMEN" error, green, sold Morgenthau sale, 1923, at \$39.50. Same, 1924 sale, \$38.00.
- 3c. Dot in oval at left of chin, this position dot varying according to Mr. Gilbert.
- 2c. Creased paper with ink smear on "U."
- 3c. Broken "I" in "SPECIMEN."
- 3c. "N" of "SPECIMEN" one-sixteenth of an inch longer than the other letters—A. P. Vestal.
- 6c. Position dot in oval at left of mouth.
- 6c. Creased paper.
- 7c. Soft paper, claimed by J. N. Luff, 1899 who said no soft paper existed without "SPECIMEN" surcharge.
- 7c. Position dot in oval at left of chin, normal.
- 7c. Offered by F. P. Brown, 1925 at \$2.50. Also offered 10c, 12c, 30c and 90c at same prices.
- 10c. Green dot in outer frame, right.
- 24c. Sold Mozian sale, 1926, at \$5.35.
- 30c. Sold Poole sale, 1924 at \$3.60. Same, sold Voorhees sale, 1925, at \$5.60.
- 90c. Dot in left white outer margin.
- 90c. Sold Mozian sale, 1926, at \$5.35.
- \$2. Sold Scott sale, 1924, at \$76.00. Sold Morgenthau sale 1926 at \$77.00. (Figure out the original cost of the 32 sold by the Government and their value today.

\$2, \$5 and \$10. "FACSIMILE" in black above "STATE" sold Mozian sale, 1924, at \$3.10 the lot.

Set 1c to 90c offered by Fenster, 1924, at \$24.00. Same, Uptown Stamp Co., 1925, at \$37.50. Same, Klein, 1925, at \$37.50. Same, sold Doane sale, Feb. 13, 1926, at \$29.00. Same, sold Sloane sale, Feb. 1926, \$32.50. Same, sold Bartels sale, 1926, at \$29.00. Set sold Klein sale, 1926, at \$28.50.

Set proofs, 1c to 90c, green on cardboard paper, surcharged "SPECIMEN" in red, the 2c shows the double transfer, sold Scott sale, 1924 at \$5.00

Set proofs \$2.00 to \$20.00 on cardboard surcharged SPECIMEN in red, sold Scott sale, 1924, at \$12.00.

The dollar State values have been imitated by photo-lithography. These counterfeits are usually marked "Facsimile." At first these were made in Germany, it is believed, by a man named Brenner without the word "Facsimile" but the German stamp societies protested and the change was made so that no persons would be deceived. These were produced in the early '80s.

TREASURY (Blue Surcharge)

- 1c. Dot in oval at left of lip, just touching color of oval, very faint.—F. M. Gilbert.
- 2c. Arrow shows on No. 10L, No. 100L, 1R and 91R. Plate No. 42. Normal left pane of 100 in Ackerman collection.
- 2c. Dot in oval at left of mouth.
- 2c. Block of four, sold Kelleher sale, 1925, at \$6.70.
- 3c. Dot in oval at left of mouth—F. M. G.
- 6c. Dot in outer line of oval white line at left of nose—F. M. G.
- 7c. Dot in oval at right opposite nape of neck, very faint.—F. M. G. (Proven so in top five rows, all stamps, in Ackerman collection, block of 50.)
- 7c. Block of four, sold 1920, at \$7.50.
- 12c. Dot in oval at left of mouth.
- 12c. Dot in upper right of "2" in "12."
- 15c. Sold Morgenthau sale, 1926, at \$7.50.
- 15c. Dot in oval at right opposite nape of neck—F. M. G.
- 15c. Dot in "T" of "TREASURY."
- 24c. Dot in outer white margins at bottom below "N" of "CENTS." Apparently normal dot.
- 30c. Dot in oval at right opposite ear, touching inner line of oval.
- Set, sold Morgenthau sale, June, 1922, at \$42.50. Set sold Klein sale, 1926, at \$92.50.
- Set proofs, 1c to 90c normal colors, on cardboard surcharged "SPECIMEN" in black, sold Scott sale, 1924, at \$5.00.

WAR (Blue Surcharge.)

- 1c. Broken scroll above "NE" of "ONE."
- 1c. Plate No. 48 was used for printing these stamps.
- 1c. Dot in lower right of "O" in "ONE."
- 1c. Dot in oval at left opposite lip and touching inner line of oval.
- 1c. Horizontal pair, Plate No. 48, sheet margin, sold Kelleher sale, 1925, at \$2.50.
- 1c. Block of four, sold auction, 1925, at \$4.50, also \$3.60.
- 1c. "SEPCIMEN" error, sold 1924 auction at \$38.00. Same sold Morgenthau sale, 1926, at \$40.25.

- 1c. to 10c. Sold Sloane sale 1926 at \$13.10.
- 2c. Surcharged blackish blue (probably heavy inking.)
- 2c. Arrow marks on No. 10L and No. 1R.
- 2c. "SEPCIMEN" error, sold Morgenthau sale, 1923, at \$40.25.
- 2c. Block of four, sold Kelleher sale, 1925, at \$5.80.
- 2c. In Ackerman collection right pane of 100 shows "SEPCIMEN" error as Stamp No. 21, all other stamps normal, Plate No. 35.
- 2c. Creased paper.
- 7c. Sold, Ohlman sale, 1924, at \$1.50. (Who got this sleeper?)
- 7c. Block of four, perfs. touch, sold Scott sale, 1924, at \$22.50.
- 7c. Block of 20 in Ackerman collection, Plate No. 102.
- 12c. Dot in upper right of "2" in "12."
- 12c. Sold Morgenthau sale, 1926, at \$4.75 (Deep rose.)
- 15c. and 30c. Sold Sloane sale, 1926, the lot, at \$12.50.
- 24c. Creased paper, across bottom.
- 24c. Sold Morgenthau sale, 1926, at \$5.50.
- 90c. Dot outside of and to left of oval opposite mouth.
Set sold Klein sale, 1926, at \$66.00.
Set proofs, dull rose, on cardboard, surcharged "SPECIMEN" in black, sold Scott sale, 1924, at \$6.25. Set proofs in dull rose, on cardboard, each stamp surcharged "SPECIMEN" handstamped in blue, sold Scott sale, Oct. 31st, 1924, at \$6.50.

Some parties in Washington, according to the American Journal of Philately, June 20th, 1875, "seem to think vast fortunes are in the stamp business, they have a fine stock of cancelled \$20 State Department (and are likely to keep them) at \$20." E. L. Pemberton referred to this as "official jobbery and sanctioned forgery."

In closing it might be stated that Frank E. Goodwin in his booklet, United States Department Stamps (published by Mekeel's) "SPECIMEN" stamps are to be rated as worth more than a 5,000 variety collection of all countries."

Collectors who like to delve into figures, to prove philately is properly a place for the investment of funds for rainy days, should bestir themselves on the "SPECIMEN" stamps of the United States Department group. Nothing need be added to such a statement, for the facts in the figures above presented speak for themselves.

The 3c Stamp of the United States 1851-1857 Issue.

By CARROLL CHASE.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

It is really surprising how little of actual value or scientific merit has been written regarding the 3c 1851-'57 stamps. The main reason is, I suppose, the fact that the subject is so extremely complicated. What has been published has appeared both as chapters or paragraphs in books, as well as in articles in the stamp magazines. The first attempt of any account was that written by John K. Tiffany of St. Louis in his 'History of the Postage Stamps of the United States', copyrighted in 1886 and published in 1887. He devotes nine pages to the imperforate stamps and about six to the perforated varieties. It is evident that he spent

considerable time in studying the stamps, although it is equally evident that he had little or no idea as to the method of manufacture or why the various varieties of recutting etc. exist. Some years ago I had the good fortune to purchase the small handmade blank book in which he pasted his collection of these 3c stamps, showing under each his peculiar method of lettering and numbering to indicate the varieties. It is possible that what Tiffany wrote was enough to discourage other prospective specialists who figured either that the subject was too complicated or else that it had been worked out thoroughly. The basic error which he made was in figuring that the frame lines had been drawn on the plates before the stamps were rocked on by the transfer roll. This error made his conclusions invariably wrong.

On an entirely different standing is the part of the chapter on the 1851 and on the 1857 issues devoted to the 3c value in "The Postage Stamps of the United States" written by John N. Luff. This book was copyrighted in 1897 and apparently published in 1902. My appreciation of Mr. Luff's work has been noted very frequently throughout this article. I have often found it necessary to quote from his findings and I take much pleasure in testifying as to the worth of the book. Though written upward of twenty-five years ago, it is still a most excellent general history of the United States stamps. Intensive study by specialists has proved incorrect a statement here and there, but Mr. Luff's remarkable accuracy and the large amount of research that he made from original sources gave us a work which will always be truly invaluable. As for his statements regarding the 3c 1851-'57, he too, makes the error of saying that the frame lines were engraved on the plate before the designs were transferred. The following quotation has also been proved wrong to some extent, though, had he made it regarding the last twenty plates instead of all of them, it would still be approximately correct:

"Very exhaustive lists of these (frame line) varieties have been published, but, when we remember that there were twenty-eight plates of this value, each containing two hundred stamps, the hopelessness of finding or correctly placing all the varieties is at once apparent, to say nothing of the lack of interest or value in such a restoration."

Fred J. Melville of London has published two handbooks on the postage stamps of the United States—both of which mention the 3c 1851s and '57s. What he has to say is brief but quite correct as far as it goes.

In 1909 the American Philatelic Society published, as No. 1 in a series of handbooks, my monograph "On Plating 3c 1851 United States Stamps, with a Detailed Description of the Three Right Vertical Rows on the Left Pane of Plate 3 Containing the Principal Minor Varieties." This booklet, containing about forty pages of printed matter, was little more than an article on the possibility of plating the 3c 1851s. Further study has proved that some statements made, particularly regarding the number of plates used, are incorrect.

In 1909, 1917 and 1921, Eustace B. Power published what was practically three editions of a work which gave a short account of each of the United States postage stamps. What he has to say regarding the 3c 1851 and 1857 is brief, taking little more than a page of space. It is also to the point and correct.

In 1894 Henry Gremmel issued a small booklet entitled "Minor Varieties—a Description of all Minor Varieties of Postage Stamps and United States Envelopes." Crawford Capen in the preface states that it is partly his work. About three pages are devoted to the 3c 1851 and '57. They too make the error of stating that the frame lines were drawn on the plate before the design was rocked.

In 1913 Frank E. Goodwin of St. Louis wrote a handbook entitled "The 1851-1860 Issue United States Stamps." This was based on articles which had appeared serially not long before. The chapter on the 3c 1851-'57s covers about five pages, although further mention is made of these stamps in chapters entitled "Causes of Lines and Plate Varieties," "Varieties of Perforations," "Varieties of Paper", "Cancellations," etc. It is difficult to review a book such as this and confine oneself to mild language. Nothing can be said in favor of it. It contains so many errors that any collector looking for information had best leave it unread.

As far as articles in the philatelic press are concerned the first of any value of which I have a note is entitled "A United States Rarity." This was written by Dr. H. A. Davis and appeared in Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News for April 7, 1906. It noted difference between 3c 1851-'57s with and without inner lines, and also described three of the varieties found in the "Three Rows" in the left pane of Plate 3.

Sections on the 3c 1851 and the 3c 1857 are included in an article on "The 1851-'60 Issues of the United States," which appeared in the Stamp Lover from October 1913 to February 1914. Generally speaking these are concise and accurate. The author was Captain L. W. Crouch who was killed at the battle of the Somme. I may add that I believe Captain Crouch, though he died young, was on his way to become one of the greatest of philatelists.

In the March-April and May 1915 numbers of the Stamp Journal, George B. Sloane had an article entitled "Study of the 3c 1851" which though brief is very good.

In Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News for September 20, 1919 "Early Byrd", the nom de plume of a keen student, has a short article on the 3c 1851. Much useful information is contained therein.

In the August 7th and August 14th 1920 numbers of Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News Elliott Perry writes on the 3c 1851-'57. While this article contains practically no original work, it is fairly accurate and has an interesting section on cancellations.

Mr. Herman Toasperm in a recent number of the Collector's Club Philatelist gave some notes on the 3c 1851 particularly in regard to the method of mounting a collection of them. This is well illustrated and interesting.

Unless I have unwittingly overlooked some articles of importance, this about covers the ground as to what has been written on the 3c 1851-'57 stamps, excepting for notes here and there, and other short articles containing no original material.

(To be Concluded).

New Zealand Congress and Philatelic Exhibition.

By W. L. WILCOX.

This "long-looked-forward-to" function was held on 11th, 12th and 13th of March, at Dunedin, one of the chief cities, and where the great Commercial Exhibition is at present being held.

It was a huge success in every way. The Art Gallery was engaged and eight long stands of stamps were a wonderful sight for both Philatelists and the man in the street. Outstanding amongst the Exhibits were Mr. Pilcher's splendid lot of Ceylon, containing all the great rarities; Mr. Chappell's Educational Series; Mr. Father's wonderful Research Collection of the Universal Penny Stamp of the Do-

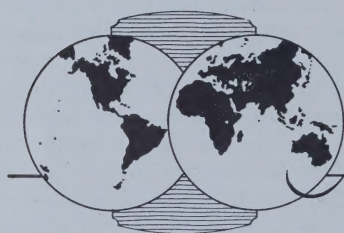
minion; Mr. M. M. Watt's Collection of the Advertisement Series of New Zealand, which also showed extraordinary patience and research. Mr. Paterson's and Mr. Walls' Collections of War and Armistice were also much admired. A host of other good things were shown, including some lovely classics of New Zealand and Australians and Islands by Messrs. Wilcox, Smith & Co.

The public supported the show in fine spirit, over 70000 visitors having passed the doorkeeper. The Committee, headed by Mr. J. McCara, President of the Dunedin Philatelic Society, made most adequate arrangements, and no hitch whatever occurred to mar the success of the venture.

Mr. A. L. Chappell, President of the New Zealand Philatelic Council, Mr. R. J. G. Collins, the world-known writer on Philatelic subjects, especially New Zealand, Sir. H. Lindo Ferguson, Sir Heaton Rhodes, and Mr. W. Ferguson, M. I. C. E., also lent valuable assistance.

The Big Commercial Exhibition continues to draw great crowds of visitors, the two million mark having been reached lately, and probably before the close over three millions of visitors will have seen the great show.

The Exhibition issue has had a great sale, and been a great advertisement for the show, although such a poor production.



Notes for the General Collector

Specialism for the General Collector.

By BILL BLOSS.

I am using this heading to give the specialists a chance to laugh at us general collectors. Last month, I stated that this department was to be conducted in the interest of the general collector, and not the specialist. Now some of the fellows will think that we have decided to change the policy in the second installment, and it will tickle them so much that they will read more of this, and may become general collectors, too. So there is madness in our method, as the poets say.

It is our belief that every collector, specialist or otherwise, should be a general collector. Nothing in general collecting prevents one from amassing two or three thousand three cent greens or studying the shifts on the stamps of Norway or plating Afghanistans. Specialistic collecting need not prevent the philatelist from making a nice general collection as well, if he is so inclined.

Because of the great quantity of foreign stamps existing to-day it is well nigh impossible for the general collector to hope to complete even one period of his collection. We believe that the general collector and specialist alike should be equipped with printed albums, in which to put one stamp of a kind as they come into their possession. The general collector so equipped makes a nice general collection in his albums. The specialist who does not discard the stamps he is bound to get which do not come within the limits of his specialty, but puts them into his general album, will wake up some day to the fact that he has made a nice general lot for himself.

Also because of the great variety of stamps existing, which makes a general collection hard to complete, practically every collector becomes partial to certain countries or issues or periods, and makes special efforts to improve his collection along the lines of his preferences. If he discards all other lines, he is making a mistake which he may regret later. If he keeps each kind that comes his way, but tries to pick up the stamps he prefers, he makes a nice collection.

The old time collector wanted only one of a kind. The modern specialist wants many of each kind, to show every kind of variation and both have fun in making their collections. The modern general collector is learning to combine the two, and supplements his printed albums with a blank album, in which he puts his shades, types, cancellations, pairs, blocks, and the host of pretty things that come his way, and are worthy of keeping. The collector who follows this system never complains of the limitations of his printed album. He knows that it shows up his rare stamps as well as his common ones. He also knows that his minor varieties are well displayed in his blank album, where he can write them up to his own liking.

Assuming that the collector decides to follow this plan, we will take up some of the interesting things that the general collector can find to supplement his collection.

The principal classes of varieties of postage stamps are paper, plate and die types, printing, color, separation, surcharge, and cancellation.

Paper varieties are not of particular importance to the general collector. Most of the printed albums distinguish between the principal varieties. In certain stamp issues, quite a range of papers can be found, but not usually.

Die and plate varieties are extremely interesting, and are of considerable importance. These may include double transfers or shifts, as well as varieties of type. Many of the latter are provided for in the printed books. Those that are not should be included in the blank album, the variety being described by illustration or description.

Printing and color varieties are popular with all collectors, and offer a great field for an interesting supplementary collection. Many very common stamps, which can be had in quantity, can be worked out in a great range of shades. Stamps which attract no particular attention of themselves will prove interesting when shaded. Here the printed albums do not usually permit much opportunity, and the collector must look to his blank album.

Separation, usually perforation varieties, are not particularly popular with collectors, since the stamps appear the same, and the difference is often hard to detect except with a gauge. Certain countries present a great opportunity for any collector so inclined to work out a great array of perforation varieties among the cheaper stamps. Lots of the cheaper Austrians, Netherlands, Scandinavians, can be so handled to make an interesting lot for little money. The collector will find much sport in looking for these, if he is so inclined, and will also find that certain perforations of most issues are very elusive and real rarities. The printed albums distinguish between different methods of separation, but do not classify the various sizes of perforation or roulette, so the collector must use his blank album.

Blocks, pairs, strips, are desirable and are rapidly becoming more popular by all collectors. Many stamps that are common in single copies are exceedingly rare in used blocks, and we advise collectors to save all used blocks they acquire. Low values are frequently rare in postally used blocks, while high values may not necessarily be so. Unused blocks make a nice side-line collection, and are things of beauty. Many are rare in the early issues, even when low priced in singles, and some of the later issues are hard to find, but owing to the increasing popular-

ity of block collecting, most unused late issues have been saved in blocks. Blocks showing varieties of type should be saved especially as they are often of great value to the specialist, since they may enable him to place the location of the variety. Here the blank album comes in handy again.

Cancellation varieties have become exceedingly popular within the last decade, and to the writer, they are a source of great interest and instruction. Much attention has been paid of late to the cancellations on United States stamps. The general collector who is wise will begin to gather up the interesting foreign cancellations which can still be had without premium in most cases. A study of cancellations is fascinating, and the collector who pays attention to some one country or group will soon learn to distinguish the large town cancellations from the rare small towns. The writer believes that the day will come, not too far off, when stamps cancelled in small towns and those bearing odd cancellations will fetch great premiums. If a 3c U. S. with "paid" or "steamboat" can be worth a hundred times its normal value, why isn't a "traveling post office" on an African stamp, or a Sudan packet-boat worth more than the same stamp cancelled from the large cities? It is, and the collector who wakes up to this fact now will begin to pick up every good cancellation that comes his way.

It is just as fascinating to collect the numbers on Dutch cancellations as the numbers on 3c greens, and many are much harder to find, yet they are usually bought for the price of the ordinary ones.

If you haven't a blank album, buy one to-day and start in making an auxiliary collection to your general collection. Select an album with a small quadrille ruled page, in preference to a large page, as in many instances you may have only one or two stamps or blocks to put on the page. The Rapkin Miniature Album is a useful book for this purpose, and can be purchased from almost any stamp dealer.

Covers and entire envelopes are often of interest. Some collectors do not like covers, as they are hard to take care of. Covers may be mounted in a photograph album or in a blank album having heavy pages, either by cutting slits in the page to insert the corners of the envelope, or by mounting with hinges. Mr. Forrest Shreve uses the unique system of cutting off diagonally the corners of a plain sealed envelope, pasting the corners on the page and slipping the cover into the four pockets thus made. Cheap manila or white envelopes without printing may be used, or a very heavy glassine envelope is useful, since it will show any part of the cover which might be covered otherwise.

The editor of this department will be very glad to hear from collectors who can supplement the ideas given in this or other articles of this department. Tell us what you collect and how you collect it. The other fellows may get some good pointers from your collection.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N. W. B.: The surcharge on your Dutch Indies official, bearing white letter D in black circle, stands for Dienst or Service.

B. G. M.: We suggest you see Gibbons foreign catalog for description of designs on your Greek stamps. Space will not permit going into detail on them. Iris is pictured on the 25 l. 1911.

F. K. G.: Too Late stamps are issued by certain countries to cover fee charged on letters posted after regular closing of the mails.

The AMERICAN PHILATELIST

Published by and in the Interest of the AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Vol. 39.

JUNE, 1926.

No. 9.

Published the First of Each Month at Federalsburg, Maryland.

Subscription Rates.

Per year, in advance	\$1.25
Single copies	.15
Membership list	5.00
Convention Proceedings	.25

Advertising Rates.

	1 Insertion.	6 Insertions.	12 Insertions.
1 Page	\$15.00	\$13.50	\$12.00
1/2 Page	\$ 9.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 7.00
1/4 Page	\$ 5.00	\$ 4.50	\$ 4.00
1/8 Page	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.00

Wants & Exchanges to Members.

Per line, single insertion, 10 cents; per line, six months, 25 cents; per line, per year, 40 cents. No change of copy. One inch display ad, single col. \$1.25 per issue.

Advertising and manuscripts submitted should be typewritten if possible.

Copy should be in Editor's hands not later than the first of each month preceding month of publication.

Right is reserved to reject any advertisements offered.

Exchanges: Please send one copy to Mr. W. R. Ricketts, 1577 Wyoming Ave., Forty Fort, Pa., for indexing.

Address all communications to

**ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor The American Philatelist,
807 Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.**

EDITOR'S COLUMN

The Membership Total of the A. P. S. goes down to 3359 as Dr. Davis has carefully weeded out, after writing them innumerable letters, the chaps who have ignored the payment of their dues. While the loss of 230 members in one month is somewhat discouraging, there is also a pleasing side to look upon. In the first place the number dropped for non-payment of dues is considerably less than last year and just take a look at the way the Secretary is shattering all records in new applications for membership. That 5000 member goal is now less than 1500 away. The number of members who have joined the "Got" club originated by Mr. Hustis now total 238, a fine improvement over the past but still leaving 3121 to be heard from. Have you won your star?

St. Helena, California, is proudly announced the first 100% A. P. S. city by G. P. Kettlewell, #2786. He says that he decided he simply had to be a member of the "Got" club and so skirmished around his home town, a place of 1500 population, in search of collectors. He found one right quickly and earned his star at once by getting the A. P. S. application signed and then looked around for more. He found there were three collectors in his town and he caused all three to sign applications to the A. P. S. and made St. Helena 100%. He says he will keep this section of California all signed up and if only a few others would do the same in their communities the goal could be advanced to 50,000 members! Anyone else claiming a 100% community?

Dealers and Publishers are also helping to boost the membership. Philatelic Gossip is giving generous space to help the Society along and Philatelic West has sent out a thousand application blanks. Among the dealers both C. E. Nickles

of Washington and F. W. Allen of Grand Forks, N. D., are making a heroic effort to interest their clients in joining the Society. Mr. Nickles is using his house organ, "Washington Stamp News," to appeal to the non-members and Mr. Allen has sent out a special circular accompanied by application blanks. We hope every A. P. S. member will voice his appreciation of the help these men and publications are giving the Society.

Collections to Be Shown at the International Stamp Exhibition next October should be entered formally as soon as possible. The Exhibition program is now complete and collectors who have not received a copy can secure one by writing Mr. Chas. Ams, 101 Park Ave., New York City. Two new classes have recently been added to the program to which we hope there will be many entrants. The first of these, Class X, provides a section solely for "Patriotic, Campaign and Historical Covers of the United States and Confederate States, Postally Used." Any worthwhile exhibit of these is bound to be one of the most interesting features of the show and will be appreciated by collector and non-collector alike. There are a number of fine collections of this character known to us and we hope every one will be entered. The other new class, a section to Class XVIII is for "Monographs or special handbooks published since October 1st, 1925." The limitation placed on the date of publication will naturally cut down the entrants materially and it is unfortunate that it was not given an earlier announcement. We trust however that more than one of the possible authors will produce a surprise entrant to represent the literary phase of collecting in this country.

Half Price Tickets to New York have been made possible by Mr. O. G. Reichelt, Chairman of the Transportation Committee for the A. P. S. Convention. Mr. Reichelt sends us the good news that if 250 members of the A. P. S. attend the Convention and Exhibition next October and take the precaution of securing a coupon from the Station agent at the point of departure that all railroad companies will grant a half price fare on the return ticket from New York. All you have to do is to notify your ticket agent or agency from which you purchase your railroad ticket to New York that you are going to attend the Convention of The American Philatelic Society and ask him to give you a Convention coupon. When you arrive at New York City the Transportation Committee will have these coupons validated and if 250 or over of the coupons are turned in showing railroad fare in excess of 67c then the railroads will accept the validated coupons as equivalent for one-half the return fare to your starting point. It is readily understood that it is highly important for EVERY A. P. S. member to ask for the coupon as the failure of any number to do so may cause a tremendous total cash loss to all attending the convention and a certain individual loss to the one that fails to attend this simple qualification. To make sure of obtaining your coupon you had best make your inquiry for it at an early date, particularly those coming from the smaller cities and if there is any hitch in getting it write immediately to Mr. O. G. Reichelt, 11310 Rockaway Boulevard, Ozone Park, New York.

The Education of Officialdom as to the needs and wants of the stamp collector by stressing the cash value of their trade with the post office is sure to prove a boomerang to the hobby. No little of the exploitation of the philatelic purse by various governments in the last few years may be traced to the tromboning of the cash value of the stamp trade in current issues to the Government Printing Offices. The wisdom that officialdom has already acquired may be observed in the handling of the recent overprints and surcharges of Malta. The stamps of this colony have been deservedly popular for many years and favored

with a veritable boom during the last twelvemonth and the present conduct of the post office officials indicates that they have shrewdly asborbed and digested the voluntary teachings of the stamp collector. There being so great a demand for the stamps of Malta a new picture set was prepared for the collectors to absorb and then because of a shortage of the 2½d value or perhaps of a realization that the collectors would rush to buy a provisional issue we are favored with a surcharged variety. This sold so well that the officials determined that it would not be a good idea when the new set arrived to have two sets on hand for revenue purposes and kindly provided the stamp collectors with another variety by overprinting 13 value of the current "Melita" set with the word "Postage" so that they would not be good for revenue purposes. The same situation came up at Gibraltar and there being no boom on for these stamps or the P. O. officials not sensing the value of the stamp trade it was decided to burn the remainders of the old series. But the Maltese were shrewder. They provided the voracious appetite of the collector with a provisional issue and when the dealer, speculator, collector mob charged the post office windows for these they provided them with SOME. Not so many however but that the high officials could be provided with sheets and sheets. Of course Mr. Collector helped this little game along and meekly, but enthusiastically and frantically, offered some \$2.50 and up for copies of the 2sh, that they were told were particularly scarce and in proportion for other values. A profit of 500% for a days work is not to be ignored by an underpaid post office official! Incidentally the general public, the non-collectors, were inconvenienced by being pushed and shoved about at the P. O. windows in trying to get stamps to use for the silly purpose of forwarding business letters. When the smoke blows over the general public will have seen the humor of the affair, the officials will purr and grin a Maltese grin and the stamp collectors will pay the piper. The publicists who have in the last few year fought so strenuously for "philatelic agencies" and new issues, who would have the Governments know that the ordinary facilities of the post are secondary to the requirements of the stamp collectors, can now credit themselves with another victory as they have been fully recognized in Malta! We also predict that the next time there are any "inverted" aeroplanes or errors of color that they will receive complete recognition at Washington and no such undignified proceeding as selling them to the ordinary and lucky collector at face value will occur.

The Greatest Auction Sale of stamps in philatelic history, that of the Ferrari collection, has been indexed by Lieut. Colonel G. S. F. Napier on behalf of The Royal Philatelic Society of London. As part of the Index the sale prices realized are given with exchange tables for each sale and title pages for binding the fourteen catalogues into three volumes. The index, comprising some ninety printed pages, will be published as soon as 100 advance subscriptions at 15sh. 6d. each are received and it is proposed to include a list of the original subscribers. The edition will be limited in number and those interested in this well worth while publication should communicate with Mr. A. C. Emerson, 41 Devonshire Place, London W. 1, England, and do so promptly as the price quoted (\$3.80) will be materially increased after the original subscriptions are in.

Courtesy is determined by no hard and fast rules but among the ordinary civilities of everyone is the acknowledgment of a personal letter. To violate this section of the unwritten code when the letter comes from a fellow member of a social or fraternal organization and is accompanied by return postage, is grossly discourteous and deserves even a harsher term. An A. P. S. member, Dr. W. I. Mitchell, recently sent out 24 letters of inquiry to fellow A. P. S. members accom-

panied by return envelopes and received exactly eight replies. Naturally the good Doctor is agrieved and suggests the Society adopt a "Code of Ethics." We are sure no printed set of rules or defined standard of conduct will have any effect on those that do not know the requirements of nice conduct and also that there is none of these in the A. P. S.—but, do let us try to be more careful and encourage correspondence between members rather than discourage it!



There He Is, that smiling countenance belongs to none other than the Editor of the "Auction Review" in special and contributor in general to the columns of the A. P. His philatelic specialties are Denmark and United States Department stamps and in this issue we publish his original study of "Department Specimen Stamps", the first comprehensive article on the subject. We know him and like him well enough to say many good things about him but yield to the authority and grace with which his buddy, fellow member of the "Hot Stove League", can describe him to you. Harry Lindquist, the able Editor of The Collectors Club Journal gives us this short pen portrait to accompany that of the photographer.

"Few philatelists are better known to collectors of the U. S. than Harry M. Konwiser. Like a meteor he burst upon the philatelic horizon and by his prolific writings has made himself a lead-

ing character. Mr. Konwiser likes nothing better than a rough and tumble controversy and in his efforts to "start something" he sometimes gets a bit vitrolitic. He has had an extensive training in the newspaper field and up to a year ago was the publisher of a number of successful trade journals. Having disposed of these for a peck of 1c British Guiana's, I believe they were numbered 13 in the catalogue, he now devotes his entire time to clipping coupons and guarding the fair name of Philatelia.

He is assistant Librarian of the Collectors Club, Member of the Royal Philatelic Society of London, contributor to all current philatelic publications and, most cherished connection of all, a member of the Hot Stove League.

He is connected with numerous professional clubs including the N. Y. Press Club, The Newark Athletic Club, the Shrine and is a sport enthusiast, no important N. Y. sporting event being complete without his presence. He is so alive and full of pep that some suspect him of being the editor, publisher and owner of the 'Shillalah', the most daring of all philatelic publications. From this and his contributions to philatelic literature you know he is and has a personality of magnetic quality."

The German Stamp Exhibition held at Frankfort a/Main, Germany, March 28th-April 5th, 1926 is reported by S. W. Hess as having been one of the most successful affairs of its kind held in recent years. The exhibits were unusually

fine and the great golden medal was awarded to Wilhelm Fischer of Wiesbaden for his magnificent collection of Old German issues. Among the foreign entrants to the competition was A. Hase of New York City, who carried off a prize for his showing of the stamps of the United States. Mr. Hess, who is one of the leading Continental dealers, reports that a number of the exhibits shown at Frankfort will probably be seen at the New York Exhibition in October.

The Ericsson Memorial Stamp was placed on sale May 29th at New York, Chicago, Minneapolis and Washington. Fifteen millions of this stamp have been printed which were issued in connection with the unveiling of the beautiful memorial erected at Washington in honor of John Ericsson, builder of the Monitor. The ceremonies were conducted in Potomac Park and the memorial unveiled by the Crown Prince of Sweden. The stamp is in upright rectangular format and bears the U. S. and Swedish shields in the upper corners, at the bottom is a base inscribed "John Ericsson Memorial" on which rests a reproduction of the statue. The stamp is a five center and the second U. S. commemorative of the month of May. Every stamp collector that studies the purpose and design of all the commemoratives of this era will become a scholar of no mean rank.

"The Shillalah," the literary stormy petrel of philately, mysterious, daring, scathing and of a merciless humor is rumored to appear again and some mayhap will be stricken with fear and trembling at the news. It is said this issue will feature a "big perf and shade man" of New York and also King of the Jestonians. We hold no brief for the anonymous scourge but imagine that a merciless expose of some questionable practices in the trade might be helpful in weeding out some undesirables. We hope the "Shillalah" will come out openly with the name or names of its publishers but even more so we hope it will be meticulously truthful and not petty.

The Microphone, a new radio newspaper published by KFRC of San Francisco, devotes considerable space in its first two issues commending the success and popularity of the stamp talks given by A. F. Merrell from this station. It is said that Mr. Merrell has started a great number of people in the hobby and that he now receives from 150 to 200 letters a week from his radio audience. 2L0, the big London station and KFRC are the only broadcasting stations sending out on the air regular talks on postage stamps and the great success attending them should encourage others to use this forceful method of indirect advertising.

Color Nomenclature, the subject of a letter by Delf Norona published in the April issue seems to be given considerable thought by collectors in the application of scientific terms for stamp colors. Mr. Carl S. Pomeroy of Riverside, California, suggests the use of "Ridgway's Color Standards and Color Nomenclature" as a reliable groundwork upon which to build a standard table for use with stamps.

REVIEWS.

NOMENCLATURE GENERALE des BUREAUX de POSTE FRANCAIS. Edited by M. Langlois and Eug. Veneziani (Published by Yvert & Tellier, Amiens, France. Price 20 Francs). The authors of this ambitious work have given us the last word in the listing of the extremely complicated numeral cancellations of France. Both the small and large numerals which appear in the familiar

"lozenge of points" cancellation (1849-76) are assigned to their proper points of origin. These numbers run, including the Bureaus in Algeria and abroad to 6449 and are subject to many transfers and substitutions. In addition to the proper placement of these numbers is given lists of the railroad cancellations, exposition and army expeditions together with much collateral information. Though written in French the information given is readily understood by the American reader and should greatly extend the interest in the early French issues among those who take a special interest in cancellations.

STAMPS AS AN INVESTMENT by R. D. MacGuffin (Published by R. D. MacGuffin, Narberth, Pa. Price \$1.50.) The author sees in all the arguments advanced for philately or rather stamp collecting as a hobby, other than the argument that "there's money in it", a mollicoddle spirit that we suspect he thinks is largely hypocritical. In this book he presents a strong and clever plea for the expansion of the hobby on the preaching that the making of a collection is a good, safe and sound investment. A tremendous amount of detailed computation has been gone into to present his thesis and his theories are worked out in systematic and workmanlike style. Catalogue quotations for the past twenty-five years have been summarized and sectionally analyzed and on the premises assumed are subjected to logical and convincing deduction. We admire a good argument and no one can gainsay the force and cleverness of the author's plea for the investment value of stamps. We recommend the book to our readers, not that we believe in its conclusions, but because it is a forceful exposition of an interesting theory, written in a fresh, novel style and provides a lively subject for debate.

Wake Up!—And Win Your Star (*)!!

The list of "star (*) members" is increasing! And at a good rate. There are already a good many who have proved their loyalty and demonstrated their hearty cooperation by getting out, getting a new member and getting into the "GOT"s.

But it is not enough. The rate at which new members are coming in will not reach "5000 by October" unless YOU do YOUR share of the work. No matter how willing the "star (*) members" may be and how hard they work they cannot do ALL the work for the rest of the 3300 odd A. P. S. members.—And, what's more, they should not be expected to.

It's a pretty poor A. P. S. who hasn't PRIDE enough in HIS society or in HIMSELF as a member and AMBITION enough to crawl out of his easy-chair and call on a fellow-collector, find out if he is an A. P. S. and if not, prove to him that he ought to be. The application is right here in this "PHILATELIST". A pencil will do the rest.

You personally may have some fault to find with the A. P. S. and the way certain things are done or not done. But it is YOUR society and YOU can change those things a little later if you're really interested enough to want them bettered, and wide awake enough to vote! But how better can you PROVE you're wide awake and have the interest of the A. P. S. at heart than by getting a new member?

Clear your conscience on that point at least! Join the "GOT"s, become a "star (*) member", clear your conscience,—all at ONE time, by sending in an application filled out, and the money! Sounds easy!—It IS easy!!

It is a whole lot easier than trying to "dynamite" some of you moss-backs loose from your philatelic lethargy and habit of, "let the others do the work. I'll 'pass' on the results later." If you don't believe it I'll trade you this job that

"Always Hustling" Wilhelm slipped onto me, right here and now!—And I'll get MY new member within a day or two also!

I am a "GOT",—and going to be one more than once too! Can YOU say as much? Is YOUR conscience clear?

That star (*) appearing before the name of each "GOT" in the next year-book is going to show everybody in the A. P. S. exactly who IS a loyal member,—and WHO IS NOT!—How is YOUR name going to appear??

Get busy. Get YOUR "star" (*) today!

R. L. HUSTIS, Rec. Comm.,

(A. P. S. #7903.)

Theodore Horton.

A. P. S. No. 6963

While attending a meeting on the evening of May 5th, 1926 of the Boy Scouts who were holding a Championship Rally at the Albany, New York, Armory, Theodore Horton was a victim of a heart attack from which he died within a half hour.

This young man, only 22 years of age, was one of the most promising of the new generation of stamp collectors. He was Secretary of the Fort Orange Stamp Club, and it was largely through his efforts that this organization has attained an active membership of forty-two.

Since 1922 Mr. Horton formed one of the best specialized U. S. collections outside of New York City, and last fall showed a collection of it, his imperforate 3c 1851's at the Montreal Exhibition, and was awarded first prize in the classes shown.

He was a careful and discriminating collector, and would have gone far in his favorite hobby.

His death is a great loss to Albany collectors and Philately in general.

Reminder Notice.

The time of the great International Exhibition to be held in New York in October, 1926, is fast drawing near. I wish to remind the members of the A. P. S. of this fact and to urge them to make their subscriptions toward the furtherance of this work at the earliest possible moment.

Let it not be said, that the membership of the A. P. S. was behind hand in supporting the greatest International Exhibition that has ever taken place in America. Make your donations or subscriptions through your local committee or if you will, directly to the Treasurer, Mr. Theodore E. Steinway, 109 West 57th St., New York City.

I am informed by the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Theodore E. Steinway, that while there has been shown a very healthy interest and substantial subscription, there is still quite a way to go before the goal is realized. Extensive plans have been adopted for publicity in the non-Philatelic Press and further plans for direct newspaper advertising during the Exhibition period, with a view to interesting the general public, have also been undertaken. All of this will be an immense benefit to Philately and will, of course, cost a lot of money.

I urge you to make your subscriptions as liberal, and as soon as you can.

Very truly yours,

A. H. WILHELM, President.

UNDER THE HAMMER

A Review of the Auctions



By HARRY M. KONWISER, Box 65, Sta. W., New York City.

Readers of this department desiring to receive prices on any particular stamps of any country should write the editor of this department at once. A personal mail report will be made a limited number of A. P. S. members on such stamps as they are specially interested in. Just a few will get this service and first come first served!

FRANK P. BROWN CO.

Boston, Mass.—Feb. 19, 1926.

1851, 5c, black town pmk., wide margins all around, extremely fine copy (\$40)	\$ 41.00
— 12c, fine o. g. copy (\$45)	10.25
1857, 24c red-lilac (52b), wonderful color, almost perfectly centered. "Perhaps the finest copy of this rarity in existence" (\$350)	305.10
— 30c (53), o. g., fine color and copy (\$20)	11.25
— 90c (54), unusually well centered, a beautiful copy altho few perfs nibbed at right (\$40)	18.50
1861, 12c (69), fine (\$11)	3.10
— 90c (72), lightly cancelled, fine copy centered to the top (\$11)	2.65
1862, 5c black-brown (76a), mint and never hinged, a beautiful copy tho centered little to the left (\$35)	24.00
— 24c lilac (78), mint and never hinged, a beauty (\$7)	12.75
1867, 10c grilled 11x13 (89), mint and never hinged. Very fine tho centered to the top (\$30)	18.75
— 15c, grilled 11x13 (91), mint and never hinged. A beautiful, fresh looking copy but centered little to the right (\$35)	32.00
1869, 15c (118), unframed. Mint and never hinged. Superb (\$35)	71.00
— 24c (120), mint and never hinged. Unusually well centered. Very fine (\$27.50)	45.00
— 30c (121), mint and never hinged. Perfectly centered. The acme of perfection (\$30)	40.10

Switzerland.

Basle, 1845, 2½r (1), cancelled by red town pmk., margins all around, fine copy of this classic (\$200)	113.00
Geneva, 1845-8, 5c (3), red cancellation, unusually fine (\$50)	22.00
— 5c (4), usual red obliteration, nice margins, good copy (\$40)	8.25
— 5c (5), dark green. Tied to piece of cover by black cancellation. Fine copy of this rare stamp (\$75)	30.50
Zurich, 1843, 6r (11), three good margins, design touched at lower right. Easily fine (\$40)	8.25
Geneva, 1848, 5c (13), black cancellation, fine margins all around, unusually fine copy (\$40)	25.75

PERCY G. DOANE

New York City—Feby. 12-13, 1926.

1869 Issue.

1c fine, black town cancel	\$ 7.75
1c beaut. centre, blue cancel	5.60
1c v. f. floral design canc.	5.25
2c v. f. horiz. apir, black oval cancel	2.25
2c fine, blue "Bellville B" canc.	2.60
3c superb, green canc.	6.25
3c, small skull and bones cancel, v. f.	15.25
3c rare "Osake, Japan" cancel, stamp close at B	10.25
3c fine copy on cover tied with the well-known Waterbury boat, a striking cancel (not to be re-soled!)	43.00
3c, variety, crack between "P" and "O"	4.60
6c fine, blue cancel	9.00
10c v. f., floral cancel	2.50
10c fine, canc. red	2.75
10c finely centered, canc. "Hiogo, Japan" in black	12.25
10c and 12c used together on cover to Spain; the 12c is off cover, 10c v. f., nicely tied (and the boys bid!)	37.00
12c splendid, black star cancel.	10.25
12c fine, purple cancel	7.25
12c v. f., target cancel	5.25
15c Type 1, v. f. "Pensacola, Fla." canc.	17.00
30c, fine colors	5.00
30c, fine canc. circle of arrowheads	8.25
90c o. g., splendid	77.50

1861, Second Engraving.

1c horiz. pair canc. with the cross cutter	9.75
1c on cover, N. Y. carrier canc. in red, superb	9.00
1c on cover from Waterbury tied on with a striking canc. of a pug-nosed man's head with odd hat and collar, the hat showing hollow letters B. F. (Bridgeport Firemen?)—"finest cancellation ever seen on this stamp"	91.00

A Few Cancellation Prices.

1851-56, 10c beautiful horiz. pair, black town cancel.	62.00
— 10c, horiz. pair, light blue cancel	26.50
1857-60, 5c brown, Type I, beaut. strip of three on cover, tied on with black town cancels, a wonderful piece	101.00
5c, vert. strip of three, v. f. each cancel with black grid	54.00
5c, vert. strip of three, very fine, each canc. with red grid	69.00
1857-60, 10c (49a) splendid copy on cover, town canc. "Fiddletown"	10.50
3c pink on cover, wonder color, tied on with green Woonsocket cancel, splendid (\$15)	35.50
3c canc. with deer in circle	26.50
3c fine, Devil with pitchfork canc. in circle, splendid example	19.50
3c on cover with cancels "Devil with pitchfork" and "West Meridien, Conn." on flap; cover stamped "advertised" and "unclaimed"	34.50

Carriers.

City Despatch Post 1842, 3c black on white, unused o. g. block with bottoms and side sheet margins, Nos. 31 to 36, 37 to 42; very fine and of great historical interest being the first stamp issued in the Western Hemisphere; rare in this condition (Block of 12)	250.00
— 1842 3c on white, fine margins and copy, canc. "Free" in rect. in red..	13.00
— 1842 3c on white on cover, red cancellation "Free" on stamp, "N Y City Despatch Post" in circle on cover, rare	27.00
Local New York 1849 2c black on red, "CC" at sides, tied on cover with black bar canc, the cover addressed to New Haven, Conn. A very attractive item and of great rarity	82.00
Local Westervelt used on small piece with 1861 3c canc. crossing both (2)	4.00
Sanitary Fair, 6 varieties, one canceled, fine	7.60
Circular (dated 1853) of Chas. M. Willard, offering sets of boxwood cancellation stamps to Postmaster with illustrations of styles in red;— odd and interesting	26.00

MAX OHLMAN

New York City—Feb. 26, 1926.

U. S. Air Mail and First Day Covers.

Airplane 1918, Wash-Phil-N. Y., 1st trip, May 15, '18 (has 27c postage, amt first intended, getting rare)	\$ 8.60
— N. Y. Phila-Wash, 24c (2), 5/25; 7/12 & (2) (16c(9/4; 10-18, very fine, 4 covers	4.70
— 1919-25, 2-16c rates, incl 16c N. Y.-Cheyenne, Wyo., 1st trip 7-1-24 also N. Y.-Chi. Democratic special 6-24 & Canada Victoria B. C. to Seattle, Wash., 1st trip 9-21-25	5.70
— 1920-25, 6 covers & 1 card, var. rates & stamp combinations, incl. comm. Chi. (2), 1st trips & Des Moines 1st trips, etc., v. f.	5.20
Shenandoah Cover, 1925, Governors' Conference, 7-4 has black Jakot & violet Shenandoah canc., v. f.	5.10
N. Y.-Bermuda, 1st trip, Via Los Angeles, Feb. 20th-25, (27c postage) getting rare	2.25
— 1925, 1st trip (Los Angeles-Bermuda) Feb. 20th, getting rare, (2c post.), v. f.	2.40
U. S.-Cuba, 1st Trip, Nov. 10th, 1920, Champion Fr. 225	6.60
— 1925, U. S.-Porto Rico via Los Angeles, 5-26 (1) -Bermuda, 2nd trip, also (1), 1st trip, Bermuda-U. S., 4-16-25, 3 covers	2.25
Trans Polar Flight via Norway, card, v. f.	1.60
German, 1924, Zeppelin Z. R. 3, maiden trip to N. Y. (Left Oct. 12, arrived Oct. 15), Time 81 hrs., 17 min., distance 5066 miles, v. f.	2.65
— — Z. R. 3, post card, v. f. as above	1.85
Monaco, 1914, 1st trip, Gotha-Monaco Air Mail, v. f., Champion Fr. 100..	2.90
Morocco, Tangier to London by Air Mail, by Steamer to N. Y.	2.00
Spain Air Mails, 5c # 401a, horiz. pr., superb o. g. (\$16)	11.00
— 1920, 10c # 402a, horiz. pr. superb o. g. (\$24)	21.25
— — 50c # 404a, horiz. pr. superb o. g. (\$15)	15.20
— — 1p # 405a, horiz. pr., superb o. g. rare (\$60)	23.00

P. M. WOLSIEFFER**Philadelphia—Feb. 24, 1926.**

Collection of 360 of 1c blue Bank Note Issues, in cloth blank album 1870-87; 8 of No. 134; Nos. 145 (37) 56 (58) 82 (114) 206 (97) 14 (46); catalog value by Scotts only \$32.58, but figuring all the varieties such as split grill, stitch wmk., plate varieties, double transfers, papers, printings, chemical, scarce black and colored cancellations, pairs, strips etc. it would easily be worth 3 or 4 times Scotts prices to a specialist; it is a good starter for some one	\$ 35.50
Collection of 972 of the 1c blue, 1871-82, various varieties in shades, cancellations, some colored, pairs, etc.; average condition as a lot; catalog value (\$55)	23.00
Collection of 1160 of the 3c green, 1870-82, inc. 78 of the "Grilled", 1 strip of 3, 13 pairs, many scarce canc. and a fair percentagle of colored cans.; a fine start if you desire to specialize	26.00
Collection of 997 of 2c No. 210, various canc, figures, characters, numerals, letters, towns and dates, some of them colored cans etc., a nice specialists lot	11.50
1902, 22 var & 17 dups (used) 1c to \$1 (face \$3.23) fine (\$19.98)	7.30
1908-19, 28 var & 3 dups 1c to 50c (face \$3.72) also Nos. 479-80 used..	7.50
1917, 5c Error, No. 505, double in v. fine 3x4 Block of 12 (\$18.50)	10.70
— "Blocks of 6" 1c & 2c o. g. fine Kansas City Roulette	6.90
1922, Vert. Pairs Nos. 567-8-9-70; horiz. pair No. 571, o. g. fine (face \$4.50) (\$6.90)	4.60
— \$2 No. 572, o. g. very fine center line Horiz. Pair (\$6)	5.00
— \$5 No. 573, very fine o. g. Horiz. Pair (\$15)	12.00
1925, 2c Norse-American No. 260, 10 sets of 5 var Position Blocks, 1 block of 8 top both Plate Nos. & blocks of 4 center line block, right, left, bottom guide line blocks, 24 stamps to each set, 240 stamps in all (face \$4.80) (\$24)	11.30
— 5c Norse No. 261, 5 sets of the 5 var Position Blocks, 24 stamps each set, 120 stamps in all (face \$6) (\$14)	9.50

DANIEL F. KELLEHER**Boston, Mass.—Feb. 26-27, 1926.**

1861, proofs on India paper, August, 1c to 90c complete	\$ 25.00
1851, 1c dark blue, type IIIa, light cancel, superb (\$25)	32.50
1857, 30c No. 53, in black, imperf on regular paper, prepared for use but not issued, altho some of them were possibly sold and used for postage, very fine, rare	60.00
1861, 90c blue, No. 72, superb, with Exp. Co. canc in blue	66.00

Confederate States.

Memphis 2c blue No. 88, slight crease, New Orleans, 2c red No. 105, close at left (\$17)	1.20
Memphis, 5c red No. 89, fine copy (\$7.50)	4.35
General Issue 1861, 5c green No. 200, fine margins and copy (\$4)	3.20
1861-62, 2c, 5c, 5c, 10c Nos. 200-203, 203b, all a little thin, but fine margins and appearance (\$37.50)	11.25
10c light blue No. 201a, fine (\$10)	6.60
10c rose No. 204, o. g., extra wide margins, fine (\$25)	18.00
1863, Ten Cents, milky blue No. 208, very fine (\$27.50)	19.50

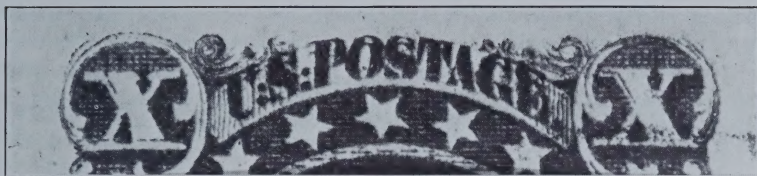


The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor!

No problem presents greater difficulty to the average stamp collector than the detection and determination of the plate variety known as a shift, shifted transfer or re-entry. In every section we find collectors straining their eyes in an effort to locate this elusive variety and the writer receives more inquiries on this subject than any other. What is a shift and how to detect it on the printed stamp seems a difficult matter to explain clearly as notwithstanding repeated explanation in the philatelic press (see A. P., Oct. 1924, June 1923), the average inquirer indicates by his questions that he does not fully understand what he is searching for. We note that as a rule the collector is under the impression that the finding of a shift is entirely a matter of eyesight, a fundamental error, for though keen eyesight is required to see some of the faint shifts the main requirement is an exact knowledge of the stamp design being studied. A shift is the reduplication of some part of the original design or perfect design as it appears on the original die so that the finished product, that is the printed stamp, shows on its face some one or more lines that would not appear on a print taken from the die itself. Briefly this is caused by the shifting or displacement of the mechanical device known as the transfer roll when entering or pressing the design on the stamp plate. These extra lines are naturally very fine and as the shift or displacement is seldom more than a hairs breadth it takes a good eye to see them but of first importance is a knowledge of what lines should appear on the plate for if that is not known how can the examiner determine what is an extra line? The discovery of the so called "major shifts", that is those of a marked character, those in which the duplicated lines are heavy and shifted or out of place to a marked degree is a relatively simple matter. Now why are they easy to detect? Simply because the extra line or lines is so out of place that anyone fairly well informed of the appearance of a normal stamp knows that the line noted is out of place, unnecessary to the design and a duplication. But where the extra line is faint and very close to the line it duplicates it requires both good eyesight and an exact knowledge of the design to discern it. Suppose you picked up a stamp, one entirely new to you, and found a border of say five fine lines at the left. Suppose the original die had only four such fine lines. Now how would you know that the stamp you were examining was an example of a shifted transfer? It would be absolutely impossible for you to so determine it and that is why you must know the normal or original design before you can determine a shift. As shifts are uncommon the average stamp will form a satisfactory basis for comparison but the ideal standard would be a die proof. We hope we have made this point clear for without this fundamental, the knowledge of the original die design, the discovery of shifts is impossible no matter how keen the eye.

Now anyone picking up a 10c U. S. 1851 that knows anything at all about the stamp would immediately recognize a stamp like the one illustrated as one of two things, either a whale of a shift or a double print. Examination of the stamp disclosing that the design is not doubled all over but only at top and bot-



tom would prove that it must be a shift as a double print always shows in all parts of the design while shifts show markedly only in parts of the design, generally at top or bottom. The illustration is made from a copy of the 10c 1851 recently discovered by E. R. Jacobs of Chicago and has created a furor in U. S. specialist circles. It is a remarkable example of a shift and opens an entirely new and undreamt of field of inquiry in connection with the study of the 10c 1851 stamp. Note the extreme doubling in the upper label, the reduplication of the outer lines of the figures X and formation of a colon after the U. and S. by reason of the duplication of the periods. The ten cent stamp of the 51 series has been a popular field for research by specialists for many years and in view of the intensive study given it Stevenson, Perry, Ashbrook and Dr. Chase it almost seems unbelievable that an unknown variety turn up at this time.

How then is this stamp to be accounted for? All the ten cent stamps issued imperforate come from Plate 1, the first stamps being issued May 4th, 1855, the next plate, No. 2, having been placed in use four years later. All stamps with complete sides, showing the three pearls are from Plate one and such stamps are to be found both imperforate and perforated and as we know that all Plate 2 stamps were perforated it is certain that if there was a Plate 3, which is unlikely, that stamps from it would be perforated and besides would not show the characteristic complete sides as do the ones from Plate one. Without a doubt therefore the newly discovered plate variety is from Plate One. The study of this plate, No. 1, has disclosed a rather good workmanship, the alignment being good and but four marked shifts appearing. Eight positions on the plate were however recut by hand to correct defective transferring and it has always been thought that this recutting or repairing as it were, had been done before any stamps were printed from the plate. It is this situation however that suggests to Mr. Jacobs a possible explanation of the new discovery. He believes that the stamp comes from one of the eight spots on the plate that were originally defectively entered and that a printing was made from the plate BEFORE recutting and the poorly entered stamps so noted. The variety illustrated being from the first state of the plate and as probably very few sheets were printed it is possible that no other copy was saved for future philatelists to worry about. It might be pointed out that this theory is not entirely satisfactory for if true we would have at least eight stamps from the first state of the plate differing markedly from the recuts that appeared on the second state of the plate. In other words this theory presupposes that students of the stamp have failed to note the seven other pre-recut positions, all of which must have had some defect or the engraver would not have bothered to recut them. It is also understood that the variety just discovered must have been burnished off the plate entirely, a new transfer made and then this transfer or re-entry as it should be called, re-cut.

We are more inclined to the opinion that this new variety comes from either Plate positions #1 or #2 as both these positions show a misplaced transfer which we always did believe came about through a re-entry. It will be noted from the illustration that the new variety is an "A" relief so that it properly could come from the top row and one of the positions which were afterwards re-

entered with "B" reliefs. This theory is open to the same objection as that of Mr. Jacobs but slightly less so as it only leaves two other positions unaccounted for in the "first state" instead of seven. Now who can advance a better theory or still better, show us a duplicate of the illustrated stamp? You can't miss finding it if you have it, look for the colons after U: and S: and the bottom label will be found with a heavy line through the words ten cents.

Harry Konwiser shows us a peculiar cover emanating from the U. S. Treasury Department at Washington. It bears the usual frank "Official Business" and was sent and registered free of postage. In addition it bears a three cent stamp alongside which is marked "Return Receipt Requested" which suggests the curious anomaly of free postage to the Gov't departments with the technical provision that it applies only to outgoing mail and not return. Has anyone else noted this odd deviation from free use of the mails by Government officials?

Mr. Schmalzriedt who article on the stamps of the 70 issue printed on silk fibre paper was published in the last issue states that since writing the article he has discovered some of the grilled stamps printed by the National Bank Note Company on this same paper. He has in his collection copies of the 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 and 12 cent values and says he has seen the 10 cent. He says the 2, 3 and 7 cent seem relatively scarce but that the other values noted are about as frequent on this as the normal paper. He would like to hear from collectors having the higher values on silk thread paper.



By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

UNITED STATES. We are indebted to Mrs. Manning, Malcolm Ganser and Eugene Klein for first day covers of the new U. S. 2c stamp issued to commemorate the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. Three hundred millions of this stamp are to be placed on sale in all parts of the country and the design featuring the Liberty Bell is by now familiar to all U. S. collectors. To forestall any inquiries from abroad we might note that the plates from which these stamps are printed are not examples of "cracked" plates. The crack is in the bell.

AZORES. R. Roberts reports two additional values of the current Ceres type of Portugal overprinted "Acores" in black for use in this colony. 96c red and E 2.40 grey green.

BULGARIA. A new oblong pictorial of the value of 50 stotinki (black) has been issued. It bears a picture of the Sofia Cathedral showing the damage wrought

to this imposing edifice by a bomb thrown last year during the Communistic uprising. The design marks a new departure in stamp propaganda. It is also reported that the current 1 L. with portrait of the King has been redrawn by a change in the military orders on the Kings uniform.

BELGIUM. Mr. Henry Hooreman shows us a new value that was placed on sale on May 1st, 2c. olive green. He also advises that the 1 and 3c stamps of this series have been withdrawn.

DENMARK. Messrs. A. E. Pade, C. Lerche, Lauritz Petersen, Eugene Klein and W. T. Wilson have all contributed information and examples of the recent surcharges issued account the readjustment of the Danish exchange which has gone to practically the pre-war par and which consequently called for an adjustment of the postal rates. It is expected that during this summer or next fall a complete new set will be issued and in the meantime, both to save expense and to take care of present exchange fluctuation, the current stamps are to be surcharged with new values. We quote from Mr. Petersen's letter:—"Several post rates were reduced April 1st, the rate for local postcards from 8 to 7 ore, for inland post cards from 15 to 12 ore, which is still the highest postcard rate in the world. We still pay 20 ore for an inland letter. To provide stamps for the 7 and 12 ore rates the following provisionals have been placed on sale. 7 ore on 27 ore bi-colored (Scott #125) and 7 ore on the 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15 and 20 ore Official stamps (Scotts #317, 319, 320, 321, 323, 324 and 326) a total of 8 different 7 ore stamps and also a 12 ore on the 15 ore violet (Scott #91)." The overprint on the foregoing eight varieties is in black and Mr. Pade shows us also the 7 ore surcharge in blue on the 8 ore grey, numeral type and a 20 ore on the 30 ore yellow, King Christian X type and 20 ore on the 40 ore of the same type. This makes a total to date of eleven provisionals some of which are destined to become scarce stamps as some have been overprinted in limited quantities. It is said that only 600 stamps were printed of the 7 ore on the 5 ore green Official as this was not intended for overprinting and a few sheets got in by mistake. While all our Danish friends agree that this series of provisionals is to be regretted from the stamp collectors point of view it seems quite certain that they are legitimate and not created for collectors.

EGYPT. R. Roberts shows a pretty air mail stamp designed for use on the Alexandria-Bagdad route, the design in a horizontal rectangle showing a flying airplane over the delta of the Nile. 27 mill. violet, perf. 13½, printed in sheets of 50.

GERMANY. The new air mail stamps which take the place of the clothes peg bird of the former type have been issued in 7 values of one type after the design of Prof. Hadank. This is notwithstanding a rather sickly looking eagle for the central motif a fairly attractive design as it has the advantage of simplicity. The values are 5pf green, 10pf red, 20pf blue, 50pf orange brown, 1 Mark black and pink, 2 mark black and blue and 3 mark black and green. All perf. 14 and on chicken wire watermarked paper.

R. ROBERTS

Dealer in Rare Stamps & Importer of
New Issues.

430 Strand, W. C. 2

London, England

NEW ISSUE SERVICE

OF BRITISH COLONIAL & FOREIGN.

"Everything I Get, My Subscribers Get"

Fine Stock of All Issues & Rarities
Always on Hand.

I Mail Full Particulars on Application.

HUNGARY. S. Kelen shows us examples of the first stamps of a new series in two designs. The low values, 4, 8, 16, 20, 32, 40, 50, 80 filler are produced by the offset printing process and the high values, 1, 2 and 5 Pengo, are engraved. A change has been made in the Hungarian coinage in which 100 filler equal 1 Pengo equivalent to 12,500 crowns. The designs are by Franz Helbing, the low values featuring St. Stephen's crown with the imperial sceptre, the 32 and 40 filler a view of the Royal Palace at Budapest. We have not seen the high values but understand they will be of different design. In addition to the postage set there has also been issued a new set of postage dues in the new currency in a simple numeral type.

ITALY. R. Roberts notifies us that the color of the current 20c has been changed to green.

LUXEMBURG. H. Hooreman shows a color change, the 5c arms type now in lilac, and the same stamp overprinted "Official" for government service use.

MALTA. The new definitive series was placed on sale April 6th consisting of eight values as follows:

Kings head design with shield of Malta—

¼ d brown

4d black and red

4½ d violet and buff.

Larger stamps of various designs, engraved on copper.

1 shilling black (Malta Harbor)

1/6 sh. black and green (St. Publius)

2sh. black and purple (Notabile, ancient capital)

2/6sh. red and black (Gozo boat)

3sh. black and blue (Valletta with view of Harbor)

All Script watermark, the penny values perf. 14½x14 and the shilling values perf. 12.

The complete "Melita" type set of 14 values was overprinted "Postage" and placed on sale April 1st. The 4d and 2sh values were almost immediately sold out and the other values disposed of within two weeks. This set is a rank speculation and collectors will probably be exercising good judgment to avoid buying them at the fancy prices now asked. Several years hence they will reach their true level.

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PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to L. R. Saunders, Precancel Editor, 1124 First St. S. W., Mason City, Iowa.

The complete plating of the San Francisco broken items is not ready for this department so I beg your overlooking my promise to publish it this month. 5000?

The precancels made at Washington are receiving attention that only the 2c Hardings can pass. Seldom has there been an issue that hasn't received a name accepted by all. The term "BP" will always remain and be the most popular with which to designate the Bureau Precancels printed at Washington.

One firm considers "Washington Prints" the proper term while another publisher thinks the term that is finally used should not contain the word "precancel." On that point these two seem to agree. But why think the mere term "precancel" is going to scare away any possible new collectors? This issue is a precancel one just as much as any other and is certainly a more desirable one than many others that bear the name "precancels" and are very popular with the collectors.

When it was announced that the Government intended handling a certain amount of the precancels there was the immediate relief that no forgery, speculation or other crooked work could enter into the game. Time has shown that such is not the case. Coils have been made by trimming the top and bottom of all perf. items. Mr. Mitchell, probably the best informed collector on BPs, discovered the misrepresentation when he was offered coils from cities he knew from authentic sources did not issue any BP coils. Since then the Denver 1½c coil has been issued but the following have not, just the fakes are available and anyone receiving such for sale or exchange would do good in turning them over to Dr. Mitchell, or myself and I'll take it up with him. Louisville, New Orleans, Baltimore, Lincoln, Harrisburg and Springfield, Ohio. The measuring of doubtful items will immediately show if the stamp is what it appears to be—the COIL stamp has the design ½ mm. wider from side to side and ½ mm. narrower from top to bottom. This is the absolute and specific test—coils cannot be faked by trimming all perforate items.

Several newly reported towns have been questioned and until the time that the items are seen they will not be recognized as legitimate BPs—Miami, Fla. and Kokomo, Ind., the 2c coil from Brooklyn are the ones needing verification. Last OK items to be added are 1½c coil Denver, ord. 3 and 10 and 1½c coil from Bridgeport, Conn., 1½c coil Wilmington, Del., 3c coil from the national capitol, Schuylerville, N. Y. 1½c coil, and 3c ord. from Providence, R. I. Houston, Texas recently received the 3 and 5 ord. This type is somewhat confusing owing to its similarity to the new electro plate now being used. On the BP the state name is abbreviated—TEX.—on the electro it is TEXAS.

A few observations passed on to me by Dr. Mitchell will prove of interest to all BP collectors. In the many hundreds of BPs he has examined he has seen but

3 Portland, Maine 1c coils and this leads him to name it as the "rarest." All the Liberty, Mo. BPs are scarce and the "La Crosse coil 1½ is not common." The 1c coils from Wilkes Barre and Manville are rare items and will command a good price. The two types from St. Louis cause some trouble and it was at first believed the ST. type would be scarce—but it is not. The 2c ord. from St. L. does not exist in the SAINT type, the ST type being issued in amounts sufficient to supply all needs. It will be interesting to see if the SAINT type will be used when the supply is exhausted or if the ST will again be used.

Morgantown, West Virginia used the ½ and 1½ during holidays—this in U53—and of the former not more than 1000 were issued and used—watch for 'em. And at the same time watch for that NEW MEMBER.

The College Park, Md. Hardings were given a couple black eyes by well intending but either non-informed or mis-informed persons. ALL 2c Hardings from CP are absolutely genuine and legitimate—used by one permit and no clauses of the postal laws have been violated by their use. This item comes in blue ink N and I on perf. 11; blue N on perf. 10; and black N on perf. 11. All have been received on cover so there is no room for doubt. S. B. Shaw has gone to the bother of several visits to the postmaster to verify this issue and everything mentioned is backed by these two gentlemen regardless of what has been printed in other stamp papers. Black was tried and did not suit the PM—blue was then used and the few trial blacks are scarce, and the RP in blue are very scarce, there being fewer of these than any other variety issued.

It is such information that Mr. Shaw has given, and there are others who'll have their finding made public as soon as my space will permit, that will prove to the rest of the collecting fraternity that Precancels are not to be despised and put aside. The Big Show in New York during October will PROVE I am correct. So get your MEMBER now—and have him get a member also. Send for blanks.

The Standard Precancel Catalog for 1926 will appear between June 15th and 30th. Forms for press close May 15th. Book your orders early to receive yours from first run. Sometime very soon there will also be issued the Bureau Print check and price list from the Gossip press. Early booking is suggested again as the first edition is of a limited number to see if the collectors really do want such a list. I will be glad to handle any orders sent in—25c per copy.

My material is stacking—all will be given you as soon as possible. In the meantime there may be some emergency such as getting that member, and then another, and something of some general issue and interest—in that case only will anything be set aside for more recent arrivals. FIVE THOUSAND—NEW YORK—OCTOBER.

BOSTON AUCTIONS

In 1896 I conducted the first Public Auction of Postage Stamps ever held in Boston. Since then I have conducted 338—with a three year period of abeyance from 1917-20. I make no promises other than a square deal, but I can offer you.

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The Air Mail



Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to George W. Angers, P. O. Box 412, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

CONTRACT AIR MAIL SERVICE ESTABLISHED.

Effective May 12, 1926, contract air mail service will be established over route C. A. M. No. 3,—Chicago, Ill., via Moline, Ill., St. Joseph and Kansas City, Mo., Wichita, Kans., Oklahoma City, Okla., and Fort Worth, Tex., to Dallas, Tex., a distance each way of 987 miles.

On April 1, 1926, contract air mail service was established over part of route C. A. M. No. 10, from Jacksonville, Fla., via Tampa and Fort Myers to Miami, Fla., and return, a total distance each way of 468 miles.

On April 6, 1926, contract Air Mail Service was established over route C. A. M. No. 5, from Elko, Nev., via Boise, Idaho, to Pasco, Wash., and return.

On April 15, 1926, contract Air Mail Service was established over route C. A. M. No. 2, from Chicago, Ill., via Peoria and Springfield, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo., and return, a distance each way of 278 miles.

On April 17, 1926, contract Air Mail Service was established over route C. A. M. No. 4, from Salt Lake City, Utah, via Las Vegas, Nev., to Los Angeles, Calif., and return, a distance each way of 600 miles.

The department is to-day forwarding to postmasters concerned copies of an advertisement and blank forms inviting proposals for the operation of a contract air mail route from Cleveland, by Akron, Columbus, Dayton, and Cincinnati, Ohio, to Louisville, Ky., and return.

AIR POST STAMPS.

(From Scott's Monthly Journal.)

In the American Philatelist for February, 1926, we read: "England to Australia—Ross Smith Flight.—A Discovery," etc.

As editor of the Scott Catalogue, I am interested in the statement that the Ross Smith label is to be listed in that catalogue as a government postage stamp. It is our intention to list all government issues of stamps for the payment of postage, including those especially prepared for the franking of letters despatched by aeroplane. But we do not intend to recognize any stamps that are not government issues. We are well aware that private enterprises have successfully transported letters in various parts of the world and that some of them have, with government sanction, issued stamps for the franking of letters. These companies have

rendered valuable aid to commerce and their stamps are of interest to collectors of air post stamps. But, whatever their merit, they cannot properly be given place in a catalogue of government postal issues.

Referring to the recognized authority, Champion's "Catalogue of Air Post Stamps," what do we find about the Ross Smith stamp? First, it is listed in the second section of this catalogue, that devoted to "Semi-Official Stamps." The illustration of the label shows that it lacks two things that we expect to find on postage stamps; i. e., the word "Postage" and an indication of value.

Mr. Champion gives the following history of the flight and the label:

"Sir Ross Smith left Hounslow (England) on November 12, 1919, taking mail consisting of 320 covers. He touched Port Darwin (Northern Territory of Australia) on December 10; and reached Melbourne February 26, 1920, the letters were taken out of the bag they were in; the vignette shown above affixed, which was obliterated with an oval cachet bearing the inscription: 'First Aerial Mail Great Britain to Australia.—Received—date.'—These letters, placed in official envelopes, were then forwarded to the addressees."

From this it is quite evident that the so-called Ross Smith stamps are merely labels. They were not affixed to the letters before the commencement of the flight, to indicate prepaid postage. They even did not accompany the letters on the flight but were attached to them after the aeroplane had reached Melbourne and the flight been completed. They merely announce the flight. The same information is better supplied by the "arrival" postmark, since the latter includes the date.

We do not question the interest and value of the Ross Smith label but we fail to see that it has any claim to listing as a government postage stamps.—J.N.L.

THE ROMANCE OF THE AIR.

The advancement of aviation in the past decade, and particularly the development of the airplane as a mail carrier, has developed a new phase of an old hobby, and one which seems destined to become more popular. This is known as aero-philately, or the collection of letters carried by air mails.

Air mails started many years ago when the airplane was in its infancy and was used principally for a stunt attraction at fairs and similar places. In these days small amounts of mail were carried for short distances as an added attraction, but this phase of postal activity has rapidly grown, until today in our own country there are regularly established routes. In addition to these, mail has been carried tremendous distances, notably across the Atlantic on at least two occasions and in one flight from England to Australia. The collection of covers representing these flights from the pioneer days on has made a very interesting hobby, principally since it represented a very important historical development, unfolding before the very eyes of the collector.

There have been so many collectors who have interested themselves in aero-philately, that many organizations have sprung up. In our own country one of the first of these was started in the very early days and within the last couple of years has been reorganized and revived as the Aero Philatelic Society of America. This organization, which is growing by leaps and bounds, is designed to bring together those interested in a way that will mutually benefit them. A monthly publication is issued, bringing out all of the latest information pertaining to air mails, and is also getting together a complete history of this service from its early days. There is also a purchase and exchange feature enabling the members to easily increase their holdings. For further information, address the Secretary, George W. Angers, P. O. Box 412, Springfield, Mass.

SURREPTITIOUS REMOVAL OF POSTAGE STAMPS FROM MAIL IN TRANSIT.

(The Postal Bulletin, April 15, 1926.)

Notwithstanding previous warnings against the removal of postage stamps from matter while in the mails, the practice has not been stopped. A number of instances have just come to attention where the stamps affixed to letters sent by air mail on first flights over contract air mail routes were removed, apparently by employees interested in philatelic work or who sell the stamps to philatelists.

Thousands of letters are sent by air mail, particularly on first flights over new routes, merely in order to obtain the envelopes with attached stamps for their philatelic or historical value. The department desires to cooperate with persons interested in this work, not only because of the pleasure and satisfaction they get out of it, but for the reason that the business increases the postal revenues and is quite profitable.

The unlawful removal of stamps from mail, whether foreign or domestic, and regardless of the manner in which the mail is sent, will not be tolerated. The penal statute, embodied in section 522, Postal Laws and Regulations, makes it an offense punishable by a fine or imprisonment, or both, to remove postage stamps from mail. All instances coming to attention will be thoroughly investigated with the view of taking such action against the guilty parties as will lead to the application of the penalty prescribed by law for such offense.

THE PRACTICE MUST BE STOPPED. Let all concerned cooperate in eliminating the abuse and thus maintain the integrity of the postal service.

HARRY S. NEW, Postmaster General.

SIAM FIRST EXPERIMENTAL RETURN FLIGHT—CHANDHABURI-BANGKOK.

We are now able to state definitely that the return trip between Chandhaburi and Bangkok took place on the 26th February, 1919, and that letters and cards, etc., were specially obliterated with the "Garuda" air cancellation with similar Receiving postmark. This has been confirmed by the Secretary of the Post and Telegraph Department who has gone over carefully through the records and has verified the date of cancellation as shown on the Chandhaburi-Bangkok cover we sent him for his examination and confirmation. This first experimental return flight was made by a military aeroplane under military direction. Genuine flown pieces are extremely rare because up till now very few have come to light. The quantity carried must be very negligible and the majority of which we are of emphatic opinion has been unknowingly destroyed.—(Contributed by the Oriental Stamp Co., Bangkok, Siam.)

A RECORD OF THE FIRST FLIGHTS ON ROUTE C. A. M. No. 5.

Pasco, Wash., to Elko, Nevada, via Boise, Idaho.

By E. J. NEWCOMER.

First flight, Eastbound. Covers are machine cancelled "Pasco, Wash., April 6, 1926, 5:30 A. M.," and also handstamped with the usual First Flight stamp dated the same. Mail left the post office in the old stagecoach that used to carry mail from Spokane to Pasco before the railroads came, and was loaded on the plane at 6 a. m. Plane left at 6:22 a. m., Pacific Time, arriving at Boise at 10:10 a. m., Mountain Time. Covers addressed to Boise are backstamped "April 6, 10:30 a. m." Plane left Boise at 10:58 a. m., covers mailed from Boise being handstamped with first flight stamp dated "April 6, 8:15 a. m." Arrived at Elko

at 12:38 p. m., Pacific Time, covers addressed to Elko being backstamped "April 6, 12:30 p. m." Covers sent to points beyond Elko by air are not backstamped there, since they were put in separate pouches at Pasco and were evidently not handled by the Elko Post Office. They may or may not be backstamped at the airmail destination.

First Flight, Westbound. Covers mailed at Elko are machine cancelled "Elko, Nevada, April 6, 1926, 12:30 p. m." and also bear the first flight handstamp dated "April 6, 1:00 P. M." As the transcontinental airmail was late, the plane did not leave Elko until 4 p. m. At 6:15 p. m. it was forced to land in southeastern Oregon in a storm. Fortunately the pilot was able to pick a good landing place on a ranch. On April 7 he took the mail by auto to Jordan Valley, Ore., and on April 8 took it to Boise by stage. Covers addressed to Boise are backstamped "April 8, 7:30 p. m." Mail going to Pasco left Boise by plane the morning of April 9, and is backstamped at Pasco "April 9, 11:30 a. m."

First Flight, Boise to Pasco. Covers for the first flight from Boise to Pasco are cancelled with the first flight handstamp dated "April 6, 3:15 p. m." This handstamp was used at Boise for cancelling the stamps, the machine not being used. Since the plane from Elko did not arrive at Boise April 6, and no pilot was available there, this mail was not despatched on that date. On April 7, a commercial pilot took this mail to Pasco, leaving Boise at 9:00 a. m. and arriving at Pasco about 11:30. This mail is backstamped at Pasco "April 7, 12.30 p. m."

Aside from these flights, a second lot of mail started from Pasco at noon April 7, but the plane had to land at LaGrande, Ore. at 1:15 p. m., and the mail went on by train. Owing to these and other mishaps, the contractor has been forced to discontinue the service until he can get his equipment in good shape. He started the service with only four of the six planes ordered having been delivered from the manufacturer, and within two days, three of these were out of commission.

NEW ISSUES.

CANADA.

New Airmail Service and Label.

An interesting vignette has just appeared for use on the new Rouyn Goldfield air-mail service. It is sanctioned by the Post Office Department. The inscription, printed in red on a yellow groundwork, reads: "Jack V. Elliott Air Service. First Red Lake Aerial Mail, 1926." No denomination of value is shown, but the face value is 25c. It is perforated and gummed, and was produced in panes of eight, in two horizontal rows of four.—(Francis J. Field.)

EGYPT.

A 27 millimemes, deep violet airmail stamp was issued on March 10th. The stamp is printed in sheets of 50 stamps with control "A. 25" Watermark Multiple Crown over Arabic F.

GERMANY.

Mr. Hans Ueberall informs us of a new series of Airmail stamps recently issued by the Post Office Department. The values are as follows:—5pf green, 10pf red, 20pf blue, 50pf orange, 1M rose, 2M blue, 3M green.

The new stamps have the inscription "Deutsche" to the left and "Luftpost" to the right. In the centre is an eagle ascending from the summit of a rock. Mr. Ueberall also submits a new 15pf Airmail card, the color being violet. The air-

mail stamps now in circulation will be withdrawn from sale on March 31st, but will have postal value up to the end of June, 1926.

URUGUAY.

Mr. Francis J. Field reports the following stamps:

Air adhesives, for use on the reopened Montevideo-Buenos Aires service. Flying sea bird and inscription "Uruguay Correo Aereo." Size $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{8}$. Imperf. 6c blue, 10c red, 20c green.

BOSTON-NEW YORK CONTRACT AIR MAIL T OSTAART THE 1ST OF JULY.

May 7, 1926. The Boston-New York Air Mail Service will begin on July 1st, J. T. Trippe, managing director of the Colonial Air Transport, Inc., announced today. The first flight, he said, will start from Boston at 6 P. M. on Thursday, July 1, stop at Hartford at 7:15 and arrive at the airport in Hasbrouch Heights, N. J., at 8:15. Western mail that is carried will be hurried to the transcontinental air mail plane. At 6:30 o'clock on July 2 a mail and express plane will start from New York for Boston.

POLISH AIR SERVICES.

The Polska Linga Lotnicza sends us the following particulars of mails carried on first trips, bearing the cachet of the Society:—

Warsaw-Copenhagen	136 letters.
Vienna-Warsaw	181 "
Cracow-Vienna	196 "
Warsaw-Vienna	207 "
Vienna-Cracow	198 "
Warsaw-Bucarest	250 "
Lwow-Bucarest	78 "

SOCIETY



ITEMS

HOUSTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY, Lone Star Branch No. 69, held its monthly meeting Tuesday evening April 27th, 919 Texas Avenue, with 14 members present.

Mr. A. H. Schumacher gave a very interesting talk on Confederate Locals that have passed through his hands. A long list of these famous stamps of the Lost Cause have been discovered by Mr. Schumacher, among them being Gonzales, Goliad, Independence, the new discovered Beaumont local and many others which now command a very high price and now are no doubt in the collections of some Eastern collector. The talk was very much enjoyed by all of the members, the talk being illustrated by original photos of the stamps mentioned.

At this meeting plans were made to attend the yearly meeting of the Texas Philatelic Society to be held in Galveston, Texas, May 15th to 17th inclusive. The next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, May 25th at which meeting Mr. J. A. C. Wilson will give a talk on some of the rarer match stamps.

—R. E. CHEEK, Sec.-Treas.

THE BEAVER STAMP SOCIETY of Portland, Ore., held its regular monthly meeting on April 20th. A very enthusiastic bunch of twenty-five or thirty members gave proof that our gatherings maintain the interest of the active philatelist. The meetings are certainly worth while, and it is hoped that any stamp collector who may be in this city on the third Tuesday of the month will take advantage of a very cordial invitation to visit us. Meetings are held in the Oregon Building where a room is donated for our use by the Chamber of Commerce.—A. H. LO-MAX, Publicity Manager.

ALLENTOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY, Branch No. 60. The third annual banquet of this club was held at The Hotel Allen on the evening of May seventh. All the members of the club were present and many visitors came from other cities. After a fine chicken dinner, addresses were made by the Rev. John B. Stoudt, Captain Aaron E. Carpenter of Philadelphia, Werner O. Staeb of Rutherford, N. J. and Charles A. Rebber. There was a fine exhibition of stamps on display including the magnificent collection of pre-stamp covers formed by W. W. MacLaren of Cleveland, Ohio. One of the interested guests of this meeting was the oldest stamp dealer in America, E. T. Parker of Bethlehem, Pa., who is now in his 88th year.—ELMER FORSBLOOM, Secretary, Allentown, Pa.

UTICA STAMP CLUB, Utica, N. Y. Branch 66. The sixth annual banquet of the club was held Monday evening, April 28th, at the Masonic Temple. After the dinner a stamp exhibition was held and handsome prizes were awarded the winning displays. The Club has had a very successful season and is strongly active in recruiting new members for the A. P. S. There are now thirteen A. P. S. members in Utica with two more applications pending.—W. J. B. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF PITTSBURGH, Life Branch No. 2.—The 259th meeting was held on the evening of April 16th. After the regular business, our usual spirited auction was held and the entertainment for the evening was furnished by Dr. Kenneth M. Day. "British North America" and "The West Indies" was the Doctor's choice for this occasion. After telling us where Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and New Brunswick were located, a tirade on the postal history followed and then the actual bits of paper were shown and commented on.

The Doctor, being a surgeon of note, proved to us that he could dissect his stamps with that same degree of finesse as he does his patients. One of our members was so pleased with his showing that he sold the Doctor his collection of Canada, then and there, and we all went home happy.

The 260th meeting was held on the evening of April 20th. Two new members were admitted. Mr. DeSio gave a very interesting exhibit of the early imperfs of a few choice countries, a number of these being in blocks or strips and the outstanding country, France, contained many choice items.

It was decided to hold a special meeting on the 1st of June, preceeded by a supper, on which occasion plans are to be made for permanent quarters. We

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S. KELEN

Arany Janos-Ucca 1,

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY.

wonder why Pittsburgh is neglected by the dealers??? We believe there is a splendid opportunity for some dealer to establish a branch office here—the field is ripe—collectors are ready to support same. There are hundreds of beginners who need some incentive and we feel that Philately in Pittsburgh can be promoted upon a much larger scale. We invite the attention to same.—JUSTUS M. STAHN, Secretary.

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The 434th meeting and Annual Banquet was held at the Hotel Clift, fifty-one members being present and President Walker presided. The result of the election of officers for the ensuing year was announced as follows: H. D. Walker, President; C. M. Hackmeier, Vice President; Wm. Crocker, 2nd Vice President; H. C. Marcus, Secretary-Treasurer, and Ross O'Shaughnessy, Librarian.

The dinner was a huge success and the hotel management informed us that they had never seen a large quantity of pork and beans, hot-dogs, near-beer and similar things eaten by any such gathering.

Through the course of the dinner the members indulged in dancing which was enjoyed by even the older members who were not quite as light on their feet as the younger ones. Upon clearing the tables a gambling hall was disclosed and the members vigorously attacked the Roulette and Black Jack games. It has been reported that some lost as much as 15c in trying to break the bank. As a result of this vigorous attack the Permanent Fund was enlarged by almost \$3.00. Everyone seemed to have a good time.

The 435th Meeting was held at the Mechanic's Library on February 17th, Mr. Hackmeier in the chair, there being present twenty-five members. It was regularly moved and seconded that the appropriation of the funds of the Pacific Philatelic Society held by the Northern California members be turned over to Mr. Steinway of New York as a donation to the New York Exhibition.

The Society having outgrown its present rooms, the Chair appointed Mr. Doscher as a committee of one to investigate new rooms. Mr. Chidlaw, assisted by Mr. George of the Schmidt Lithographing Company, gave a very complete talk on paper and paper manufacturing as appertaining to the stamp lovers. Their explanation of manufacture cleared up many points on the varieties, and their explanation of technology was enjoyed by the members.

Mr. Wilhelm exhibited his wonderful collection of United States blocks, which was well received.

The 436th Meeting of the Pacific Philatelic Society was held on March 17th at the Mechanics' Library, President Walker in the chair, there being twenty-one members present.

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Mr. Doscher reported that he had investigated rooms and had passed on the Assembly Hall of the Pacific Buliding as a most favorable and suitable place. The Chair appointed a committee of four to view these rooms and it was passed that temporarily we would move to these quarters until more satisfactory arrangements could be made.

Through the courtesy of Mr. MacLaren of Cleveland his wonderful collection of covers before stamps was shown. A unanimous vote of thanks was passed and a committee was appointed to so notify Mr. MacLaren.

This being St. Patrick's Day Mr. O'Shaughnessy showed a complete collection of the stamps of Ireland and Mr. Perry showed a well arranged collection of Ireland and English Colonials.

The 437th Meeting was held on Thursday, April 22nd at the new temporary club rooms at the Pacific Building with President Walker in the chair, twenty members and four guests being present.

About fifteen collections or pages from collections were shown by the members, these collections being of their favorite stamps. The exhibit was too large for the Secretary to make a complete report, but he was much impressed by the showing of Dr. Brasch of a complete collection of Hanover, well mounted and written up.

Mr. Perry moved, seconded by Dr. Brasch, that Mr. O'Shaughnessy be commemorated on risking his life and that of his assistants in capturing the thieves who stole the stamps recently advertised by Mr. Poole of Los Angeles as having been stolen from that locality. Vote was unanimously carried.—HENRY C. MARCUS, Secretary.

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REPORT *of the*

SECRETARY

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 9.

May 1, 1926.

Applications Pending.

Beozley, Louis
 Rehquate, W.
 Shoudy, W. E.
 Slack, Fred
 Young, C. L.
 Agresar, Jos. M.
 Allers, Willard
 Anderson, H. T.
 Aull, Wm. J.
 Anthony, Arthur H.
 Armstrong, Elmer J.
 Baldinger, Allan M.
 Baxter, Harold C.
 Blair, W. A.
 Brock, Chas. Jr.
 Burke, H. J.
 Callery, Jos. S.
 Cate, Roland W.
 Clark, Edw. S.
 Cooney, Frank V.
 Dickson, R. R.
 Dixon, Kenneth B.
 Emery, Dr. Claude E.
 Ewin, Jno. H.
 Gamula, Peter
 Ganey, Merlin P.
 Gaskell, Chester W.
 Gibson, Leon E.
 Golder, Stephen
 Green, Harold W.
 Hendry, Laurence T.
 Hippchen, A.

Hollister, Edw. H.
 Holm, C. A. W.
 Hornbeck, Wm.
 Howard, Busey H.
 Hughes, Jas. E.
 Huntington, Lt. Col. P. W.
 Hyde, Dr. W. H.
 Koenig, E. W.
 Kunderd, Anthony H.
 Lange, Edw. S.
 Lautenschlager, A. H.
 Lupton, L. M. G.
 Lux, Jos. A.
 Lyon, Stephen C.
 Madsen, A. C.
 Mason, Clarence J.
 McDermott, B.
 McRae, Thad.
 Nyseth, Nels
 Perrin, Rev. T. C.
 Pritchett, Richard H.
 Robertson, Andrew D.
 Roth, Dr. R. T.
 Rollis, Marcos N.
 Schmidt, Fred M.
 Schug, LeGrande E.
 Shattuck, Frank M.
 Spring, Harry H.
 Stevens, Allan P.
 Street, Geo. T.
 Tager, Louis
 Tedeschi, Ing. Giulio

Thalmann, Paul U.
 Triest, Montague
 Walker, Paul M.
 Washburn, C. Fred
 Whitney, Chas. M.
 Wickstrom, Vernon
 Wiles, L. A.
 Wilson, Chas. J.
 Wood, J. W. S.
 Wyckoff, Chas. S.
 Haley, E. F.
 Briggs, H. B. R.
 Brown, Jos. M. Jr.
 Lowe, Clifford F. Jr.
 Sturdevant, Maj. C. L.

Applications for Rein-
statement Pending.

4630 Bloch, Janj. I.
 3996 Gregg, E. J.
 3481 Conroy, Chas. C.
 3944 Fox, Harry
 3526 French, R. DeL.
 4541 Gunesch, Adolf
 5763 Hopkins, F. W.
 1579 McLellan, M. N.
 4531 Palette, Dr. E. M.
 5038 Randolph, R. S.
 3992 Smith, Mrs. C. S.
 5009 van Brunt, A. A.

Applications Posted.

Aldrich, Knight, 1160 Oakley Ave., Hubbard Woods, Ill.; Age 12; Student; Ref.: Asked for. By E. Augustin.
 Anderson, Spencer, 82 Nassau St., New York; Age 21; Stamp Dealer; Ref.: E. M. Walton, 20 Morningside Ave., New York. By R. M. Telschow.
 Andrews, Ross L., 721 Lodi St., Syracuse, N. Y.; Age 18; Student; Guaranteed by R. L. Andrews; Ref.: F. G. Shattuck Co., Syracuse. By W. L. Morse.

- Anthes, J. I. E., 296 Harvard Ave., Montreal, Canada. Age 55; Mfgs. Agt.; Ref.: R. D. L. French, McGill Univ., Montreal. By J. E. Guest.
- Atsatt, John T., North St., Mattapoisett, Mass.; Age 43; Ins. Agt.; Ref.: Steiger Dudgeon Co., New Bedford, Mass. By Harold C. Murdock.
- Bates, Bernard K., R. F. D. #7, Mt. Pleasant, Ia. Age 21; Farming; Ref.: Herman Elgar, Mt. Pleasant, Ia. By Milwaukee Phil. Socy.
- Baxter, K. E., Customs House, Chatham, Ont. Age 29; Sr. Clerk; Ref.: A. E. Pilkey, Col. of Customs, Chatham, Ont. By J. E. Guest.
- Beddoe, Walter G., Bank of Nova Scotia, Westboro, Ont. Age 44; Bank Mgr.; Ref.: Bertram L. Drew, 7 Water St., Boston, Mass. By J. E. Guest.
- Bigelow, Carle M., 1020 Park Sq. Bldg., Boston, Mass. Age 36; Consul. Engrn.; Ref.: Jordan Marsh Co., Boston, Mass. By Thos. D. Perry.
- Bishop, D. B., 108 Oxford Ave., Dayton, O. Age 32; Machine Shop Owner; Ref.: W. J. Ringer, 21 Cambridge Ave., Dayton, O. By Ril T. Baker.
- Blackburn, Henry S., 1301 N. Washington St., Tacoma, Wash. Age 36; Printer; Ref.: C. S. Ernest, Box 624, Seattle, Wash. By Clyde D. Brill.
- Brown, LaForest F., 29 Lathrop Ave., Binghamton, N. Y. Age 46; Nurseryman; Ref.: A. H. Pike, 21 Moeller St., Binghamton, N. Y. By H. A. Davis.
- Bruch, Lynn K. Jr., 6 Irvine Pl., Hagerstown, Md. Age 23; Banking; Ref.: R. D. McKee, Hagerstown, Md. By C. R. Beegle.
- Capone, Frank J., 515 LaSalle St., Berwick, Pa. Age 35; Timekeeper; Ref.: Dr. N. C. Hensyl, Masonic Bldg., Berwick, Pa. By H. A. Davis.
- Carlstein, Wm., 93 Tremont, Taunton, Mass. Age 58; Bridge Foreman; Ref.: Melvin W. Wright, 145 Wash. St., Taunton, Mass. By W. L. Morse.
- Castillo, Eduardo, 335 Florida St., Ermita, Manila, P. I. Age 32; Genl. Merchant; Ref.: Moore-Cottrell Agencies, North Cohocton, N. Y. By J. E. Guest.
- Cerf, Alexander G. H., 78 Lloyd Rd., Montclair, N. J. Age 22; Life Ins.; Ref.: Economist Stamp Co., New York. By T. H. Ames.
- Collins, Richard C., 399 3rd Ave., West Haven, Conn. Age 39; Indus. Engrn.; Ref.: C. L. Wanamaker, care L. Candee Co., New Haven. By E. A. Young.
- Conrad, Werner R., 768 Church St., San Francisco, Calif. Age 43; Buyer; Ref.: W. R. Parker, Box 734, Stockton, Calif. By Edwin P. Seebohm.
- Copeland, Dr. W. Claude, Hotchkiss, Colo. Age 50; Medicine; Ref.: Dr. W. I. Mitchell, Paonia, Colo. By Thos. H. Wand.
- Cram, Arthur S., L. B. 191, Hillsboro, N. H. Age 39; Manager; Ref.: Dr. J. Harvey Grimes, Hillsboro, N. H. By L. R. Saunders.
- Daub, Weller H., 1030 N. 4th St., Geneva, Ill. Age 43; Commercial; Ref.: B. L. Voorhees, 7 S. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. By C. E. Severn.
- Dieter, M. Roy, 560 Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa. Age 37; Dept. Mgr.; Ref.: Wm. Sacks, 304 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa. By J. E. Guest.
- Dimock, Edw. J., 15 S. Parsons Ave., Flushing, N. Y. Age 36; Lawyer; Ref.: Homans & Co., 2 Wall St., New York. By Ellis Russell.
- Esposito, D. A., Hackensack St., East Rutherford, N. J. Age legal; Salesman; Ref.: H. A. Fonda, 220 Feronia Way, Rutherford, N. J. By W. O. Staeb.
- Evans, Thos. E., 4064 Fauntleroy Ave., Seattle, Wash. Age 29; Salesman; Ref.: Clyde D. Brill, Tacoma, Wash. By C. S. Ernest.
- Fleischkauer, W. G., Elk Rapids, Mich. Age 60; Retired Army Officer; Ref.: Chas. B. Carver, Elk Rapids, Mich. By Fredk. W. Allen.
- Folsom, R. M., 419 Hammond Bldg., Detroit, Mich. Age 54; Secy. Otis Cement; Ref.: Robt. B. Lock, First State Bank, Detroit. By John Kay.
- Ford, Edw. S., 872 Rockefeller Bldg., Cleveland, O. Age 62; Res. Sales Mgr.; Ref.: Alvin Good, 801 Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland. By P. A. Finlayson.

- French, G. Decker, 809 Putna Bldg., Davenport, Ia. Age 38; Engineering Co.; Ref.: E. M. White Book Store, Davenport, Ia. By J. E. Guest.
- French, H. R., 479 Colman Bldg., Seattle, Wash. Age 30; Gen. Agt. Fire Ins.; Ref.: Wm. Schwede, 107 Columbia Ave., Seattle, Wash. By C. S. Ernest.
- Gebhard, Peter T. E., 37 Grover St., Auburn, N. Y. Age 37; Firth Carpet Co.; Ref.: Weir Stewart, care Dunn & McCarthy, Auburn, N. Y. By Geo. Underwood, Jr.
- Gill, Geo. B., 4908 Ferdinand St., Seattle, Wash. Age 21; Student; Ref.: Harold Murr, 4908 Ferdinand St., Seattle, Wash. By C. S. Ernest.
- Gandy, Clifford J., 215 Standard Life Bldg., Decatur, Ill. Age 40; Bldg. Specialties Co.; Ref.: Morehouse & Wells Co., Decatur. By I. W. Clokey.
- Giesecke, Jno. H., 126 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J. Age 60; Manager; Ref.: H. A. Fonda, 220 Feronia Way, Rutherford. By W. O. Staeb.
- Gray, Miss Anna S., R. F. D. 2, Box 9, St. Helena, Calif. Age legal; Ref.: J. M. Salladag, Lt. Col. retired, St. Helena, Calif. By G. P. Kettlewell.
- Green, Fredk. W., 1039 Guardian Bldg., Cleveland, O. Age 55; Atty. at Law; Ref.: P. A. Finlayson, Burrows Bros. Co., Cleveland, O. By R. F. Molitor.
- Griffith, Chas., Postmaster, Estevan, Sask., Canada. Age 38; Ref.: H. Purvois, Yorktown, Sask., Canada. By Homer Hilton Jr.
- Griffith, E. J., 65 Montreal St., Sherbrooke, Que. Age 41; Bond Salesman; Ref.: Dr. H. Spencer, Sherbrooke, Que. By Robin Lampson.
- Gustaw, Jos. W., 311 Smith St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Age 35; Accountant; Ref.: Jno. Straub, 686 Academy St., New York. By Edmund McD. Bendheim.
- Hagen, Loyd H., Box 129, Sioux Falls, S. Dak. Age 24; Clerk; Ref.: V. W. Rotnem, 809 Northwester Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. By G. A. Dahlberg.
- Hall, Phillip L., 29 Prospect St., Waterville, Me. Age 42; Tractor Driver; Ref.: Garfield Ingraham, 33 Prospect St., Waterville, Me. By A. B. Cragin.
- Harmon, J. Will, 1600 W. 16th St., Oklahoma City, Okla. Age 48; P. O. Clerk; Ref.: R. L. Byram, United Clay Prod. Co., Oklahoma City. By J. E. Guest.
- Hayden, Boyd, 68 Brooks Ave., Newtonville, Mass. Age 32; Salesman; Ref.: W. S. Droune, Endicott St., Newton Highlands, Mass. By W. L. Aldrich.
- Hidden, Earl W., Box 322, Keene, N. H. Age 22; Printer; Ref.: R. T. Kingsbury, Keene, N. H. By J. E. Guest.
- Hole, Jas. E., Box 172, Sta. A, Dallas, Tex. Age 35; P. O. Clerk; Ref.: John W. Philip, Postmaster, Dallas, Tex. By J. E. Guest.
- Holl, Earl A., Route 1, Pesotum, Ill. Age 22; Farming; Ref.: Dr. J. F. Hilgenberg, Pesotum, Ill. By H. A. Davis.
- Hollowell, H. W., 608 St. Charles, Brownsville, Tex. Age 35; Mechanic; Ref.: G. F. Walker, Brownsville, Tex. By L. T. Brodstone.
- Isaacs, Sidney, 25 Broadway, New York. Age 34; Importer; Ref.: Lewis Van Wezel, 1650 Broadway, New York. By M. Ohlman.
- Jackson, Thos. S., 2555 Kock St., Ft. Worth, Tex. Age 21; Ref.: L. Grimes; Acme Welding Co., Ft. Worth, Tex. By C. S. Reimers.
- Jameson, M., 133 S. Eye St., Tulare, Calif. Age 56; Barber; Ref.: J. R. Hitchcock, Tulare, Calif. By H. A. Davis.
- Jennings, H. C., Levee & 11th Sts., Brownsville, Tex. Age 47; Curio Lunch Room; Ref.: Rampo Vasleff, Brownsville, Tex. By L. T. Brodstone.
- Johnson, S. F., 705 W. 7th St., Plainfield, N. J. Age 38; Importer; Ref.: Frank L. Coes, Coes Wrench Co., Worcester, Mass. By H. A. Davis.
- Joseph, J. E., 756 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif. Age 28; Ins.; Ref.: Roy G. Webb, 756 S. Spring St., Los Angeles. By Wm. Bloss.
- Kirkland, Jas. L., 1350 Balmoral Ave., Chicago, Ill. Age 44; Salesman; Ref.: B. L. Voorhees, 7 S. Dearborn St. By C. E. Severn.

- Klein, Albert L., Victoria Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. Age 63; Publisher; Ref.: M. J. Britz, The Humidor, Buffalo, N. Y. By P. M. Wolsieffer.
- Krieg, Franz, Hauptstrasse 143/45, Goosenheim, Mainz, Germany. Age 31; Merchant; Ref.: Fremont Ryder, Nyack, N. Y. By Fritz Peters.
- LaPorte, Geo. L. Jr., 129 E. 91st St., New York City. Age 22; Student; Ref.: Dr. Carl Theobald, 115 E. 91 St. By Percy G. Doane.
- Lawrencesou, F. R., Canton, Mo. Age 55; Insurance; Ref.: W. F. Hodgen Sr., Canton, Mo. By H. A. Davis.
- Leavitt, Minnie T., 902 Story Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif. Age legal; Ref.: W. C. Henry, L2 Mercantile Arcade. By Sydney B. Brown.
- Leggett, Frederic H., 100 Lynton Pl., White Plains, N. Y. Age 50; W. Elec. Co.; Ref.: R. H. Burchar, 195 Broadway, New York. By Beverly S. King.
- Leighton, W. C., 1315 N. Kansas St., El Paso, Tex. Age 38; R. R. Traffic; Ref.: Fred Bailey, 3812 Hastings St. By J. D. Bartlett.
- Leuenberger, J. A., 243 Miramier St., San Francisco, Calif. Age 64; Retired; Ref.: Theo. L. Behr, 249 17th Ave. By Edwin P. Seeböhm.
- Lingam, R. S., 13(2) Hill St., Colombo, Ceylon. Age 24; Stamp Dealer; Ref.: F. H. Vallancy, 89 Farringdon St., London. By H. A. Davis.
- Lippencott, Jos. C., R. F. D., Mt. Carmel, Conn. Age 59; Cost Acct.; Ref.: Zeigler Sargent, Sargent & Co., New Haven, Conn. By O. L. Nolan.
- Locher, Rev. Rudolf W., 258 Main St., Hornell, N. Y. Age 30; Clergyman; Ref.: B. R. Hollands, 254 Main St., Hornell, N. Y. By H. A. Davis.
- Long, Jesse C., 360 D St., San Bernardino, Calif. Age 48; Merchant; Ref.: E. P. Laurence, San Bernardino, Calif. By Percy M. Day.
- Lorentz, Bjanne H., 107 4th Ave., Valley City, N. Dak. Age 15; Student; Guaranteed by J. Lorentz; Ref.: Central Grocery, Valley City. By J. E. Guest.
- Loufs, Henri, Grand Hez, Muno, Belgium. Age 23; Stamp Dealer; Ref.: M. W. Dougherty, 1065 Pender St., Vancouver, B. C. By J. E. Guest.
- Lousdale, Richard, Apt. 22, 424 Laurier West, Ottawa, Ont. Age 43; I. M.; Ref.: A. J. Betts, M. O. Dept., Ottawa, Canada. By J. E. Guest.
- Lucas, Miss Alice R., 1224 Crittenden St., Washington, D. C. Age legal; Govt. Employee; Ref.: Wm. A. Johnson, 1318 Columbia Rd. By H. A. Davis.
- Luebs, Geo. H., 4919 Lowell Ave., Chicago, Ill. Age 30; Clerk; Ref.: W. F. Langosch, 703 Harvester Bldg., Chicago. By W. S. Garner.
- Lunne, Chris T., 1722 Minon Ave., Seattle, Wash. Age 59; Elec. Engrn.; Ref.: Wm. Schwede, 107 Columbia Ave., Seattle. By C. S. Ernest.
- Lyon, Chester A., 2234 W. 43rd St., Chicago, Ill. Age legal; Manufacturer; Ref.: B. L. Voorhees, 7 S. Dearborn St. By C. E. Severn.
- Mahoning Valley Philatelic Society, Youngstown, O.; Perry G. Parker, Pres.; Cornel Kmentt, Secy., 454 Indianola Ave., Youngstown, O. By Cornel Kmentt.
- Mallette, Frank G., Leon, Ia. Age 41; County Engrn.; Ref.: A. B. Worley, Leon, Ia. By W. L. Morse.
- Marti, Miss Lucy, 327 N. Minn. St., New Ulm, Minn. Age legal; Music Teacher; Ref.: John Henle, 3½ N. Minn. St., New Ulm. By George Dodds.
- Martin, L. H., 514 Central Bldg., Seattle, Wash. Age 41; Court Reporter; Ref.: August Ringer, 4216½ 36th Ave. S., Seattle. By C. S. Ernest.
- Martius, J., R. Conde de Redondo 37, Lisbon, Portugal. Age 28; Stamp Dealer; Ref.: Luigi Rossi, Trieste, Italy. By Gomes De Souza.
- Maxwell, Dr. H. K., Box 332, Okemah, Okla. Age 40; Doctor; Ref.: W. A. Lowell, Retail Mer. Assn., Okemah, Okla. By H. A. Davis.
- McAskil, C. F., Box 533, Hancock, Mich. Age 42; Accountant; Ref.: R. H. Nickerson, Detroit News, Detroit. By J. E. Guest.

- McElroy, C. H., 801 E. 42nd St., Kansas City, Mo. Age 33; Asst. Mgr.; Credit Clearing House; Ref.: H. R. Pierce, 308 W. 8th St., Kansas City, Mo. By C. S. Ernest.
- McLaughlin, M. R., 710 Haas Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif. Age 26; Lawyer; Ref.: Earl Oakley, 1011 VanNess Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif. By Wm. Bloss.
- McMinn, T. J., 2 South Sharon Ave., Sharon Hill, Pa. Age 71; Civ. Engr., Retired; Ref.: R. S. Foster, 1604 Laurel Ave., Bridgeport, Conn. By Vahan Mozian.
- Mole, Paul, Southampton, N. Y. Age 37; Salesman; Ref.: Paul Neal, Southampton, N. Y. By J. E. Guest.
- Morse, S. P., 5337 Lemon Grove Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. Age 42; Sales Mgr.; Ref.: W. C. Henry, 12 Merchants Arcade, Los Angeles. By Mm. Bloss.
- Myers, A. P., 2818 Memphis St., El Paso, Tex. Age 35; Watchmaker; Ref.: Percy McGhee, 113 Edson Ave., El Paso. By Jno. W. Dye.
- Newstrom, E. L., 1601 15th Ave. N., Seattle, Wash. Age 60; Notary Public; Ref.: W. Schwede, 107 Columbia Ave., Seattle. By C. S. Ernest.
- Nichols, W. A., Seattle Natl. Bank, Seattle, Wash. Age 43; Bank Clerk; Ref.: Clyde D. Brill, 951 Market St., Tacoma, Wash. By C. S. Ernest.
- Osthagen, S. Wm., 474 Rutland Ave., West Englewood, N. J. Age 55; Piano Mfg.; Ref.: H. Simpson, Pres. Kohler-Campbell Co., New York. By W. P. H. Bacon.
- Pavey, Frank H., Stratford Arms Hotel, Detroit, Mich. Age 48; Candy Mfr.; Ref.: A. V. Lee, Stratford Arms Hotel, Detroit. By Harry Carter.
- Peacocke, Frederick W., R. 2, Box 74B, Tacoma, Wash. Age 17; Student; Guaranteed by Wm. Peacocke; Ref.: Clyde D. Brill, Tacoma, Wash. By C. S. Ernest.
- Penobsco Valley Stamp Collectors' Club, Bangor, Maine. S. C. Brown, Pres.; M. A. Pratt, Secy., 89 Cottage St., Bangor, Maine. By R. W. Smith.
- Perry, Frank B., 166 22nd Ave., San Francisco, Calif. Age 16; Student; Guaranteed by Geo. D. Perry; Ref.: Theo. L. Behr, 249 17th Ave. By Edwin P. Seebohm.
- Perry, Karl P., Lock Box 62, Springfield, Vt. Age 52; Toolmaker; Ref.: H. M. Dressel, Springfield, Vt. By Ralph W. Payne.
- Petersen, M. H., Fredericiagade 14, Copenhagen, Denmark. Age 43; Stamp Dealer; Ref.: J. B. Boslind, Aa Boulevard, Copenhagen. By A. Molvig.
- Philibossian, Philip C., 20 Cliff St., New York. Age 32; Stamp Dealer; Ref.: R. Shaljian, 20 Cliff St., New York. By Vahan Mozian.
- Pierce, Abijah D., 191 Min St., Greenfield, Mass. Age 33; Dentist; Ref.: H. P. Atherton, 218 Main St., Springfield, Mass. By Ralph W. Payne.
- Porter, Elliott H., 5559 16th Ave. S., Seattle, Wash. Age 19; Salesman; Ref.: Arthur Curtis, 326 Bennett St., Seattle; Guaranteed by Harry H. Porter. By C. S. Ernest.
- Ragsdale, Wm. L., Box 3722, San Francisco, Calif. Age 32; Accountant; Ref.: F. P. Brown, Boston, Mass. By Edwin P. Seebohm.
- Rasmussen, Arthur, 1663 2nd Ave, New York City. Age 50; Bricklayer; Ref.: Jno. L. Stroub, 686 Academy St., New York. By Edmund McD. Bendheim.
- Rich, Stephen G., 102 Bloomfield Ave., Verona, N. J. Age 36; Salesman; Ref.: Caldwell Auto Sales Co., Caldwell, N. J. By Joseph Rich.
- Rogers, Stephen C., 21 Red Rock St., East Lynn, Mass. Age 38; Illuminating Engr.; Ref.: H. P. Atherton, 318 Main St., Springfield, Mass. By H. A. Stahl.
- Ryder, Elliott R., 2707 15th St., Troy, N. Y. Age 34; Heating Contr.; Ref.: Fuller & Warren Co., Troy, N. Y. By Francis Wheeler.

- Ryn, L. M., 3709 Wallingford Ave., Seattle, Wash. Age 26; Telephone Engr.; Ref.: W. W. Shultz, 210 Fitzpatrick Bldg., Seattle. By C. S. Ernest.
- Samson, K. R., 818 Oak St., Chattanooga, Tenn. Age 31; Draftsman; Ref.: Thos. D. Storie, 20 Windsor Court, Chattanooga. By Hugh B. Hooper.
- Schroeder, Dr. Ferd., Box E., Eale Pass, Tex. Age 55; Physician; Ref.: Asked for. By J. E. Guest.
- Scott, Geo. H., R. 1628, 370 7th Ave., New York. Age 41; Secretary; Ref.: A. W. Deas, 1806 Caton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. By Jos. Hoffman.
- Searles, F. Rufus, Rm. 1935, 120 Broadway, New York City. Age 26; Law; Ref.: Harry Fonda, Box 108, Wall St. Sta., New York. By Chas. H. Fournier.
- Sheppard, Reginald, 880 St. Patrick St., Victoria, B. C. Age 49; Accountant; Ref.: Hudson Bay Co., Victoria, B. C. By J. E. Guest.
- Soden, Edw. A., 2320 Hill St., Alexandria, La. Age 39; Printer; Ref.: Geo. C. Vaughn Lumber Co., Alexandria. By J. E. Guest.
- Sprano, Arthur, 89 Harpers Ferry Rd., Waterbury, Conn. Age 26; Painter; Ref.: Hemingway & Bartlett, Waterbury, Conn. By W. D. Pierson.
- Stark, Alfon J. A., 684 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Age 46; Machinist; Ref.: John L. Stroub, 686 Academy St., New York. By Edmund McD. Bendheim.
- Steinkamp, Louis V., 58 White St., Bridgeport, Conn. Age 21; Asst. Traf. Mgr., D. M. Read Co.; Ref.: Harry H. Read, Bridgeport, Conn. By R. S. Foster.
- Stucke, Dr. Fred C., Box 608, Bismarck, N. Dak. Age 33; Dentist; Ref.: Dr. T. L. Stangeby, New England, N. Dak. By Fredk. W. Allen.
- Todd, W. P., 610 W. Broadway, Ardmore, Okla. Age 48; Shop Owner; Ref.: Fred Carr, Ex. Natl. Bnk., Ardmore, Okla. By J. E. Guest.
- Turner, Richard C., 3722 E. John St., Seattle, Wash. Age 43; Cost Accountant; Ref.: H. D. Anderson, 1731 3rd Ave., Seattle. By C. S. Ernest.
- Van Dusen, Eva D., 118 Broad St., Manasquan, N. J. Age legal; State Secretary, Rebeke State Assbly., I. O. O. F.; Ref.: M. P. Sherman, P. M., Manasquan, N. J. By J. E. Guest.
- van Katwijk, Paul, So. Methodist Univ., Dallas, Texas. Age legal; Musician; Ref.: Registrar of the Univ., Dallas, Tex. By J. E. Guest.
- Vignos, Paul, 619 12th St. N. W., Canton, Ohio. Age 32; Chief Draftsman; Ref.: Edw. F. Kruck, 524 Market N. W., Canton, O. By H. A. Davis.
- Waite, C. B., 416 Cameron Pl., Glendale, Calif. Age 64; Ref.: H. H. Kinehan, 145 W. 5th St., Los Angeles, Calif. By Col. Club So. Calif.
- Warmbold, Frank V., Box 1704, St. Petersburg, Fla. Age 47; P. O. Clerk; Ref.: A. B. Weld, Gulfport, Fla. By Chas. C. Dargue.
- Warren, Rev. Treverton, Donnellson, Ia. Age 45; Preacher; Ref.: E. P. Armchenckt, Donnellson, Iowa. By H. A. Davis.
- Washburn, Robt. H., 1517 Montana St., El Paso, Tex. Age 29; Hotel Mgr.; Ref.: Percy McGhee, 113 Edson Ave., El Paso. By Jno. W. Dye.
- Wagner, Jesse, 3181 Miller St., Philadelphia, Pa. Age 18; Student; Guaranteed by Rev. A. J. Arken, Indiana Ave. & Lexington St.; Ref.: Rt. Rev. Thos. G. Garland, D. D., 202 S. 19th St., Philadelphia, Pa. By H. A. Davis.
- Wead, Robert S., 109 Callender Ave., Peoria, Ill. Age 14; Student; Guaranteed by Saml. D. Wead; Ref.: Ralph A. Lynch, Box 56, Peoria. By W. W. Anderson.
- Webb, Roy G., 2800 E. 2nd St., Long Beach, Calif. Age 37; Insurance; Ref.: Columbia Casualty Co., Los Angeles, Calif. By Wm. Bloss.
- Weiss, Armand C., 464 Lenox St., Milwaukee, Wis. Age 27; Estimator; Ref.: Chain Belt Co., Milwaukee, Wis. By Milwaukee Phil. Socy.

- West, Wm., 1511 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Age 53; Senior Partner West & Co.; Ref.: Morris Parrish, Parrish & Co., Phila., Pa. By Jas. A. Bull.
- White, Evan C., 45 Beach St., Keene, N. H. Age 30; Drug Clerk; Ref.: Robt. T. Kingsbury, 110 Court St., Keene, N. H. By J. F. Boutelle.
- Whitney, Robt. S., Hotchkiss, Colo. Age 26; Postal Service; Ref.: Thos. H. Wand, Paonia, Colo. By Dr. W. I. Mitchell.
- Windsor, T., Retail Merchants Assn., Lamese, Tex. Age legal; Mgr. & Secy.; Ref.: Postmaster, Lamsea, Tex. By J. E. Guest.
- Winnett, Dr. A. W., 124 Wellington St., Kingston, Ont. Age 50; Dental Surgeon; Ref.: G. W. Robertson, Kingston, Ont. By J. E. Guest.
- Witt, B. J. Jr., 705 Merrill St., Houston, Tex. Age 21; Ref.: A. W. Herr, 919 Texas Ave., Houston. By R. E. Cheek.
- Woodford, N. A., 4210 Brooklyn Ave., Seattle, Wash. Age 26; Trav. Rep. Radio Corp. of Am.; Ref.: C. H. DeSelms, 12 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif. By C. S. Ernest.
- Wylie, John G., 2996 35th Ave. W., Vancouver, B. C. Age 43; Accountant; Ref.: Geo. A. Touche & Co., Metropolitan Bldg., Vancouver. By J. F. Keen.

Applications for Reinstatement.

- 5315 Gordon, Robt. S., Box 21, Sta. C, Los Angeles, Calif. Age 26; Civil Engr.; Ref.: G. Ralph Brockway, 721 West Lake Ave. By H. A. Davis.
- 7341 Heath, W. R., 2714 Plum St., Olhambra, Calif. Age 31; Coat Engr.; Ref.: Hammond Lumber Co., Pasadena, Calif. By W. C. Henry.
- 2838 Hyde, Rev. Arthur P. S., 137 N. Division St., Peekskill, N. Y. Age 50; Priest; Ref.: T. F. Willock, 340 Washington St., Peekskill. By J. E. Guest.
- 2101 Stillman, Frank J., 413 N. Jackson St., Glendale, Calif. Age 62; Printer; Ref.: C. S. Watson Co., Los Angeles. By Fredk. W. Allen.

New Stockholders.

- 8400 Aarons, N. S., 33 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 8401 Arns, M. E., Palmenstrasse 7, Dusseldorf, Germany.
- 8402 Alexander, Jas. S., 962 Stuart Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
- 8403 Alter, Dinsmore, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.
- 8404 Bahr, Raymond V., 213 E. Jefferson St., Springfield, Ill.
- 8405 Balentine, Paul G., 755 Dover Pl., Milwaukee, Wis.
- 8406 Bedker, Romeo R., 33 Lincoln Pl., Wauwatosa, Wis.
- 8407 Boedtke, Harald, 1112 Mills Bldg., El Paso, Tex.
- 8408 Bowen, Ralph H., 719 Cleveland Ave. S. W., Canton, O.
- 8409 Brooks, Henry O., 5019 51st St. S. W., Seattle, Wash.
- 8410 Burnham, Ralph W., Box 302, Ipswich, Mass.
- 8411 Charter, Bernard E., 26 Harborside Dr., Milford, Conn.
- 8412 Clark, V. A., Box 37, Auburn, Calif.
- 8413 Cooke, Robt. J., 2057 Central Ave., Alameda, Calif.
- 8414 Curley, Leland S., 1119 Plymouth Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
- 8415 Curtis, Capt. Geo. P., 208 W. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
- 8416 Dachnovitsch, V. G., care Chinese Postoffice, Harbin, New Town, China.
- 8417 Deane, H. L., Box 152, Greenfield, Mass.
- 8418 Dillon, W. H., 201 Sansome St., San Francisco, Calif.
- 8419 Dunn, Philip M., Delmar-Morris Apts., Germantown, Phila., Pa.
- 8420 Egbert, Dr. W. E., 601 E. 13th St., Chester, Pa.
- 8421 Emmerich, Wm., 910 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.

- 8422 Ferree, G. P., Route 2, Chelsea, Okla.
8423 Gaines, Francis H. R., 1818 Fair Park Ave., Eagle Rock, Los Angeles, Cal.
8424 Gale, Vernon T., 639 Euclid Ave., Valley City, N. Dak.
8425 Gamber, A. F., 630 Euclid Ave., Valley City, N. Dak.
8426 Gates, Walter L., Box 107, Teaticket, Mass.
8427 Hagensick, A. C., 1104 Majestic Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.
8428 Hahn, Dave, 7016 Lemington Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
8429 Hall, Lamont A., 29 Columbia Blvd., Waterbury, Conn.
8430 Hamilton, Gustave, 3323 Victor Pl., Wichita, Kans.
8431 Hays, John I., Box 121, Greystone, N. J.
8432 Hess, Earl B., 401 Federal St., N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.
8433 Heyde, H. M., Box 1796, Houston, Tex.
8434 Hoover, W. B., 128 W. 36th St., New York City.
8435 Hougland, Rev. H. E., Maple Bay, Minn.
8436 Hunt, Harris R., 527 Albany St., Utica, N. Y.
8437 Jacobs, Roland C., 86 16th St., Wheeling, W. Va.
8438 James, Henry D., 435 Locust St., Swissvale, Pa.
8439 Jensen, W. V., S. S. Coml. Traveler, 5 Broadway, New York City.
J8440 Kessler, Harry W., 417 S. New York Ave., Union City, N. J.
8441 Kibbe, Chas. G., 7307 Roseberry Ave., Huntington Park, Calif.
8442 Killeen, Dr. John F., 2161 Sutter St., San Francisco, Calif.
8443 King, Herbert, 264 W. Market St., Akron, O.
8444 Kleber, Joseph, 1037 14th St., San Francisco, Calif.
8445 Kohn, Hans, Mundsburger-Damm 26, Hamburg 24, Germany.
8446 Lamond, J. F., Route 1, Lakeside, Calif.
8447 Lieson, W. A., Box 986, Springfield, Mass.
8448 Lofstrom, A. L., 3252 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
8449 Lomax, A. H., 677 E. 13th St. N., Portland, Ore.
J8450 Loveless, Wayne M., 92 Oswego St., Baldwinsville, N. Y.
8451 Lumley, Elisworth, Willapa, Wash.
8452 MacGillivray, M. E., 405 Oak Park Ave., Visalia, Calif.
J8453 McIntyre, N. Howard, 705 Walnut Ave., Scottdale, Pa.
8454 Mixon, A. H., Marianna, Ark.
8455 Moore, Chas. E., 5520 Crowson St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.
8456 Mott, Chas. V., 4710 Feagan St., Houston, Tex.
8457 Naruhn, Rudolf, 338 Arlington St., Youngstown, O.
8458 Norris, Fred H., 208 Miles Ave., Joliet, Ill.
8459 Olivier, Henri, 30 Wellington St. S., Sherbrooke, Que.
8460 Opalla, H. A., 7433 Colfax Ave., Chicago, Ill.
8461 Otis, Mary B., Hotel Gray Gables, St. Helena, Calif.
8462 Pack, Charles L., Box 44, Lakewood, N. J.
8463 Paterson, E. W., 2026 Central Ave., Alameda, Calif.
8464 Pettet, Z. R., 690 S. Boul St., Atlanta, Ga.
8465 Pfum, Geo. H., 410 Rehr St., Reading, Pa.
8466 Pierce, J. L., care Pacific Mfg. Co., Santa Clara, Calif.
J8467 Pottsb, Chas. H. P., 368 62nd St., Oakland, Calif.
J8468 Rackliffe, Robt., 495 Somner Ave., Springfield, Mass.
8469 Randall, E. L., 1414 Marin St., Corning, Calif.
8470 Roberts, Arthur K., Apt. D, 600 Blaine Blvd., Seattle, Wash.
8471 Sanguinet, F. Hal, 416 W. Anthony St., Celina, O.
8472 Skipwith, F. A., 824 Santa Fe Bldg., Dallas, Tex.
8473 Sleght, Francis J., 212 Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

- 8474 Sommerhoff, Fred A., 3700 Sheridan Ct., Detroit, Mich.
 8475 Stacel, Erik, 500 Blue Island Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 8476 Staplin, W. R., 159 Union Sta., Utica, N. Y.
 8477 Steinkellner, Peter, 1004 Lincoln Ave., San Rafael, Calif.
 8478 Stephens, R. H., 101 Connecticut Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 8479 Stooksberry, C. L., 1301 E. 31st St., Savannah, Ga.
 8480 Taylor, Arthur R., Rm. 1112, 73 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
 8481 Taylor, Jos. L. C., 4427 Larchwood Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 8482 Tippet, Clarence B., 43 Sagamore Rd., Bronxville, New York.
 8483 Townsend, R. E., 22 Bidwell Parkway, Buffalo, N. Y.
 8484 Tufts, Bronson B., Adv. Dept., Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.
 8485 VanRosenberg, H. C., Bristol Hotel, Houston, Tex.
 8486 Vought, Rev. Glen G., 211 Tazwell St., Cape Charles, Va.
 8487 Walser, P. H., Box 192, Tyler, Tex.
 8488 Williams, Ernest W., "Refuge Cottage," Bank Hall, Barbados, B. W. I.
 8489 Worley, A. B., Box 417, Leon, Iowa.

Reinstated.

- 2736 Willson, Jacob G., 943 68th St., Inglewood, Calif.

New Life Member.

- 381—8462 Pack, Charles Lathrop, Box 44, Lakewood, N. J.

Resignations Accepted.

- 7965 Kellogg, Lucy A., Box 488, Kalamazoo, Mich.
 7456 Weisman, Otto, 1283 Fry Ave., Lakewood, Ohio.

Resignations Received.

- 7708 Hertz, Rudolf, Eagle Butte, S. Dak.
 7742 Mathieu, M., 3544 Broadway, New York City.
 6070 Roterberg, Fred R., 1418 Melville Pl., Chicago, Ill.
 7312 Warren, Mrs. H. W., 3716 Washington St., Kansas City, Mo.

Application Recalled.

- Cartwright, Chas. G., 40 Coolidge Road, Springfield, Vt.

Deceased.

- 6207 Flint, E. R., 220 14th St. S. W., Washington, D. C. 3-23-26.
 5174 Pike, A. H., 21 Moeller St., Binghamton, N. Y. 4-20-26.
 4832 Turner, Douglas, Asheville, N. C. 2-28-26.

Expelled by Board of Directors.

- 7518 Bacarat, Rev. Geo. J., 753 Adams St., Memphis, Tenn.

Corrections April Number.

Page 487 under applications posted, occupation of Jos. Kleber should be X-Ray Expert.

Page 490 under new stockholders the number of L. A. Pike should be 8325.

Change of Address.

- 7060 Bolinger, Donley to Box 945, Long Beach, Calif.
 7280 Burgess, Rev. Gideon A. to Rm. 412, 36 Exchange Pl., Providence, R. I.
 8299 Cook, Geo. E. from Delmar, N. Y. to 397 State St., Albany, N. Y.
 7065 D'Easum, G. C. from New Westminster to Edgemont, B. C., Canada.
 3732 Feldhaus, from Sheboygan, Wis. to 532 N. Ridgeland Ave., Oak Park, Ill.
 7705 Gerson, Eidney from 105 W. 4th to Broadway Department Store, Los Angeles, Calif.
 7998 Goldstein, M. from 125 E. 2nd to 604 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 2396 Hoffman, A. H. from Butte, Mont. to 255 4th St., San Francisco, Calif.
 7543 Jones, Raymond A. from Hillsboro to 1204 Prospect Ave., Roseburg, Ore.
 7823 Kleinknecht, A. G. from 6842 Frankstown Ave., E. E. Pittsburgh, Pa.
 8365 Lind, F. E. from Washington, Pa. to 1639 Broadway, New York City.
 6275 Livermore, J. M. to 1818 Park Drive, Charlotte, N. C.
 3906 LaVaute, N. H. to 2216 James St., Eastwood, Syracuse, N. Y.
 5766 Miller, B. K. from Milwaukee, Wis. to Wild Rose, Waushara Co., Wis.
 6973 Murphy, Capt. J. P. to 622 W. Center St., Decatur, Ill.
 8073 Parke, Jas. H. from Claremont to 105 4th St., Pacific Grove, Calif.
 8379 Redstone, Rev. C. M. from Maynard to 46 Bardwell St., So. Hadley Falls, Mass.
 7647 Schwarz, W. I. to 55 S. Madison St., Allentown, Pa.
 4719 Stromberg, J. N. to 6232 Magnolia Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 4391 Taylor, L. M. to 2 Rossford Apts., Wilmington, Del.
 5744 Tappan, Crosby, from Chambersburg, Pa. to Boca Raton, Fla.
 5686 Tracy, Col. J. K. from Parris Island, S. C. to Ridgeview Hotel, Evanston, Ill.
 2639 Vanderhoof, E. R., to 1114 Logan St., Denver, Colo.
 3702 Webb, Wm. C. from St. Petersburg, Fla. to care Shattls, 211 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.
 7568 Wieber, G. A. from New Hartford to 9 French Rd., Utica, N. Y.
 7458 Whitten, A. W. from Chicago to 3312 Clinton Ave., Berwyn, Ill.
 4687 Wheeler, Francis from Pittsburgh, Pa. to Centenary College, Shreveport, La.
 7941 Winter, L. A. G. to 1611 Hertel Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1199 Wylie, D. S. to 11 E. 42nd St., New York City.

Dropped for Non-Payment of Dues.

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|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 6946 Abels, B. H. | 5858 Brown, A. V. | 7412 Curry, Dr. C. H. |
| 3989 Altman, C. I. | 6723 BrownJohn, E. G. | 6051 Dargue, C. C. |
| 5988 Argenbright, H.C. | 7404 Bryan, P. E. | 7953 Denizet, R. |
| 6646 Baldanza, C. B. | 5995 Burns, Al. | 8148 Dewey, L. J. |
| 5327 Beek, H. O. | 4643 Bushnell, B. G. | 5821 Dibble, H. L. |
| 7320 Beezer, E. F. | 5458 Campbell, G. J. | 6260 Drake, C. G. |
| 5571 Beemis, L. A. | 6875 Carr, G. S. | J6464 Duffy, R. T. |
| 7095 Bettly, Walter | 7525 Caster, M. J. | J7848 Durkin, F. J. |
| 7322 Bisping, H. A. | 4380 Chamberlain, W. | 6314 Dwelley, Mrs. C.L. |
| 7467 Bleibtreu, F. | A. | 4028 Edgar, R. C. |
| 6991 Borhek, B. F. | 5860 Chase, T. W. | 7815 Everard, F. G. |
| 7809 Bowman, F. B. | 7888 Coates, E. S. | 5489 Fifield, E. J. |
| 7842 Brager, Sgt. S. H. | 6685 Coleman, Joe | 7703 Fincher, J. T. |
| 7843 Broadbent, C. E. | 7889 Creswell, D. E. | 7773 Firth, L. G. |
| 6145 Broadbent, H. S. | 7030 Cupp, W. R. | 6471 Fitzgerald, G. F. |
| 4296 Brophy, T. W. Jr. | 5022 Currier, E. E. | 2811 Fleischer, J. |

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|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 5964 Foote, T. E. | 8060 Macdonald, A. R. | 2909 Scharschmidt, S. H. |
| 4130 Forbes, J. I. | 7355 Mack, A. R. | |
| 6878 Fuller, E. B. | 7913 Malone, M. W. | 3956 Schwarz, Wm. |
| 8039 Gallardo, Carlos | 7678 Marks, M. A. | 5259 Scott, T. J. |
| 5698 Garner, W. S. | J7124 Mathews, Otis | 4759 Seiler, H. J. |
| 7704 Gerard, P. L. | 5604 Maxwell, J. S. | 7373 Shafer, Wm. H. |
| 987 Geuder, G. W. | 5524 Mayo, H. E. | 6221 Singer, R. W. Jr. |
| 7735 Gifford, G. M. | 7712 Mayo, T. C. | 7054 Smith, R. B. Jr. |
| 7959 Girvin, Dr. C. W. | 7556 McAdams, Dr. W. R. | 6672 Sonne, I. |
| 5546 Goldsmith, J. A. | | J7451 Spater, G. A. |
| 8041 Goodman, E. C. | 7007 McClaskey, D. M. | 6801 Spaulding, C. L. |
| 6880 Gowen, A. S. | 5591 McLeRoy, M. H. | 7875 Stambaugh, J. H. |
| J6475 Grampp, G. C. | 6551 McLouth, Louis | 4631 Stanbrough, E. J. |
| 6178 Grimm, G. R. M. | 7009 Mephram, W. R. | 5061 Standish, J. W. |
| 7629 Haymaker, W. S. | 7598 Miller, E. C. | 5086 Stilson, J. H. Jr. |
| J7338 Hammond, J. D. | 4295 Miller, W. T. | 5288 Stopa, Casimir |
| 7419 Hammond, P. F. | 7641 Monori, Emil | 818 Strauss, A. |
| 7290 Harentz, Avdo. | 6063 Moore, H. S. | 6802 Sullivan, Dr. R. |
| J7899 Harris, R. D. | 7828 Morris, J. E. | 6803 Taylor, Dr. R. T. |
| 7736 Haskarl, Dr. W. F. | 7972 Mott, Rev. G. R. | 7721 Thomas, J. G. |
| 2553 Hawkins, H. M. | 6972 Mueller, R. E. | 3411 Thompson, N. F. Jr. |
| 7778 Hawley, G. M. B. | 6584 Murphy, W. C. | |
| 1146 Heavenrich, M. P. | J6891 Nelson, H. P. D. | 7266 Thoms, Dr. A. N. |
| 7420 Helff, Miss Clara | 6412 Newhall, W. I. | 5500 Thomson, I. L. |
| 8048 Hervey, Dr. W. | 4822 Newman, Saml. | 6509 Tichenor, A. H. |
| 6232 Heese, D. H. | 7601 Newton, L. I. | 7564 Tracy, Wm. B. |
| 5065 Heym, Wm. | 4585 Noack, Max | 8109 Van Blaircom, S. |
| 5445 Hill, E. O. C. | 3454 Olney, L. A. | 7453 Vanderhaak, Wm. |
| 6579 Hiller, J. E. | 2058 Osborn, E. T. | 6370 Vanderkooy, P. |
| 7116 Hoffman, S. A. | 5798 Osterheld, M. A. | 6988 Vibert, Mrs. S. H. |
| 7673 Holly, A. C. | 4088 Page, P. W. | 7983 Volpert, Geo. |
| J7238 Hooper, W. H. | 7133 Palmer, C. H. Jr. | 6075 Walker, H. G. |
| 5197 Hoyt, G. W. | 6976 Pierce, Earl | 7723 Walwrath, F. H. |
| 4126 Jacobs, A. S. | 7681 Peters, Dr. H. A. | 6597 Welsh, Rev. D. J. |
| 6182 Jensen, A. R. | J6978 Phinney, Wm. R. | 5907 Warren, H. C. |
| 7857 Johnson, Dwight | 7193 Pierro, Tommaso | 7397 Webb, H. E. |
| J6400 Johnston, J. A. | 7918 Pierson, S. H. | 7515 West, G. G. |
| 7709 Julien, W. A. | 7919 Pilkinton, Leon | 6561 Wheeler, D. A. |
| 6526 Jurgensen, J. F. Jr. | 5529 Platt, T. B. | 7385 White, R. L. |
| 6965 Kasper, J. P. | 7506 Predeek, Wm. | 2570 Wickman, H. M. |
| 7350 Kaufman, G. E. | 7868 Pullen, Mrs. T. R. | 3248 Wilbur, Harry |
| 7181 Keeler, J. A. | 6846 Randall, Dr. F. D. | 6810 Wilkins, C. L. |
| 7544 Keim, E. A. | 7440 Rath, E. H. | 3037 Wilson, C. W. |
| 6967 Kelton, C. C. | 5799 Reed, T. C. | 7725 Wilson, L. R. |
| 6968 Kelton, Evelyn | 7561 Reimer, Richard | 7651 Wind, E. C. |
| 7043 Kingman, Robt. | 7441 Reuter, H. A. | 5570 Yeckel, L. F. |
| 6402 Kirby, P. F. | 7562 Richards, W. C. | 6990 Young, C. M. |
| J7967 Klein, Marshall | 4036 Rosenblatt, B. S. | 6862 Zuckerman, H. R. |
| 7045 Kohen, Chas. | 4700 Ruellan, Henri | 8113 Barcus, Norman |
| J6784 Kurtz, J. L. | 6556 Russell, W. A. | 4628 Bates, Rev. H. L. |
| 6234 Lapham, Claude | J7371 Salter, F. R. | 5371 Bates, Warner |
| 6158 Lord, W. E. | 5066 Sampson, O. H. | 6920 Hill, M. E. |

Foreign.		
	7073 Hickling, P. H.	6897 Saunders, G. W.
	7490 Lindsay, Maj. W. S.	6637 Sjoblad, E. J.
4078 Alexander, F. H.	8010 Mariamkhan, A. A.	6166 Slieker, S.
5918 Busdicker, Dr. R.	7494 Marshall, W. N.	7686 Stickells, F. C.
D.	6437 Mebus, J.	4091 Stonier, J. M.
6951 Castro, Rafael	7557 Mejia, P. J.	7213 Van Arkel, J. W.
6740 Chang, Z. W.	J8015 Meldorf, Aksel	7152 Weber, W. E.
2655 Colson, E. A.	7637 Meyer, R. P.	6861 Wondas, C.
6971 de Lucena, Paulo	2680 Micheloni, Dr. L.	
6154 Heytmajer, J. J. Jr.	A.	

Membership Summary.

Membership April 1, 1926		3498
New Stockholders		90
Reinstated		1
		3589
Resignations accepted	2	
Deceased	3	
Expelled by Board of Directors	1	
Dropped for Non-Payment of Dues	224	230
Total Membership May 1, 1926		3359

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Official Notices.

CALL FOR ANNUAL MEETING.

To The Stockholders of the American Philatelic Society:

The forty-first Annual Meeting of this Society for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be legally brought before it, will be called to order at New York City, on Monday the eighteenth day of October, 1926 at 10 o'clock in the morning, and upon succeeding days until all business shall have been disposed of.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a committee on Credentials:

Baldwin Schlesinger, Chairman; Julius Loeb, H. L. Dean, H. A. Diamant, A. N. Caudell.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a committee on Arrangements:

Dr. J. B. Chittenden, Chairman; H. M. Lewy, Harry Lindquist, H. M. Konwiser, N. E. Hoover.

Convention Headquarters: Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.

A. H. WILHELM, President.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS.

Nominations of candidates for the election of a Board of Directors to consist of a President, Board of three Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, International Secretary and two Directors at Large to serve the Society for the fiscal year, 1926-27 are now in order and will be received by the Secretary. The election to be held at the 41st Annual Meeting and Convention at New York City, October, 1926.

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

APRIL HOUSE CLEANING.

April seems to be the month for house-cleaning. On every floor and in every room I find maids at work, digging in the corners, curtains and drapes down, pictures here and furniture there, everything in confusion for a week or more. Then there comes a day when our attention is called to a pile of junk, odds and ends and am asked to have it ordered away to the scrap heap. Co-incidentally, the Treasurer and Secretary have been busy gathering the deadwood together and on this the 30th day of April, we are ready to scrap it. Our By-Laws say it's no good to us any more, non-helping, non-producing, zero. 224 items we are casting away after having written letter after letter and notice after notice to get the little item of \$3.00 dues which helps us carry on our work. Dues were payable Sept. 1st, eight months we have been carrying these items, furnished a first class journal with no help or acknowledgement, so off they go from our books, and we start with a clean slate again. Last year with a membership of 3295 we dropped 272 members. This year with a membership of 3589 we are dropping 224. So be it.

The Secretary's report shows 140 new applications proposed and this month we will more than offset our loss.

40 more members have sent in an application during April, gotten out of the Secretary's "GET" Club and into Mr. Hustis's "GOT" Club, into the starred class. 40 members plus a previous total of 198 making 238 members having obtained one or more recruits, leaving 3121 members not heard from and thus belonging to the Secretary's "GET" Club. "Gets", I do not want you, but Mr. Hustis does, go over to him and show us that you are alive.

THE CHARLES J. PHILLIPS PRIZE STANDING.

On to New York!

Six more members have gotten on the list for publication during April—Severn, Mozian, Edmund McD. Bendheim, Harry Carter, Branch 24 and Branch 58. The standing for the New York trip is as follows. The first column represents the total points, the second column the credits applying on the free New York trip offered by Mr. Phillips:

Guest	84	Morse	10	10	Branch #24	5	5
Davis	74	Dodds	8	7	Branch #58	5	5
Seeböhm	30	27 Klein	7	2	Carter	5	5
Saunders	23	16 Staeb	7	3	Bendheim	5	4
Ernest	19	18 Mozian	6	6	Herr	5	3
Bloss	18	11 Bartlett	6	4			
Wolsieffer	12	Severn	6	5			

Guest did wonderful work during April, sending in 24 applications. Ernest did excellent, getting 13 applications. Gee! Think of it you "gets", work up a little pep and get into the "gots." Hustis will be glad to greet you and I'll be glad to say "good by."

H. A. D.

REPORT *of the*

TREASURER

May 1st, 1926.

STOCK FUND.

Balance	\$8047.66	
New Certificates	65.00	\$8112.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	\$7830.00	
New Memberships	60.00	\$7890.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	\$6851.72	
Receipts—Superintendent	544.84	
Interest on Bonds	63.75	

	\$7460.31	
Disbursements	\$ 171.70	\$7288.61

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance		\$ 1.45
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SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 90.35	
Dues paid in advance	21.50	

	\$ 111.85	
Disbursements	\$ 4.00	\$ 107.85

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	\$1129.01	
Receipts—Dues	95.36	
Reinstatements	7.00	
Interest on Bonds	65.84	

	\$1297.21	
Disbursements	\$ 309.21	\$ 988.00

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 518.25	
Receipts—Subscriptions	69.14	
Advertising	221.38	
Interest on Bonds	27.91	

	\$ 836.68	
Disbursements	\$ 782.33	\$ 54.35

\$24442.92

Cash on hand	\$8920.44	
Bond Investments	15522.48	\$24442.92

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

Sales Department NEWS



By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr., The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 4, No. 2.

Whole No. 24.

It has been said that you members will not read what is said on these pages as thoroughly as you did the Sales News which we published for the past few years. We trust that is not so, but that our efforts to boost the Sales Department and the A. P. S. generally in this co-operative way will be appreciated. We could have gone on and published the Sales News as heretofore but really it did seem that we were in competition with the A. P. and by taking these pages we are trying to co-operate in not only making the American Philatelic Society a growing success but also reducing competition, if there were any with the American Philatelist. Therefore please look us over each month, and do not forget the advertisers.

Larger Than Ever Before. Sales for any one month reached a new high mark for the month of March. You who helped do it are thanked, and we feel that we gave you an opportunity to get just those stamps you needed to fill the long standing blank spaces. A large part of these sales were from the 50 book space filler circuits, which we send out direct to members, these can be general 19th, 20th, British Colonials, So. and Central American and Precancels. No United States, as we never have enough of those books to even give our U. S. Buyers a look at a circuit oftener than once in each three or four months. The demand for U. S. is larger than the supply, we could keep in constant circulation 1000 more books of U. S. postage stamps. Why not put those duplicates to work?

Other Sales Departments. As we have often stated we have nothing to say against any other sales department, we deplore competitive remarks used in reference to our sales department or any other sales department. We maintain that we have the greatest Sales Department in the World, a full time sales department. We cannot always give sellers as prompt service as they wish because members still persist in entering a majority of general books whose net value is under \$10. These books in general are bound to contain many stamps of the same class, and most general collectors do not care to browse only thru this class so by mixing them in with better books in a circuit we can give them their turn in circulation but this makes returns of the members much slower than we would like. Another thing that would hasten circulation is the classifying of books by countries or groups. Putting all B. C. in one book, 19th in another, Europe in another etc.

But getting back to these other sales departments, we admit that some of them are making a quicker turn over on some of the books, this is mainly due

to the fact that they have not as yet enough books of the above mentioned surplus class on hand to clog the machinery. The S. P. A. re-organized sales department under Dr. Hussey, that of the I. P. A. under Mr. Flerlage and Mr. Staeb's department all are catering to a certain group of buyers and the fact that we are all active in educating the members to the fact that buying stamps from sales department books is a satisfactory way to build a collection, we all indirectly benefit from the activities of the other.

Special Service to Members. Maybe you have just one, maybe more stamps missing in some country you collect, which altho low in catalog value is hard to obtain. We are going to try and help you obtain these stamps. If you will send us the catalog number we will try and locate them without cost to you other than a small service fee to cover postage and have some of our members or other dealers send them to you on approval, either direct or thru us. This is merely a little extra service that we want to offer. If it is found to be in favor we will be glad to help you, if there is no response from the membership we will know you all do not favor the idea.

Another Special Service. Perhaps there is just one country you are interested in, perhaps several. Perhaps you think it hardly worthwhile to ask for a circuit because your purchases are small. Perhaps you feel that the cost of forwarding is too high for the amount you might purchase. To overcome these objections we will be glad to send direct just one or more books provided you will add to your remittance our forwarding charge in the event you buy under \$5.00 worth. That is we will handle the detail without fee if you will pay our forwarding charges, provided you buy less than \$5.00. If we can serve you in this way let us know. We can doubtless send anything but U. S.

Mr. Wilhelm Makes a Hit. The collectors of the several cities visited by Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm in their recent trip gave them a royal reception. It was a new precedent for the President of our Society to travel so extensively to visit collectors, and clearly shows we have the right man in the right place. By the time Mr. Wilhelm reaches New York next October, it will be safe to say that he is known personally to more members of the Society than any other president we have ever had. He has been found at all times to have the best interests of the Society first at heart and we may all feel assured that when his by-laws committee reports in New York City next October they will submit the first complete revision of the by-laws we have ever had, but which have been spoken of for many years. "A. H." makes his committees work, and the A. P. S. was indeed fortunate in securing his services as their chief executive. We trust that one of the new by-laws to be adopted will make the term of the elective officers for a two years term and thus keep a man in harness after he has been broken in.

The One Big Society Idea. Mekeel's now nanounces that this idea will not for the present be discussed further in their columns. The majority of collector-members did not fall very strongly for it anyhow. Let's let well enough alone and get our shoulder to the wheel and roll up that 5000 by October next, then we will prove to those who want to change things that the A. P. S. has proved that it is not only the most popular in its present status, but is acknowledged numerically at least as the One Big Society.

Precancel Collectors. How would you like a Jumbo precancel circuit 30 to 100 books with plenty of time to go over them? May we send one for your in-

spection? One member usually finds 400 varieties for his collection from each 50 books. We can do as well doubtless for you.

Summertime a Good Time for Special Circuits. During summer why not concentrate your stamp purchases and have us send you one or two large special circuits. These go direct to you and you will have plenty of time to go over them, we find this an ideal way to fill the blank spaces at a nominal cost. The 50 Books circuits are sent to those inclined to buy at least \$10.00 worth, but smaller circuits can be sent to meet your requirements. Try this plan once, you will like it as many others do.

Our Callers During April. Dr. R. F. Chambers of Providence, R. I., and Prof. A. Salathe of Shreveport, La., were callers at our Dallas office during April; also Mr. Karl Pathe, formerly of Atlanta, but now a resident of Dallas, has been added to our roll of local members. Within the next 12 months many people will come to this great State and if any of our members ever come to Dallas, the City of the Hour, we trust you will come to our centrally located downtown office and meet us personally.

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UNPICKED MISSION STAMPS! For the months of May and June I offer Mission stamps collected in schools and parishes mostly from Wisconsin and Ill. 5 lbs. \$1.90; 10 lbs. \$3.75; 25 lbs. \$8.00; post free. R. Stollenwerk, Liebenthal, Kansas.

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CANCELLATIONS on low value Bank Note Issues. What are you interested in? References. Robert Weber, Walton, New York.

NEW YORK STOCK TER. STAMPS. Bargain packet 16 different only 24c. Includes rare \$10 Tax Stamp. Sam Weill, Box 132, Collingswood, N. J.

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BRITISH COLONIALS. I don't say you must buy mine, but you will after you see them and compare prices. 50% discount in most cases. Try and judge for yourself. A. Bauer, Palmyra, N. J.

"FINDS" How do you find them? Will exchange ideas. D. C. Turnbull, Mishawaka, Ind.

APPROVALS Either 50% or net price. Ref. Reg. Bargain Lists Free. Orco Stamp Co., 12 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.

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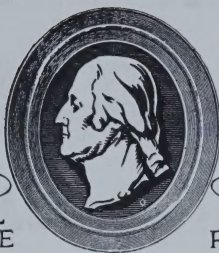
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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Entered as second class matter, December 31st, 1917, at the post office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under the Act of March 3rd, 1879.

Vol. 39.

JULY, 1926.

No. 10.

Charles Austin Coolidge.



On Tuesday, June 1, 1926 there passed from this earth another of the Grand Army of the Republic and regular army veterans whom it is and has been the delight of all, whom he honored with his friendship in any of his numerous and widespread activities, to hold in the highest regard, and we of the Detroit Philatelic Society desire to place in enduring form our deep-seated and loving appreciation of the founder and past president of our local Society, and past president of the American Philatelic Society.

Charles Austin Coolidge, Brigadier General in the United States Army, retired, was born in Boston, Mass., July 19, 1844, coming from a line of long and distinguished American ancestry. When 18 years of age he enlisted in the 16th United States Infantry and served honorably with that organization for the following two years of the Civil War, when he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 7th Infantry. Thus began a career as an officer of the Army which terminated only with his retirement as Brigadier General in 1903, all of which, with one exception, was in the various official grades of that regiment.

At the close of the Civil War the 7th Infantry was stationed for some time in Florida, and while there General Coolidge met and married Miss Sophia Wager Lowry, his devoted helpmeet for nearly sixty years, who accompanied him to the various stations to which his later service took him, sharing cheerfully and inspiringly all of the vicissitudes of an army officer's life, and increasingly honored and beloved by all with whom she came in contact.

General Coolidge served through all of the hardships of the frontier campaigns against the Indians and was wounded in action three times. In the Spanish War his was one of the regiments included in the force sent against Santiago, and immediately after the close of the Cuban campaign he went with his regiment to the Philippines, participating in the campaign against Aguinaldo, and being wounded in the battle of Angeles.

The single exception above mentioned as regards General Coolidge's service with the 7th Infantry occurred in 1900, when, as Lieutenant Colonel of the 9th

Infantry, he accompanied that regiment in the expedition for the relief of the legations at Peking, succeeding to the command of the regiment because of the death in action of his Colonel. Upon his retirement as a Brigadier General in 1903 he first settled in San Francisco, California, but after the earthquake in 1906 he came East and made Detroit his permanent home.

While unanimously honoring him for the qualities which endeared him to all with whom he came in contact in the numerous civilian and patriotic activities which occupied his spare moments, both during his active service and after his retirement, we leave to others who were more intimately associated with him in certain of these activities to record in detail their appreciation of his services in those fields, and content ourselves with an expression of the regard which the intimacies of association in connection with our common interest in philately have engraved upon our memories. One of the charter members of the American Philatelic Society, which was founded in 1886, General Coolidge maintained a sincere, active, and discriminating interest in the field of philately which has weighed heavily in bringing it to a deserved recognition as one of the arts, rather than a mere schoolboy's pastime. In 1908, thanks largely to his efforts, the Detroit Philatelic Society was founded, and he became its first president, continuing as such for ten years, when he was made Honorary President for life. In 1911 he became a member of the Board of Vice-Presidents of the American Philatelic Society, and in 1913 was advanced to the Presidency, in which capacity he was continued for two years, contributing largely by his efforts and wise guidance to the progress and increasing prestige of the Society.

Quite aside from his influence in his official capacities in our organization, the sincere and deep-seated esteem in which he was held by each and every member has been and will continue to be a pleasurable and helpful influence in the direction of the highest ideals of honor, discriminating friendship, and scrupulous performance of duty, and we can only be consoled in our loss by the recollection of the many years past the proverbial three score and ten that he has been spared to us.

Individually and as an organization we tender to Mrs. Coolidge our deepest sympathy in her bereavement, and order that a duly attested copy of this resolution be delivered to her, that its text be incorporated in our Society records, and that a copy be sent to the proper officers of the American Philatelic Society for publication in the official journal of the Society.

(Signed) JOHN KAY,
C. FREDERIC HEYERMAN,
W. L. BABCOCK,
Committee.

Attest:

(Signed) WILLIAM M. SWAN, President.
C. W. WILSON, Secretary.

Detroit, June 2, 1926.

The 3c Stamp of the United States 1851-1857 Issue.

By CARROLL CHASE.

CHECK LIST.

I realize fully that a check list of the 3c 1851-'57 stamp is something not to be undertaken lightly. A list of this kind might be made long and minute enough to cover many pages. At the other extreme it could be as short as the list which appears, for example, in Scott's Specialized United States Catalogue. I shall endeavor to strike a happy medium, if anything erring on the side of including too many varieties because it is easy for the collector to shorten the list to suit his wishes. As was said in the beginning of the article a collection of 3c 1851-'57 stamps can be simplified to any degree desired, thus offering a field to anyone who has the desire to specialize.

A collection of 3c 1851-'57s may well begin with a photograph of the Houdon statue of Washington.

Five essays for the 3c stamp.

Reprints of one of these essays. (15 colors on India paper and 3 on colored glazed cardboard.)

Other stamps showing the same tessellated work. (For example, the 25c, 30c and 40c First Issue Civil War Revenue stamps.)

The essay for a 6c value.

Essay with numerals made from the 3c 1851.

Same partly finished.

The fraudulent imitations of the last mentioned. (Several types and many colors.)

Die proof. Exists in brilliant carmine, black and blue.

A stamp on a cover, used July 1, 1851 (the date of issue) or as near this date as possible.

The imprint reconstructed without and with plate number (the latter, perforated, exists in two types, with and without "Casilear.")

Stamps showing the various transfer roll relief varieties (normal and misplaced).

Stamps showing normal guide dots.

Stamps showing abnormal guide dots—for example, two or three in place of one, misplaced, etc.

Imperforate stamps showing guide line in place of guide dots (one on Plate 4, ten on Plate 6).

Center line copies from each state of each plate made for the imperforate stamps.

Stamps showing the various varieties of center lines from the Type II plates.

Stamps with center line showing part of the stamp from the adjoining pane.

Stamps showing unusually wide sheet margins.

Stamps showing variation in spacing. First nine plates only. (The narrowest and widest if possible.)

Stamps showing variation in alignment. First nine plates only.

Stamps showing double transfers and triple transfers. These may be arranged according to the plates from which they come or showing similar varieties together.

Copies showing cracked plates. At least eleven different stamps show a crack of major importance, while others exist with very tiny cracks.

Stamps showing short transfer. The best of these come from Plate 1 (intermediate state).

Stamps showing marks due to a rusty plate. From Plate 5 (late state).

Plate flaws other than cracks. At least four exist on the plates made for the imperforate stamps and at least eight exist on the 3c 1857 Type II plates.

Stamps from the first nine plates, showing normal varieties of recutting.

Stamps with Inner Lines. Normal Re-cutting.

- A 1. Four frame lines, two inner lines, top of upper label black, and top of upper right diamond black.
- A 2. One inner line only.
- A 3. Half of one inner line only.
- A 4. One complete inner line and half of the other.
- A 5. One vertical line re-cut in upper left triangle.
- A 6. Two vertical lines re-cut in upper left triangle.
- A 7. Three vertical lines re-cut in upper left triangle.
- A 8. Five vertical lines re-cut in upper left triangle. (Imperf only.)
- A 9. One line re-cut in lower left triangle.
- A10. One line re-cut in lower right triangle.
- A11. Two lines re-cut in lower right triangle. (Imperf only.)
- A12. One line re-cut in upper right triangle. (By this is meant a recutting of this triangle by a vertical line which is not continuous with the inner line on that side.)
- A13. Top of upper left diamond block re-cut.
- A14. Bottom of lower left diamond block re-cut.
- A15. Bottom of lower right diamond block re-cut.
- A16. Bottom of lower label block re-cut.

Stamps without Inner Lines. Normal Re-cutting.

- B 1. Four frame lines only re-cut.
- B 2. Top of upper label block re-cut.
- B 3. Bottom of lower label block re-cut.
- B 4. Top of upper right diamond block re-cut.
- B 5. Bottom of lower right diamond block re-cut.
- B 6. Lines on bust re-cut.

Stamps from the first nine plates, showing errors of recutting.

Stamps with Inner Lines. Errors of Re-cutting.

- C 1. Any one of the frame lines running too far beyond the corner.
- C 2. Frame lines failing to meet at any one of the four corners.
- C 3. Any one of the four frame lines crooked.
- C 4. Top or bottom frame line too far from the design.
- C 5. Top or bottom frame line too close to the design.
- C 6. Any of the four frame lines split.
- C 7. Left frame line and left inner line too far apart.
- C 8. Right frame line and right inner line too far apart.
- C 9. Left frame line and left inner line too close together.
- C10. Right frame line and right inner line too close together.
- C11. Either inner line crooked.
- C12. Left inner line running up too far.
- C13. Left inner line running down too far.
- C14. Right inner line running up too far.
- C15. Right inner line running down too far.
- C16. Upper label block and upper right diamond block joined.
- C17. Upper label block and upper left diamond block joined.
- C18. Lower label block and lower right diamond block joined.
- C19. Top frame line turns downward and runs to upper left corner of upper left diamond block, instead of extending out to the left frame line.

- C20. Line connecting top of the upper right diamond block of one stamp with the top of the upper left diamond block and the upper label of the adjoining stamps. (Imperf only.)

Stamps without Inner Lines. Errors of Re-cutting.

- D 1. Any of the frame lines running too far beyond the corner. In extreme cases a side frame line runs to the next stamp above or below.
- D 2. Any of the frame lines failing to meet at the corner.
- D 3. Left frame line split into two or more lines at various portions of its length.
- D 4. Left frame line extremely faint and very close to the design.
- D 5. Right frame line partly doubled.
- D 6. Top or bottom frame line too far from label block.
- D 7. Top or bottom frame line too close to label block.
- D 8. Any of the four frame lines crooked.
- D 9. Line connecting the upper label and upper right diamond block at the top.
- D10. Line connecting the upper label and the upper right diamond block at the top and again at the bottom.
- D11. Line joining the lower label with the lower right diamond block.
- D12. In addition many slips of the engraver's tool may be found, one of the best examples being 95R4, in which the left frame line shows a loop at its upper extremity.

Stamps from the 3c 1857 Type II plates, showing normal varieties of re-cutting.

Excepting for a few rare positions only the two side frame lines were normally recut. At least fifteen positions, however, show an inner line recut on one side or the other but never on both. In addition at least five stamps show one vertical line recut in the upper left triangle. These also show a short vertical line recut just below the upper left rosette. Further, one stamp shows five lines recut in the upper left triangle and also shows repair of the upper end of the band of tessellated work just below the upper left rosette.

Stamps from the 3c 1857 Type II plates, showing errors of re-cutting.

- E 1. Either frame line too far from the design.
- E 2. Either frame line too close to the design, in extreme instances cutting into the diamond blocks.
- E 3. Either frame line double. (Regarding these double frame lines, a few copies may be found showing two distinct and fairly well separated frame lines of equal thickness at either one side or the other of the design. These are much scarcer than the copies showing slightly doubled lines.)
- E 4. Either frame line split.
- E 5. Left frame line multiple,—that is, made up of several fine lines close together.
- E 6. Either frame line not running up to the top of the design (in the top row).
- E 7. Either frame line not running to the bottom of the design (in the bottom row).
- E 8. Either frame line running above the top of the design (in the top row).
- E 9. Either frame line running below the bottom of the design (in the bottom row).
- E10. Either frame line crooked.

E11. Either frame line so faint that it appears not to have been re-cut. A very few copies have been seen which show not even the faintest trace of a frame line on one side. However, these impressions are never very clear, and I doubt very much whether any of these stamps exist that did not at one time show at least a faintly re-cut frame line at both sides of the design.

E12. Either line showing slip of the engraver's tool.

Stamps from the top row of Plates 6, 7 or 8 which show the top frame line **not** recut. (These may be found in a pair with a stamp showing the top line recut.)

One stamp from the bottom row of Plate 6 (96R6) showing the bottom line **not** recut.

Stamps showing the main **types** of recutting.

Typical copies from each of the first nine plates, and from the two groups of the Type II perforated stamps.

A set of the unusual varieties of recutting from each plate. Certain collectors are going further and attempting to show a reconstruction of each of the first nine plates, or at least of the more common ones.

A reconstruction of the three right vertical rows of the left pane of Plate 3. (This may be attempted in case no other plating is undertaken.)

Varieties of Paper: Part India, abnormally thin, abnormally thick, vertically ribbed, "laid" (due to worn press blanket), mottled (only Type II perforated stamps), stitch watermark (varying types), showing the grain distinctly (only Type II perforated).

Varieties of Color; arranged as far as possible chronologically:

1851 orange-brown, various tints and shades.

1852 brownish-carmine, various tints and shades.
same with a decided claret tone.

1853 pale dull rose, various tints and shades.
dull rose-red, various tints and shades

1854 dull rose-red, various tints and shades.

1855 dull rose-red, various tints and shades.
dull orange-red, various tints and shades.

1856 dull yellowish rose red, various tints and shades.
brownish-carmine, various tints and shades.

1857 dull-rose claret, various tints and shades.
brownish-claret, various tints and shades.

1857 plum, various tints and shades.
dull-yellow brown, various tints and shades.
dull-rose brown, various tints and shades.

1857 Type I perforated—dull rose-claret, various tints and shades.
brownish-claret, various tints and shades.
plum, various tints and shades.
brownish-carmine, various tints and shades.

1859 Type I perforated—dull red (thin paper) various tints and shades.

1857 Type II perforated—brownish carmine, various tints and shades.
dull-rose claret, various tints and shades.
brownish-claret, various tints and shades.
plum, various tints and shades.

1858 pale-yellow brown, various tints and shades.
dull-rose brown, various tints and shades.
orange-brown (rare).

1859-1860-1861

dull red, various tints and shades.
 dull-rose claret, various tints and shades.
 brownish-claret, various tints and shades.
 plum, various tints and shades.
 bright-brownish carmine, various tints and shades.

Stamps showing sulfureting or fading may be shown.

Impressions.

"Perfect" i. e.—as nearly perfect as may be found other than in proof impressions.

Too heavily inked (not sufficiently wiped).

Too lightly inked (wiped too much).

Part of the impression not inked.

Dry paper impression.

Creased paper.

Smeared impression.

Double impression (extremely rare). Known imperf only.

Worn plate impression.

Offset on the back.

Stamps showing the result of an offset.

Film of ink (new plate).

Poor impression due to too much oil in the ink.

Combinations of the above.

Varieties of gum—colorless to medium dark brown.

Varieties of Perforation.

A perforated stamp on a cover used as near to Feb. 24, 1857 as possible.

Essays showing rouletting and sewing machine perforations.

saw tooth "perforation" gauging 9 to 10 ½ (Bergen, N. Y. and Richmond, Va.).

Unofficial roulette from Newbern, N. C.

Unofficial (?) perforation, about 12 ½, from Chicago, Ill.

Type I 1857 imperforate horizontally (error).

Type I 1857 imperforate vertically (error).

Type II 1857 imperforate horizontally (error).

Type II 1857 imperforate vertically (error).

Type I 1857 double perforations either vertically or horizontally.

Type I 1857 examples of poor perforation showing both labels at top of stamp, or at bottom of stamp, or without bottom label.

Type I 1857 stamp too high or too wide between perforations.

Type II 1857 double perforations either vertically or horizontally.

Type II 1857 examples of poor perforation such as—stamp too high, or too wide, or very badly centered.

Pairs, strips and blocks—used and unused, the former both on and off cover.

Stamps on cover showing that the 1857 issue had been demonetized.

Stamps on cover used in the Confederate States after they had seceded from the Union but prior to June 1, 1861.

Original plate proofs: 3c 1851 in brownish-carmine and black (very rare).

3c 1857 Type II in brownish-carmine (rare).

Surcharged "Specimen", 3c 1851 (very rare).

Covers showing various domestic rates.

Covers showing various foreign rates.

Diagonal half of a 3c 1851 used as 1c.

Vertical half of a 3c 1851 used as 1c.

Three and one-third 3c 1851s used to pay the 10c rate.

The 1857 reprint—bright scarlet, Perf. 12.

Proofs of the reprint—On India paper in bright scarlet; on cardboard in bright scarlet, black, blue, green and brown.

CANCELLATIONS.

Covers without stamps to illustrate the main types of cancellations: Town, route, numeral, PAID, FREE etc.

Town postmarks.

Colors in order of rarity: black, blue, red, green, brown, ultramarine, orange, claret, bright claret, dull purple, lilac and olive-yellow.

Circular: double-lined circle, town name between two circles, circle made up of dots or dashes, without the surrounding circle, printed instead of handstamped, unusually large, unusually small.

Odd shapes: oval, in one straight line, rectangular, other odd shapes.

Year dated: 1851 (very rare), 1852 (very rare), 1853 (rare), 1854 (?), 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861.

Unusually small, unusually large, year date abbreviated to two figures, year, month and day all in one line, various colors, inverted, in manuscript.

Town cancellations including the county.

Town cancellations including ornaments, bars and gridirons.

Territorial town cancellations.

Collegiate town cancellations.

Town cancellations showing the date in the Quaker manner.

Miscellaneous town cancellations including odd names; those partly or entirely in manuscript.

Route Postmarks:

Railroad cancellations: ordinary circular form with date (month and day only) in the center, in one straight line without date, including the year date, in an oval, including the name of the station, showing the amount of postage in the postmark. Railroad postmarks exist in black, blue, red, green, brown and ultramarine.

Inland steamboat route cancellations. A number of types and colors.

Steamboat agent cancellations. A number of types, and at least two colors.

Mississippi River, etc. packet cancellations. Many types and colors.

WAY and STEAM cancellations. A number of types and colors with and without frames and numerals.

STEAMBOAT cancellations. Various colors and types.

STEAMSHIP cancellations. Various colors and types.

Express cancellations. Used on the Pacific Coast, used between the Pacific Coast and the east (including Pony Express covers) and used between the north and south at the outbreak of the Civil War.

PAID Cancellations.

Various colors, sizes and shapes. Unframed and framed.

Numeral Cancellations.

Various colors, sizes and shapes. Unframed and framed. The following numerals have been seen: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 19, 21, 23, 24, and 40. The Roman numerals III, V and X exist. The numerals 1, 2 and 3 exist followed by Ct. or Cts.

Combination of PAID and Numeral in the same handstamp. PAID 3 exists framed and unframed in various colors. PAID 6 in blue unframed, and PAID 10 and PAID 12 in black (framed) are known.

Town Postmarks including PAID, a numeral, or PAID and a numeral.

PAID alone exists in the town postmark in black, blue, red and magenta.

"PAID by stamps" exists in a town postmark (Marysville, Cal.).

"3" exists alone in the town postmark in black and blue.

"3 Cts" exists in the town postmark in black, blue and red.

"5 Cts" exists in the town postmark in black and blue.

"5" exists in the town postmark in blue and red.

PAID 3 or 3 PAID exists in the town postmark in black, blue, and red—in various types.

PAID 6 exists in the town postmark in black (rare).

PAID 3 Cts or 3 Cts PAID exists in the town postmark in red and blue.

FREE Cancellations.

FREE alone exists in black, blue and green.

FREE in the town postmark exists in black.

POSTOFFICE BUSINESS FREE, or variations of this, exist framed in several types and has been seen in black on a 3c 1857 Type II.

Obliterations.

Gridirons exist in the same colors as the town postmarks. They may be found in a great variety of shapes and sizes, with and without a surrounding circle.

Targets exist in black, blue, red and green on the 1851s and in black, blue and green on the 1857s.

Stars are found in many shapes and sizes—framed and unframed. They have been noted in black, blue, red, brown and green on the 1851s and in black, blue and red on the 1857s.

Group of dots exist in many shapes and sizes. On the 1851s in black, blue, red, orange-red and green. On the 1857s in black and blue.

Pinwheels exist in many forms and sizes. In black, blue and red on the 1851s and in black and blue on the '57s.

Canton, Miss. and Worcester, Mass. each used numerous designs—the latter at least ten, and the former at least twenty.

Miscellaneous Obliterations.

These exist in great variety; among them being smears, "Used and done for", Masonic emblem, "Used", flag in a circle—(black and red), initials framed, an axe head, foreign obliterations, manuscript obliterations, etc.

Miscellaneous Cancellations, other than obliterations.

Two-color cancellations—the following combinations are known:

Red town, blue obliteration.

Red town, black obliteration.

Red town, brown obliteration.

Red town, bluish-green obliteration.

Red town, grey-green obliteration.

Red town, bright-green obliteration.

Black town, red obliteration.

Blue town, black obliteration.

Blue town, green obliteration.

Blue town, red obliteration.

Magenta town, black obliteration.

Orange town, black obliteration.

Ultramarine town, brownish-black obliteration.

Green town, blue obliteration.

Grey-green town, black obliteration.

Black town and blue town.

Black town and red town.

Black town and magenta town.

IN TRANSIT postmarks.

Carrier cancellations, from Albany, Boston, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco and St. Louis.

Registered Postmarks. Various types—mostly in manuscript.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL cancellations exist in at least two types.

HELD FOR POSTAGE—Various types.

DUE—various types.

COLLECT—probably used only by the express companies.

FORWARDED and MISSENT—various types.

ADVERTISED—various types.

NOT CALLED FOR—at least two types.

DEAD LETTER OFFICE Cancellations. Oval. At least two types.

Receiving Postmarks.—Unusual.

Foreign Cancellations. (Ordinarily accidental.)

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

Considerable time has elapsed since the first installment of this article appeared in the January 1923 number of the American Philatelist. Since then not a little new information has been obtained and a certain number of errors have been discovered. It was at first my intention to write elaborately under this heading but it now seems wise to mention only a few of the more important new facts, leaving the other corrections and additions to be made when the article appears in handbook form. The paragraphs which follow are naturally disconnected.

Relative to the history of the firm making stamps, it should be noted that John M. Butler died October 20, 1868 and that Joseph R. Carpenter evidently continued the business under the same firm name.

The earliest known copy from each of the 3c plates is here listed as there are several corrections.

Plate 1 (early), July 1, 1851.

Plate 1 (intermediate), July 13, 1851.

Plate 1 (late), Oct. 12, 1851.

Plate 2 (early), Aug. 2, 1851.

Plate 2 (late), Jan. 30, 1852 (Jan. 14, 1852 probable.)

Plate 3, Mar. 22, 1852.

Plate 4, Mar. 31, 1855.

Plate 5 (early), July 23, 1851.

Plate 5 (late), Sept. 3, 1855.

Plate 6, Mar. 14, 1856.

Plate 7, Mar. 1, 1856.

Plate 8, Apr. 25, 1856 (Apr. 14, 1856 probable).

Plate 0, Sept. 8, 1851.

Plate 6 or 7, Feb. 13, 1856 (unfortunately the stamp is not platable).

3c 1857 Type I, Mar. 4, 1857.

3c 1857 Type II (Plate 10 group) July 20, 1857.

3c 1857 Type II (Continuous side frame line group) Sept. 10, 1857.

The reconstruction of the thirteen imperforate plates (the "thirteen" of course including the various states of three plates) is now nearing completion. In fact they have all been finished excepting Plate 0, although a few positions in certain of the rarest plates are not absolutely certain. The 200 stamps making up Plate 0 have all been identified although only 66 have been placed in the left

pane and 85 in the right. I am therefore still very anxious to borrow, for the purpose of plating, any orange-brown pairs or strips which have not already been seen.

I am now in position to give a complete detailed description of each 3c 1851 plate excepting of course for the exact location of a few stamps in Plate 0. But this had best wait until the article appears in handbook form although a few of the major facts not given in the article may be mentioned.

Plate 0. The stamp with five lines recut in the upper left triangle is almost surely 67L0. Incidentally this stamp has one line recut in the upper right triangle. Through error this was not mentioned.

Plate 1 (early state). On the left pane there are five stamps with the right inner line only recut; four with the left inner line recut; and six without inner lines; the balance having both inner lines recut. On the right pane there are six stamps showing part of both inner lines; six with the left inner lines only recut; and twenty-eight with the right inner line only recut; while the balance are without inner lines. Of course the same remarks as to recutting apply to Plate 1 (intermediate state).

Plate 5 (early state). Three stamps—3, 4 and 12L5e show the right inner line only recut. All the other stamps on the plate show two inner lines.

Plate 6. Four stamps from the body of the plate on the left pane and eleven from the body of the plate on the right pane show the misplaced relief with the gash on shoulder. These gashes vary much in clearness, only three being very strong. This plate shows seven double transfers all on the right pane—Uos. 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14 and 18R6. Five stamps in the right pane—65, 66, 67, 68 and 69R6 show recutting of the top of the upper label block toward its right end; while one of these—66R6—shows also the top of the upper right diamond block recut.

Plate 7. There are no stamps showing gash on shoulder in the body of this plate. There are three shifts—9L7, and 8 and 9R7. The stellate crack showing on two stamps (existing perforated only) is on 47 and 48R7.

Plate 8. One stamp—21L8—from the body of the plate shows the gash on shoulder. Six stamps are double transfers—2 and 10R8 and 6, 7, 8 and 10L8.

Plate No. 11 of the Type II perforated stamps has been seen. This shows the vertical frame lines broken between the stamps; thus Plate 11 is certainly the second plate of the Plate 10 group. Although the number has not been seen, I think it is a fair guess that Plate No. 12 is the third one of the Plate 10 group. It is not No. 9, 13, 14 or 15 as these all come from the continuous side frame line group, and it hardly seems likely that it would be a higher number.

I am still very anxious to see any of the following plate numbers:

- 9 Left pane
- 11 Left pane
- 12 Either pane
- 13 Right pane
- 14 Left pane
- 16, 17, 18 Either pane
- 19 Left pane
- 21 Left pane
- 22 Either pane
- 26 Left pane

Further I would like to see complete panes of any plate excepting 10 Right, 20 Right, 24 and 25 both panes, and 28 Right pane.

There is still a great deal of research to be done on the perforated Type II

plates. It now seems certain that a great majority of the double transfers come from the Plate 10 group. One of these three plates, quite possibly No. 12, had a large number of double transfers—probably well over 30. I have been able to build up one block of ten stamps every one of which is a shift. Most surprising, however, is a certain amount of evidence which makes it at least possible that one of these plates—perhaps No. 10—exists in two different states.)

A couple of new varieties of recut inner line on the Type II stamps have turned up. As for the Type II stamps with one line recut in the upper left triangle, there are at least a half-dozen varieties. One other position (first shown me by Mr. L. J. Shaughnessy) is a remarkable example of recutting—five lines (two vertical and three diagonal) being recut in the upper left triangle, while the tessellated work below the upper left rosette has also been touched up by the addition of a number of dots. This recutting was necessary because the part of the design afterward repaired was poorly entered on the plate. One or two further positions exist in which the only recutting (except the frame lines) is a tiny vertical line defining the outer edge of the band of tessellated work just below the upper left rosette.

There are at least eleven consistent plate flaws on the Type II stamps, all of which probably come from the continuous side frame line group.

Another classic **fraud** may be mentioned. This was the set of fraudulent Mormon stamps supposed to have been issued in Utah in 1852. These are believed to exist in four denominations—2, 5, 8 and 12c—in red, green, mauve and brownish-yellow, respectively. They are octagonal in outline though ordinarily cut square. They bear a portrait supposed to be that of Brigham Young. The 12c value shows "TWELVE" spelled "TWELWE" which makes me suspect that they may be a German production. All that I have seen are cancelled with an octagonal gridiron in black. Fred J. Melville described these stamps in considerable detail in the October 1923 number of *The Stamp Lover*. He states that their history goes back at least as far as 1864. He also reproduces a letter written by Brigham Young himself in 1864 in which he denies absolutely that the Mormons ever thought of issuing any postage stamps. Strangely enough there are counterfeits of these fraudulent stamps presumably because they were, at least many years ago, quite salable. The only ones of these which I have seen are of the 5c denomination cut to the octagonal shape, not cancelled and in three colors: pale-green, violet, and dull carmine.

In reference to the unofficial perforated stamps used in Chicago I may add that I have seen several additional copies sent by others than the three people or firms mentioned. More remarkable than this is a cover recently added to my collection which bears a 3c stamp in a typical 1856 color with exactly the same perforation as had been described as used only in Chicago. The stamp is clearly postmarked "Rosendale, Wis." which ties it to the envelope. This was purchased as a Type I 1857 stamp at a normal price for such a variety. I am satisfied that this was perforated by the same machine that made the "Chicago Perforations" and it is, I believe, additional evidence that the perforation may have been an official trial rather than an unofficial perforation.

Naturally a number of new cancellations have been noted. I shall make no attempt to list them here excepting to name the cancellations from entirely new railroads which have been found. These are:

"Balto. & Susqh R. R."—34mm. in blue in the 1847 period (Baltimore & Susquehannah R. R.)

"Buffalo, Corning & N. Y. R. R." 32½ mm. in black and blue in the 1851 period.

- "Ind. Central R. R." 30½ mm. in black in the 1851 period (Indiana Central R. R.).
- "Indianapolis & Richmond R. R." 32½ mm. in black in the 1851 period. (Note spelling of Indianapolis—possibly correct at that time.)
- "Lacrosse & Milwk R. R." 34 mm. in black in the 1851 period (Lacross & Milwaukee R. R.).
- "Louisa R. Road Va." 30 mm. in blue in the 1847 period.
- "North Pa. R. R." 25 mm. in black in the 1857 period. (North Pennsylvania R. R.).
- "Racine & Miss. R. R." 35 mm. and 34 mm.—both in black in the 1851 period. (Racine & Mississippi R. R.).
- "South Side R. R. Va." 30½ mm. in black in the 1851 period.
- "Syra. & Binghamtn. R. R." 30 mm. in black in the 1851 period (Syracuse & Binghamton R. R.).
- "Vermont & Canada R. R." 33 mm. in blue in the 1851 period.
- "Wilmington & Manchester R. R." 32½ mm. in black in the 1851 period (A South Carolina Railroad).
- "U. S. Express Mail" oval, 23½ mm. high by 28½ mm. wide, in red on a cover dated Jan. 13, 1838 from Columbia, S. C. to Winchester, Ky. If this is a railroad cancellation, it is the earliest known used in the United States.
- The cancellation listed as "AURORA EATENN R. R." should be "AURORA EXTENN R. R." (Aurora Extension R. R.).

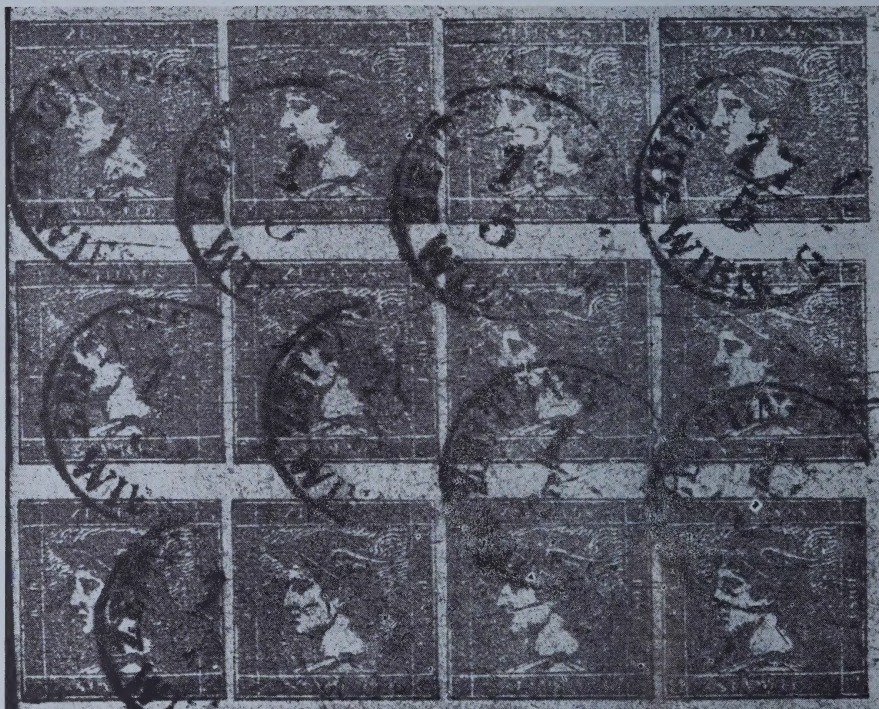
In closing may I again ask for the loan of 3c 1851 **orange-brown** pairs, strips and blocks, and for any of the 1857 Type II plate numbers listed two or three pages back. I expect to be in America at least until November next. Mail sent to 169 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y. will reach me. I wish once more to thank the numerous collectors of and dealers in the 3c 1851 and 1857 stamps for a very great deal of kind assistance. I fear that in certain instances proper credit may not have been given, but please believe that this is unintentional and not due to lack of appreciation.

THE END.

FRANZ C. KUHN

A. P. S. #5937

Just as we go to press there comes the sad news of the sudden death of another distinguished Detroit collector. Judge Franz C. Kuhn, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, was one of the leading figures in Michigan politics and after a distinguished career as a member of the bar and jurist became the President of the Michigan State Telephone Co. which position he held to the time of his death. He was born in Detroit February 8th, 1872 and after graduation from the University of Michigan took up the practice of law in which, through a surpassing ability, he rose to the top of his profession. Though intensely active in politics and widespread business activities he was much interested in stamp collecting and supported both the local and national Philatelic Society. Affectionately known as "Judge", his passing will be mourned by thousands of the people of Michigan to whom he acted as faithful counselor and friend.



Twelve Golden Mercuries.

The yellow, red and scarlet stamps of the first issue of Austrian Newspaper postage are classed among the chief rarities of the stamps of Europe and are the desired prizes of every Continental collector. Account their design these stamps are popularly referred to as "Mercuries" and up to the present time, with the exception of one badly damaged pair, not a single pair, strip or block has been found. To again prove that the age of miracles is not entirely past there came into the philatelic fold recently the superb block of twelve of the yellow Mercury illustrated above. This was found on the original cover by a non-collector in Austria and sold to the well-known Viennese dealer, Rudolf Friedl, A. P. S. #2555, who will exhibit the piece at the A. P. S. Convention and International Exhibition at New York City next October. The yellow Mercury was issued together with the blue and the red stamp of the same design on January 1st, 1851, and while the blue stamp, now fairly plentiful, was the designated postage for one newspaper the yellow stamp was of ten times the value and intended to frank bundles of ten newspapers. It was very little used for this purpose as it can be readily guessed that the average newspaper office would not take the trouble to have them on hand for this exceptional use, preferring no doubt to use ten of the small blue stamps when the occasion required it instead of carrying the higher value on hand. The stamp was so unpopular that in 1856 the Government decided to make use of them by lowering their value and by official decree, March 21st, 1856 the yellow stamp was declared to be of the same value as the blue one. It is odd to note that to date not a single copy of the yellow stamp has been found dated prior to 1856. The illustrated block was used May 17th, 1856 and only to a peculiar fortunate circumstance has it been preserved intact to this day. It was found on

an original cover or envelope that was addressed to his Majesty, Emperor Ferdinand of Austria, and the envelope contained three issues of a fortnightly magazine of the Arts named "Faust", a journal of considerable renown and highly valued to day by book lovers. With this journal it was customary to include artistic inserts, reproductions of paintings and original drawings and while the posting of each issue of this journal required only one stamp the peculiar terms of the postal laws of the time required a stamp for each insert that was sent out with the journal. Now it happened that with these three issues addressed to the Emperor there were nine inserts, three in each volume, thus requiring twelve stamps, three for the journal and nine for the inserts. Thus the first item of luck, the requirement of twelve stamps, second that the mailing publisher used the yellow instead of the blue "Mercury" and third, luckiest of all, that the Emperor or one of his aides placed the entire package within another envelope thus hiding the stamps from view and preserving the stamps in immaculate condition to the present day. The block is of far handsomer appearance than the illustration indicates, it is of a dark yellow color and of the first printing in which the color has spread which gives the stamps a handsome appearance but makes a contrasting photograph impossible. This rare item is certain to be one of the main attractions at the International Exhibition as apart from the stamp rarity the entire cover on which it will be exhibited will be extremely interesting account its historical association.

Some Notes on Swiss Stamps.

By DR. WALDEMAR KLOSS.

The introductory chapter of Swiss philately, I mean the history of the cantonal stamps, forms a charming study for the collector whose means allow the realization of his desiderata and a great provocation to many others.

The canton of Zurich was the first commonwealth to follow in the wake of Great Britain by issuing adhesive postage stamps. On Jan. 21, 1843 the Regierungsrat (Governing body) of Zurich decreed and ordained the issue of two values of postage stamps, of 4 and 6 rappen. These "incunabula" stamps represent the purest numeral type, the values appearing as clear cut bold figures filling the greater part of the center; a few months later the canton of Geneva followed suit with its five centime stamp bearing on the coat of arms the legend "Lux post tenebras" i. e., Light after darkness. The first issue of stamps by the cantonal administration of Basle was dated July 1, 1845. These little gems are known all over the philatelic world as "Basler Taubchen" i. e. those dear little pigeons of Basle; and dear they are in more than one respect. A detailed treatise on the interesting Swiss cantonal stamps would require a volume of no mean size. Here, as everywhere, the man who wants to acquire precious stamps must watch his step. The ingeniousness expended in the forgery of Swiss rarities would have been worthy of a better cause, in some cases it deserves the predicate "infernal."

Several concerns of high renown have, as it were, specialized in cantonal rhinestones. Adrien Champion has brought on the market cut-squares of Geneva with a lattice-cancellation, and others showing a dot in the figure 5. These are forgeries elegantly executed by a refined photo-lithographic process. Especially dangerous are unused blue Basle "Taubchen," where by a clever chemical procedure the green color of genuine official essays has been changed to blue. Zumstein's Katalog awards the palm for perplexing forgeries to A. Champion, Venturini and Fourier for all expensive cantonal stamps, while the certain Goegg,

probably from motives of cantonal patriotism seems to have specialized in "Lux post tenebras." Let not the average philatelist in the language of Shakespeare "lay the flattering unction to his soul" that he knows a genuine "Taubchen," when he sees it. Even, if the greatest expert were to give us all possible criteria we might find that "all theory is gray."

Tête-bêche stamps are eagerly collected by the majority of philatelists and especially those who specialize in the stamps of the respective country. The idea underlying the tête-bêche phenomenon is some accident or caprice in the mechanical operation of the printing device. The tête-béchism of most of such couples of Swiss stamps as are found in albums is produced wholesale by the Swiss postal department and this, of course, without any intention of fraud, but as a mechanical convenience. Since 1904 booklets of stamps were sold to the general public. In order to accelerate the manufacture of these a special arrangement of the clichés for 100 stamps were made. First there come three vertical rows of 10 upright stamps, then a marked row (i. e. empty spaces) then three upright and three inverted rows. Thus by the folding and cutting up process all the stamps stand upright, while in the whole sheets rows 7 and 8 invariably form tête-bêche twins. In 1909 whole sheets of the stamps were sold. It goes without saying that such a mechanical, strictly humdrum tête-béchism ought not to count much toward raising the prices. Comparatively rare is the issue of 5 cent green 1910 which after the printing of a few thousand sheets was replaced by another type in 1911. Only 600 sheets reached collectors.

It is an old joke of Swiss philatelists to introduce the chief symbols on the Swiss stamps as: Tell, Tell's wife and Tell's boy. After all Tell's wife (Helvetia) is not so bad. Does not a patriotic poet sing: "I proclaim it with a loud voice: My fatherland is my bride?" On the older series Helvetia appears seated. As the people of Cape of Good Hope became tired of the seated Hope and insisted she should stand up for the colony, so the compatriots of William Tell demanded that Helvetia should; even if it were only for a break of the monotony show herself "simple, erect, severe, austere, sublime." The values upwards of 20 centimes of the series of 1882 were distinguished by the following design: Almost the entire frame of the upstanding rectangle is filled by an upright double oval, in the upper band of the oval we read "Helvetia," while the lateral bands show each 11 stars representing the 22 cantons. The oval center piece exhibits in light color against a dark background Helvetia standing equipped with spear and shield. The lower margin indicates the value in the center and to the right and left on a white band the word "Franco." The printing was executed by the "copper printing process."

As neither the stamps displaying the standing Helvetia (1882-1907) nor the concomitant lower values with the large cross of the Swiss Confederacy command high prices, forgeries constitute no considerable danger. There exists, however, a fake tête-bêche of the 15 centimes value.

The critique of Swiss philatelists has handled Helvetia, whether sitting or standing with scant courtesy; even in sessions of the Bundesrat the poor thing was betrayed and blurred. Thus in 1900 the federal postal administration felt induced to inaugurate an open contest for new designs; the result, however, was negative; it seems the contesting artists did not sufficiently consider the mechanical requirements. In 1905 a limited number of artists were requested to submit suggestions. The outcome was that for the values of 2-5 centimes a design by Albert Welti of Munich, for those of 10 and 15 centimes one by Prof. L'Eplattenier of Chaux-de-Fonds were approved. The stamp designed by Welti presents on a dark background the Tell boy, the famous pierced apple in his left hand, while his right encircles the string of a mighty upstanding crossbow; the top ledge in the color of the background displays the word Helvetia in white letters.

L'Eplattenier's design shows Helvetia's bust in profile facing towards the right, her left hand holds a laurel wreath, while her right grasps the hilt of a sword which is adorned with an oak branch. A chain of snowclad mountain peaks is adumbrated in the background. A white band on the lower margin of the frame shows the word "Helvetia."

For the values from 20 centimes to 3 francs another design by Charles L'Eplattenier was adopted; it is simple and impressive. We view Helvetia sitting on a rock facing towards the right; her left hand reposes on her knee while the right grasps a sword entwined with laurel; the "mighty square of her heroic breast" is appropriately adorned with the large Swiss cross; at the foot of the rock we read "Helvetia" while the foreshortened space to the right margin sketches an Alpin landscape.

The issue of 1909 shows in the Tell boy type a curious technical mistake; the strapping holds the cross-bow towards himself, the string, however, shows on the other side of the stock, while, of course, it should be facing the holder of the bow; this awkward error of an artist whose special sport seems not to be chamois hunting was remedied in the issue of 1910 and Tell's boy and his correct cross-bow have been deservedly popular ever after.

The story of commemorative issues of stamps is always interesting, but as a rule more on account of failures than of egregious success. It would be easy enough to fill a good sized pamphlet with annihilating criticism which men of high philatelic standing have leveled at our Columbian World's Fair issue.

It was, at all events, but natural that the postal administration of the Swiss Confederacy in its own interest, as well as "pro mundi beneficio," should attest the fact that the Universal Postal Union in 1900 surveyed an existence of 25 years; in 1875 this great engine of civilization had materialized at Berne, the capital of the Confederacy. Its spiritual father, as everybody knows, or at least, ought to know, was the first Postmaster General of the German Empire Stephan. So July 2, 1900 an official commemorative festival was held at Berne attended by the representatives of the states forming the Universal Postal Union. It was proper enough to issue a commemorative series of three values, 5, 10, and 25 centimes, green, red and blue in accordance with the color norms laid down by the World's Postal congress, Washington, 1897. A uniform design by Eugene Grasset was adopted for the three stamps. The design exhibits in an upstanding rectangle, double size of an ordinary stamp, an allegorical female figure symbolizing the postal activity, German philatelists would say "Das Postwesen." The lady, three-fourths height of the rectangle is characterized by undulating hair and the wings of Mercury; with her left uplifted hand she grasps a telegraph post to which the coat of arms of the Swiss Confederacy is attached, while her right hand bent downwards scatters an avalanche of letters over the world. In the background there is a globe only partially visible. An arched white band at the top of the stamp displays the inscription "Jubile de l'Union postale universelle," at the foot, on a half-ways unrolled band we find the date 1875-1900. The precipitation of the execution brought about results similar to those experienced due to the rushing of the Harding mourning stamps. The charitably inclined critics muttered "It might have been worse," others were more pronounced in their vituperative epithets. By the way, in the process of issue ca. 1000 defects and flaws of plates were registered so a second plate with improved engraving was substituted. The stamps were valid until December 31, 1900; therefore later cancellations are of no philatelic value.

Very popular with collectors are the Swiss peace stamps of 1919. The postal administration of the Confederacy as early as spring 1917 invited the competition

of 10 Swiss artists for designing an issue of these peace stamps. The following were accepted: A design by Otto Bamberger of Zurich: A naked warrior with bandaged forehead, a broken sword at his side in recumbent position leaning on his left arm. The great word Pax appears in powerful illumination above him. The top and bottom ledges show the legend Helvetia, and 1919. The value 15 (of course centimes) at right and left. The design by P. Th. Robert of St. Blas exhibits a very substantial angel of peace displaying an olive branch and a mighty bouquet of flowers hovering over the legend Helvetia 1919. The value 10 is given at the right above. The design of Ed. Vallet of Saviese introduces two warriors former enemies exchanging a cordial hand shake over the debris of a cannon. Irradiated over their arms we read 1918. The name Helvetia fills the left ledge and the value 7½ is found at the right above. The stamps, double of the ordinary size, were printed by the mint in Berne on chalked paper, the values of 7½ and 10 centimes in an edition of 4½ millions, that of 15 centimes 5 millions. They were solemnly issued August 1919 on the day of the Bundesfeier (celebration of the Swiss Confederacy) and were on sale to the end of the year; April 30, 1920, 12 P. M. they were considered demonetized. The watermark is the well known great cross which, however, is to be detected only on the margins as it is absorbed by the heavy chalk of the paper and the coloring matter.

These stamps were originally intended for inland usage, but almost immediately their applicability was extended to Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, the German Empire, France, Greece, Gt. Britain, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Rumania, Sweden, Servia, Spain, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Wurtemberg and the United States.

The severe criticism visited on the Helvetia of the Swiss postal stamp bears by its irrepressible perseverance a pathetic aspect. Where is the artist who could embody on the diminutive space offered by a stamp Helvetia as the patriotic Swiss sees her in his mind's eye?! At least, the Postmaster General, by sifting the mountainous criticism, came to the conclusion that William Tell himself should philatelically incarnate the spirit of the Confederacy. The Tell monument in Altorf by R. Kissling gave the inspiration. A design of a bust portrait was submitted to the sculptor and with his approval engraved in steel by J. Sprenger of Biel. The printing was done in the Government mint. The fibrous granite paper was supplied by the paper mill "An der Sihl" in Zurich. The perforation is the usual of Swiss stamps, 11½.

The three low values 10, 12 and 15 centimes were issued together with the three high values of 3, 5, and 10 francs, executed in copper print, at the opening of the National Exposition at Berne, 1914.

Are You a "Plug" or a PLUGGER?

No doubt by this time you say, "Let's see what "preacher" Hustis, the A. P. S. nuisance, is raving about today.—Must be some ex-"soap-salesman" or "ballyhoo" artist Wilhelm picked." But I'm not anyone so gifted. My only distinction lies in being an A. P. S. with the idea that NO A. P. S. member but can "Get a New Member" if he will TRY! I honestly believe just that.

And let me say that I am conducting no series of lectures excepting applause or "apple-sauce" at the end. "Say it with SIGNED APPLICATIONS!" if you say it at all. What I am trying to do is to somehow pump enough pride or ambition into some of you to make you a PLUGGER for the A. P. S. and not a "Plug" filling a hole in its membership list.

This is for you "Plugs" who have not yet joined the "GOT"s (and whose names will be conspicuous by the absence of HEAVY TYPE in the next year-book):—if everyone else in the A. P. S. was as disloyal, as selfish, as downright l-a-z-y as YOU, where in H—eaven's wide expanse would the A. P. S. be today?? If the "old-timers" had been one half as bad, YOU wouldn't have had any A. P. S. to join!!—It would have died long ago.

But, far from dying, it is GROWING!!—because of the PLUGGERS and in spite of you "Plugs"! Thank goodness the number of you "Plugs" is growing **smaller** every day. You are in a noticeable minority. YOU ought to be ashamed to be numbered among the "Plugs" at all! It is no honor, and you know it. The number of those who have already done their duty is so large that instead of making an honor roll of them and printing it in the "PHILATELIST" in a month or so I move we list the "Plugs" and save space and ink! Right now only YOU, each of you personally, know whether you're a "Plug" or not. But we'd ALL like to know!

I advise you that if you don't care to be "among those present" the best way to avoid the possibility is to "Get a New Member"—and get him QUICK! It will be nobody's fault but your own if you get caught in the last minute rush and get listed in spite of having joined the star (*) member "GOT"s. But YOUR conscience will be clear, and your name cleared later.

But why wait? Grab the application, get it signed TODAY,—join the "GOT"s, get onto the "star (*) list". Quit being a poor "Plug" and prove you're an A. P. S. PLUGGER!!

"5000 by October"?? MORE!!—if YOU get YOUR New Member!!

R. L. HUSTIS, Rec. Comm.

(APS # 7903)

The Clique.

By The Long Lost Anon.

Those who attend, in thought and deed,
Absent only when off their feed;
Those who pay dues, give of work,
And ask others not to shirk;
Those who talk and serve for others,
Show the stuff called "brothers."

They are often called The Clique.

Some folks find fault, some bring trouble,
Some start things that end in bubble.
These are of The Clique.

The regular folks who will to work,
Who help others without the dirk
Are often called The Clique.

But the club that's agoing ahead,
On more than carping must be fed—

That is why there MUST BE The Clique.

UNDER THE HAMMER

A Review of the Auctions



By HARRY M. KONWISER, Box 65, Sta. W., New York City.

Readers of this department desiring to receive prices on any particular stamps of any country should write the editor of this department at once. A personal mail report will be made a limited number of A. P. S. members on such stamps as they are specially interested in. Just a few will get this service and first come first served!

Canada.

1851, 3p red No. 1, lightly canc., tear (\$12)	2.80
6p violet No. 2, town canc., a beautiful copy in spite of tiny tear at S. W. corner (\$35)	23.25
1852, 4p red Nos. 4, 4d, very fine (\$7)	4.80
6p purple-black No. 5e, lightly pen marked, very fine (\$50)	26.50
1855, 10p blue No. 7, lightly canc. and fine (\$45)	27.00
1857, ½p rose No. 8, o. g., very fine (\$25)	19.00
7 ½p green No. 9, lightly canc., fine margins and copy despite a very tiny tear (\$55)	30.50
6p dull violet No. 10, handsome copy, exceptionally fine (\$60)	38.00
1858, ½p rose No. 11, o. g., unusually well centered for this stamp although perfs just touch outer frame line, very fine (\$60)	50.50
6p gray-violet No. 13a, lightly cancelled, well centered and exceptionally fine (\$85)	62.00

Cape of Good Hope, 1861, 1p red, No. 7, wide margins, exceptional (\$85) ..	102.00
— 1863, 1sh emerald green, No. 15, o. g. superb (\$35)	33.00
France, 1883, 1fr lake, No. 21, light cancel, exceptional (\$20)	15.20
— 25c milky blue, No. 17, v. f. (Y & T 15a) (\$5)	7.60

New Zealand.

1855, 1p dull carmine No. 1, lightly canc., margins on all four sides, a wonderfully fine copy (\$150)	117.00
2p dull blue No. 4, lightly canc., remarkably fine, rare (\$30)	21.75
2p dull blue on white paper, No. 4a, lightly canc., extr. fine, rare (\$50) ..	25.50
1sh yellow-green No. 5, lightly canc., margins except at lower right where it is just touched, an exceptionally fine copy, very rare (\$60)	26.00
Unwmkd, blue paper, 2p blue No. 7, superb (\$12)	7.50
White paper, 2p blue, No. 10, superb (\$5)	3.20
Pelure Paper 1862, 1p vermilion No. 13, slightly cut into at bottom, nevertheless an unusually fine copy of this rare stamp (\$250)	40.00
6p black-brown No. 16, canc. barely visible, remarkably fine (\$25)	18.10
6p black-brown No. 21b, margins three sides, close but not touched on the fourth, a beautiful copy (\$40)	23.00

GEORGE B. SLOANE

New York City—Feb. 16, 19, 22, 1926.

United States.

1847, 5c red brown (28) canc. blue gridiron, v. f. (\$7)	\$ 7.10
— 5c brown, double transfer, extra line at top, small red grid, v. f. (\$30)	16.25
1851, 1c blue, type IV (32d) margins at right show guide line, a v. g. copy (\$2.25)	12.00
1870, 3c green (147) on entire cover cancel "Rens. & Sar. R. R., Round Lake. July 29, 187-" in blue, v. f.	4.75
1879, 1c ult (182) horiz. strip of six, v. f. rare	2.80
1893, Columbia, 1c to 15c, 10 blocks of 4, o. g. v. f. (\$12.75)	6.25
1894, \$5 dark green (263) o. g., v. f. (\$30)	27.25
1895, \$5 dark green (278) o. g., v. f. \$17.50)	10.00
1898, Trans. Miss. 1c to 10c incl., block of 4, o. g., v. f. (\$15.65)	9.00

Speculators Notice!

Gibraltar, 1921-24, 4sh, black and scarlet (85) o. g., very fine, rated as rare—the spec. boys are bulls on this and the next one	11.75
— 8sh, violet and green (86) o. g., v. f.	36.00

Hayti.

1881, 1c vermillion (1), horizontal strip of 3, used on small part of cover, postmarked "Cap Haitien", very fine and a most attractive item. (cat \$2.25)	6.00
1906, 1c on 50c claret (108c), with usual inverted surcharge, the only way this stamp exists, o. g., very fine, very rare (\$150)	92.00

New Britain.

The New Britains on Marshall Islands are greatly over-catalogued in the opinion of many non-interested stamp students and every public sale held during past year or two proves this. The catalog makers, the world over, ought to learn the facts and make price changes accordingly.

On Marshall Islands, 1914 3p on 25pf orange and black (34), on small piece of original cover, cancelled "Rabaul, Jan. 15, 1915, New Britain", very fine (\$75)	29.00
— 3p on 30 pf orange and black on salmon (35), on small piece of original cover, cancelled "Rabaul, Jan 15, 1915, New Britain", very fine. (\$75)	29.00
— 5p on 50pf purple and black on salmon (37), o. g., v. f. (\$35)	11.50
— 5p on 50pf purple and black on salmon (37), o. g., v. f. (\$35)	9.00
— 2sh on 2mk blue (40), on small part of original cover, cancelled "Rabaul, Jan 15, 1915, New Britain", v. f. (\$125)	52.00
Niger Coast, 1893, ½p on 2p green and carm., blue surcharge (21) light cancel, v. f. (\$75)	30.50
Southern Nigeria, 1904-07, 10sh (30) o. g., v. f. (\$30) 15.50; £1 (31) o. g., v. f.	19.25
Spain 1872, ¼c ultr. (175a) block of four, upper left stamp tete beche, o. g., v. f. Cat says \$300 but the stamp wizards and Toasperm affect indifference or lack knowledge so	51.00
Trinidad, 1p (No. 1) block of four, v. f. (\$80)	36.00
Turks & Cairos, War Tax, 1917, 1p carmine (103a) o. g., v. f. (\$35)	15.00

ROTNEM STAMP CO.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Feb. 20, 1926.

1857, 1c (42f) not o. g. centered a jot T, fine, showing curl on shoulder \$ (35)	17.35
1869, 2c (113) block, fine	15.25
1871, 7c (149) well centered N. Y. Steamship, not listed	8.30
1908, 10c (364) bluish, o. g., v. f. (\$12.50)	8.00
— pair, o. g. fine centre	14.80
1923, 2c (554) block of 4, var. Imperf. Vertically. Sheet found in Mpls. P. O., substantiated by affidavits (\$400)	15.50

H. R. HARMER

London—Mar. 1, 1926.

German States.

Bergedorf, 1861, 1 sch. black on white, two tete beche pairs in a mint marginal block of 4 (£6)	£3/10/0
Bremen, 1855, in perf horiz. pair, 3 gr. block on blue, superb mint strip of three showing three types, from Ferrari	9£9/0
— 1867 perf. 13, 3gr. black on blue, horiz. laid paper, mint strip of three, shows three types	5£0/0
Hamburg, 1859, imperf, 4 sch, green, double print, unused, v. f.	2£4/0
— 1867, imperf. 2 ½ sch. deep green, superb mint block of four, from left sheet, marginal numerals "2" and "3"	2/15£0

General Items.

Brit. Guiana, 1882, 2c superb used sheet of twelve	1/12£0
Finland, 1856, 5kop blue, large square cut copy used on entire, has small tear, light oblong pmk.	4£12/6
Gibraltar, 1921-23, script wmk, 4/-, superb mint corner block of 4 with control	8/10£0
Great Brit., 1840, 2d blue, superb horiz. strip of four, lettered "TD-TG" . .	3£12/6
— 1867-83, £1 brown-lilac, v. f.	2/15/0

C. S. WATSON CO.

Los Angeles—Mar. 5, 1926.

1857-60, 5c brick red (45), 1859 date v. f.	\$ 30.00
1873, 7c (160) beautiful color, gum (\$12)	11.40
1894, \$5 unwmkd, mint (263), perfect (\$30)	22.50
1923, 16c (521), "Experimental Flight" Airmail cover, S. E. to N. Y. "Aug. 24, 1923" Back stamped	6.60
Revenue, 1st, 5c Inl. Exch. (3826), imperf block of four, fine	3.25
— 25c Protest (3848) hor. imp. pair	1.90
— 40c Inland (3852) imperf	3.50
— 1914, ¼c (4133) superb double print, mint, block of four	14.00
Confederate, 1861, 5c (200), mint block of four, crease lower two stamps. (\$40)	54.80

Foreign.

Great Britain, 1867-69, 1sh (54) plate imprint copy on cover	2.60
Guatemala, 1894, 2 on 100c (51), block of nine, second row without surcharge, unlisted (cost owner \$50 says Mr. W.)	21.25
— 1922 surcharge (189-90-1), strips of four each, all four types	2.50
— 1922, surcharges (192-201) types V, VI, VII, strips of three, each value (\$8.04)	3.60
Nevis, 1883, ½ on half of 1d (27a), right and left halves of two stamps in pairs, with double surcharge (cost owner \$80 says Mr. W.)	52.00
Sweden, 1921, 10 ore (137a), v. f. tete beche pair in strip of four (Mr. W. says: "only 157 copies known to exist")	25.50

THE ANDERSON GALLERIES

New York City—March 10, 1926.

Philadelphia, 1836, Hand Stamp of elaborate design printed in black inscribed "Northern Liberties News Rooms, via Sub-Post Office, 213 North Third St." Type I. Face of letter addressed to Reading, Pa. These stamps were found by Mr. Charles H. Stone in Philadelphia. There were eight copies in the lot of which seven were of the first type. The letters were dated 1836, thus antedating the Mulready Envelope four years. This is the first copy to be offered in the American auction room. Exeremely interesting and very rare. Sold to E. Klein	\$ 33.00
— TUSCUMBIA, ALA., 1858, 3c dull red on buff (27a), the entire envelope, addressed to St. Louis, Mo., postmarked in black. The envelope is somewhat worn at folds. Very rare. Sold to Stanley Gibbons, N. Y.	520.00
7—Original Covers, with 12c of the 1861 issue and the 5c blue Hawaii of the 1855 issue used together on the same envelope. The cover has the San Francisco black postmark also the Honolulu red cancellation; Hawaiian stamp. The envelope is addressed to Woodburn, Ills., and the 12c stamp has the usual 1861 obliteration which just touches the comes from the same correspondence as the cover described in lot 21. Very rare. Sold to E. Klein	67.50
— 1869 Issue, Vertical two-thirds of the 3c ultramarine used as 2c (114c) on the original cover; smudge cancellation which covers the cut. The envelope bears the Summit, N. J. post mark and is addressed to Summit. Very rare. Sold to E. Klein.	75.00

Local Stamps.

— 1847 Issue, D. O. Blood & Co. (6242), on original cover, fine, scarce. (\$10.00)	11.00
— 1848 Issue, D. O. Bloods & Co. (6245), on original cover, fine, rare. Sold to A. Krassa (\$15.00)	12.00
— 1850 Issue, D. O. Blood & Co. (6255, 6256), entire envelopes on white and buff, fine and scarce. Sold to Burger (\$10.00)	14.00
— 1859 Issue, D. O. Blood & Co. (6257-6258), entire envelopes on white and buff, very fine. Sold to Mr. Wilsey (\$10.00)	14.00

(Continued on page 715.)

The AMERICAN PHILATELIST

Published by and in the Interest of  *the AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY*

Vol. 39.

JULY, 1926.

No. 10.

Published the First of Each Month at Federalsburg, Maryland.

Subscription Rates.

Per year, in advance	\$1.25
Single copies	.15
Membership list	5.00
Convention Proceedings	.25

Advertising Rates.

	1 Insertion.	6 Insertions.	12 Insertions.
1 Page	\$15.00	\$13.50	\$12.00
1/2 Page	\$ 9.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 7.00
1/4 Page	\$ 5.00	\$ 4.50	\$ 4.00
1/8 Page	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.00

Wants & Exchanges to Members.

Per line, single insertion, 10 cents; per line, six months, 25 cents; per line, per year, 40 cents. No change of copy. One inch display ad, single col. \$1.25 per issue.

Advertising and manuscripts submitted should be typewritten if possible.

Copy should be in Editor's hands not later than the first of each month preceding month of publication.

Right is reserved to reject any advertisements offered.

Exchanges: Please send one copy to Mr. W. R. Ricketts, 1577 Wyoming Ave., Forty Fort, Pa., for indexing.

Address all communications to

**ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor The American Philatelist,
807 Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.**

EDITOR'S COLUMN



BRIG. GEN. CHARLES AUSTIN COOLIDGE, a charter member of the A. P. S., and one of its former Presidents, died June 1st, 1926, at his home in Detroit, Michigan, and was buried a few days later with full military honors in Arlington National Cemetery at Washington, D. C. With his death the little band of survivors of the group that founded the Society in 1886 dwindles to less than twenty in number. We sincerely hope that all of those that remain with us may be on hand at the next Convention so that due honor may be paid them. We publish in this issue a memorial to General Coolidge prepared by his close associates in The Detroit Philatelic Society and which is equally a tribute to his memory by the parent organization.

THE 3c STAMP OF THE UNITED STATES 1851-57 ISSUE. With this number is included the final chapter of the remarkable article written by Dr. Carroll Chase on what is without doubt the most popular stamp of the United States. Without fear of contradiction we assert that this article is one of the greatest contributions ever made to scientific philately and though the labor involved in its preparation and presentation has been enormous it has been generously repaid through the world-wide appreciation the work has enjoyed. It is true that perhaps it had best appeared in hand book form but the failure of the Society to establish a fund for this purpose leaves the official journal the sole means of preserving such worthwhile contributions for the benefit and enjoyment of the present day and future philatelists. Dr. Chase is owing a heavy debt for the generous way he has presented the results of his lifetime work and study to the Society

and the greater part of the intense interest taken in United States early issues can be attributed to his careful and painstaking studies. As time goes on his work will be more and more appreciated and he will be universally acknowledged, as he is now by those who know him well, the ablest American stamp student. We hope we may again have the honor and privilege of presenting some of his articles to the readers of the A. P., a desire that we have good reason to know is shared by the greater part of the membership.

THE CALL FOR NOMINATIONS to the offices of The American Philatelic Society for the year 1926-27 has been promptly answered by no less than four branch societies, all of which, independently of each other, have again nominated the present officers and Board of Vice-Presidents for re-election. The celerity and unanimity of their action is a pleasing and well deserved compliment to the present administration. The nominations so far made have been by The San Francisco Stamp Society, The Denver Stamp Club, The Milwaukee Philatelic Society and Branch 18 of Philadelphia. The latter organization also passed a resolution endorsing the present Editor and Sales Manager with a recommendation that the term of their offices be made of five years duration.

THE PHILADELPHIA BRANCH has also proposed that the By-Laws of the Society be amended to create a "Permanent Fund" into which the present "Stock Fund" and all other funds of the Society except the Insurance Fund be merged. It is planned that 80 per cent. of the income from this fund be used for Society purposes and the remaining 20% added to the principal each year. Branch 18 asks that this proposal be printed on the ballots this year so as to get a wide expression of opinion on the proposed change.

"P. M." WOLSIEFFER, one of the charter members of the A. P. S. and an ex-President of the Society, is the originator of the idea of a "Permanent" Fund. He feels that the present era of prosperity is the time to insure for all time and under all conditions the continuance of a strong national philatelic Society. He believes that one of the greatest accomplishments of the present generation of stamp collectors lies in the creation of a permanent fund of money that will in time by its accretion and by gift grow to such substantial proportions that the interest from it will provide for adequate publications, publicity, a national home and all the other hoped for ideals of the enthusiastic philatelist. It is his idea that any plans for expansion and betterment predicated on using the present capital of the Society are doomed to failure because of the inadequacy of the amount and that the net result would only be a frittering away of what should become the foundation of a future greatness. The fact that Mr. Wolsieffer will ere long celebrate his seventieth birthday speaks for the sincerity and idealism in back of his plan and the fact that as a charter member of the Society he has been continuously active in its affairs for forty years and has seen the ups and downs of organized philately commends the wisdom of his ideas.

MANY MEMBERS have called our attention to the advertisements of a chap who claims to own perforating machines of all guages and offers to trade some of his improved straight edge stock for more raw material, that is, straight edged stamps. Collectors will do well in avoiding having any dealing with individuals of this type for though some hold that re-perforating a straight edge stamp is a harmless improvement it goes without saying that it is a form of deception and a man that makes a business of deceiving or aids others in doing so is very likely to defraud in other ways. Of course this fellow is not an A. P. S. member and we

make no mention of his name as he would probably delight in the free advertisement. Will other collectors who have received his offers to fake perfs on precancels and other stamps be so good as to send us the letters and advertising received in the original envelope? We are seeking the aid of the Government to put a stop to this practice, and need conclusive proof of the use of the mails in this connection.

FORGERIES OF HONDURAS AIR MAIL covers are reported by A. Roterberg as being offered from a Philadelphia source. These are of the rare items described in the May issue of this journal and the fakes are said to compare closely with the genuine article. Mr. Roterberg kindly offers to expertize for A. P. S. members, free of charge, any of these covers provided postage for a registered return is enclosed. Attention is also called to the fact that Honduras # 611, 612 and 613 that were listed in Scott's Monthly Journal by mistake do not exist as genuine stamps. These stamps are fakes and will not appear in the next catalog.

PUBLICITY FOR STAMPS and the A. P. S. is easily secured by any alert and enterprising stamp collector according to the view of Charles L. Hall, of Washington, Pa. Mr. Hall says all you have to do is to see the city Editor of your local paper, show him a new U. S. commemorative and tell him a few facts about the design, etc. and you will get a front page write-up with a mention of the national stamp society. He at least brought it about in this wise and offers the proof in a copy of the "Washington Reporter" of May 11th that contains a double column, front page article on the new 2 and 5c commemorative that Mr. Hall instigated. He suggests that the next time the U. S. issues a commemorative that A. P. S. members in every city in the country advise the local newspapers of the details and he guarantees a million dollars of publicity as a reward for the effort. Not a bad idea at that, is it?

THAT THE NEW YORK STAMP EXHIBITION next October is going to be an international affair is of course known to all collectors but it will no doubt surprize many to learn that one of the finest exhibits will be that of the Russian Soviet Government. We are informed by G. P. Ferree that Prof. Theodore Tsuschin as the representative of Soviet Russia will exhibit a 70 volume collection of the greatest philatelic treasures held by the Russian government. This collection will contain a complete showing of all Russian stamps with proofs, essays and specimens. As the present Government appropriated all the bourgeoisie collections, including those of the late Czar and the Grand Dukes, it will be able to make the finest showing of stolen goods in the world.

THE COLOR QUESTION bobs up again as no less authority than "H. P." Atherton demands to know the correct name of the color of the new "Eriks". Who can answer that one?

THE GREAT GENERAL STRIKE in England which was fortunately called off before any great harm resulted placed a severe strain on all business and particularly on printers and publishers. Mr. G. A. Higlett has sent us copies of the small one page newspapers that were issued which with the leaflet issues of the British stamp journals will serve as curious reminders of another stringency in which stamp collecting kept a going as usual.

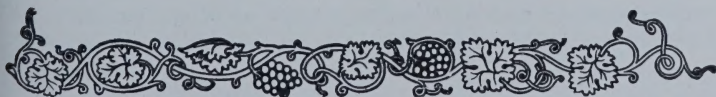
MR. WARNER BATES, whose studies of the three cent green have aroused so much interest among collectors of the U. S. "seventies", is receiving the con-

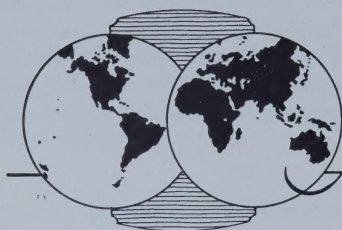
gratulations of his friends on his appointment to the Secretaryship of the New York State Automobile Association. This is a big organization and the Secretary of it is quite a factor in the auto world. Though friend Bates is "stepping on the gas" so to speak, he expects to keep right on with his stamp work and the first thing he did on his arrival at his new home in Albany was to join the stamp club that has just been organized there.

REVEREND T. O. PERRIN, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church at Dallas, Texas, has established a record for "first day" air mail covers received that in addition to filling his album pages to overflowing marks him as one of the most popular men in the southwest metropolis. On the inauguration of the Dallas-Chicago air mail service the good friends of the popular pastor, fellow collectors and members of the Kiwanis Club, arranged to have letters mailed him from cities all along the air route and other places from Maine to California. On the first air mail delivery he received 972 letters, among them one autographed by President Coolidge and one signed by Postmaster General New. We note that a number of Chambers of Commerce are seeking data on the time saved by air mail delivery between various cities and as Dr. Perrin has all the data in his collection they might do well to engage him as an expert on the subject.

THE NEW YORK STAMP SOCIETY, A. P. S. Branch #44 has adopted a worthwhile and commendable program to encourage neatness in stamp collecting by the juniors. At the International Exhibition to be held at New York in October there will be one class for junior collectors only and the main basis for the award in this class will be neatness of mounting and arrangement. The New York Branch is encouraging all the younger element to enter their collections in this class and advising the juniors as to the value and importance of neatness in the forming of their collections. As an additional inducement to the young folks the club is offering to each of the junior medal winners at the Exhibition a free membership in the New York Stamp Society and also a membership in The American Philatelic Society. This is a fine way to help the juveniles along the proper path and the membership awards are certain to be proudly appreciated, much more so than the gift of money or a medal. A good idea for other branches to keep in mind.

PANELLI ANGELO is the name of a slick individual residing in San Remo, Italy, who seems determined to do business with A. P. S. members even if he has to send his wares in advance. His first attempt occurred about a year ago when he mailed broadcast a series of counterfeits of French colonial stamps to A. P. S. members, asking twenty-five cents a set. Business in counterfeits not being so good he now is sending unsolicited approvals to names evidently taken from an old A. P. S. list. The catalogue value of these approvals runs around \$50 as a rule and though we have not yet seen the stamps offered we believe it a fair assumption that they are probably mostly counterfeits. Collectors receiving these approvals will do the hobby a good turn by not returning them but forward same to the Board of Vice Presidents or keep them pending the receipt of **registered** return postage.





Notes for the General Collector

A department for those that take an interest in stamps no matter what country they hail from. Edited by A. William (Bill) Bloss, 620 Washington Bldg., Los Angeles, California.

What Can the Poor Man Do?

One of the Brethren was inspired to write us, after reading our first article in this department, urging general collecting for the average collector in preference to intensive specialism. Brother C. asks how we figure he can collect the world, when he cannot afford to complete his U. S.?

Whereupon, unknowingly, he has answered his own question. We do not think he can afford to complete the world's stamps, but we do know he can afford to collect them. The very fact that he cannot hope to acquire the great rarities of U. S. is, to our mind, all the more reason for turning attention to some foreign field.

We appreciate the appeal of U. S. stamps, from standpoint of patriotism, beauty, investment, and desirability. We believe he should collect them, but we also think he should have two other parts to his collection; one, a general book to house any foreign stamps he may pick up through his friends or by exchange, and another to cover some particular foreign field where he can make a more unique collection without heavy expense.

The collector who follows this plan will get much pleasure from his hobby. If he collects U. S. alone, he soon finds that it is a long time between stamps. He gets the common ones, and then not only has to wait for fine copies of the scarce ones, but when they come, they put a terrible crease in the old bank-roll. Every collector does, or can, acquire a certain number of foreign stamps without much expense or effort, and the man who saves them as they come along, wakes up some day to find that he has acquired a nice general collection. The collector who, in addition to these two branches, devotes his attention to some particular field, gets added pleasure from that end of the hobby. If he is careful in his selection to choose a field within his means, he finds plenty of material without serious financial outlay.

The demand for good U. S. exceeds the supply. Most dealers have forty customers waiting for every good scarce U. S. stamp, and thirty-nine have to wait longer. On the other hand, every collector can find some field that is not crowded, and has a clear sweep at everything in his line that his dealer acquires. Versatility is one of the blessings of Philately, for its branches are unlimited.

One of our friends started a collection of animal stamps for his boy, then kept it up with his boy. He has made an interesting and beautiful philatelic zoo, without great outlay of money. He has as much fun hunting some of the beasts as the hunter of a white monkey, and some he finds just as often, but they will come along in time.

A Pasadena collector saves stamps with "wings". He is a bird-lover, and his collection reflects his love for feathered friends. He also includes airplanes, and wing devices in design, and has a most interesting lot. He studies the history of his stamps, and can tell some interesting tales in connection with his collection.

Special delivery stamps offer a splendid field for some fellow in every community. Few run into the "big money" but many are scarce as frog-feathers, while enough are easily acquired to make a good start. They deserve more attention from collectors, who want to build a "different" collection without heavy expense.

A collector recently called on the writer, to buy some stamps. He picked out a large number, and we noticed that they were all red! He said that he favored red as a color, and was making a specialized collection of red stamps! A bit too gaudy for us, but every man to his taste. He will have a nice collection and probably a unique one.

We have often considered making a collection of black stamps, for somehow, black stamps are usually very handsome.

Another man we know collects as his side-line, stamps bearing Lincoln's portrait or having to do with his life. Still others collect Columbus stamps, which offer a wide and interesting variety. Other great men pictured on stamps offer opportunities for special collections.

War Tax and War stamps offer a field for work, and a nice collection can be built without great outlay, except for a few sets. The British War Tax are all within reach of any collector.

Red Cross and Charity stamps have a charm of their own, and a collection can be made without great expense. A few are costly, and some are rare, but that adds to the fun of hoping to acquire them.

Commemoratives are probably the most interesting of all branches of the hobby, if the collector will take the trouble to ascertain the reason for issue. This is a big field, and recent indications show that it is growing into the impossible for some of us. However, one can make a beautiful collection, for nearly all are especially handsome. Incidentally, past experience proves that most commemoratives advance in value and are good property. Many are condemned as unnecessary and speculative, but they are in demand.

Air mail stamps and flown covers are rapidly growing in popularity. Collectors abroad have taken them up more than Americans but they are fast becoming one of the leading lines over here. Many are rare, but enough are within reach of the average man to make a nice collection. Certainly they have an interest all their own, in the development of the world's history.

The man who wants to give his attention to certain countries or groups can find many that offer the possibility of completion at nominal cost. Netherlands and Colonies, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Italy, Chile, Bolivia, Montenegro, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, are among those that do not offer many obstacles for the man who shuns the rarities. Certain groups of colonies offer nice opportunity for the collector. However, it is not the purpose of this article to deal with specialism of any single country.

Collections of special cancellations, such as ship, railroad, traveling post office, can be made by careful watching and little money. A collection of this nature has unusual interest, and covers the world. Since many cancellations can be obtained at no special premium, the collection as a whole will prove a good investment.

The writer is making a collection of town cancellations on Sudan stamps. Having acquired a list of the towns and special postmarks to be found, he gets

much pleasure in sorting bunches of the cheaper values, to find a stamp post-marked from some little desert village. Other countries offer as interesting a field for those who like this kind of collecting. Certainly we have very little competition in this particular field, so we have plenty of material to work with.

There is no limit to the different kinds of collections that can be made. Ships, trains, animals, birds, battles, in fact almost any subject the collector chooses can be found on postage stamps. If the world is too big for us, let's take some part of it for our particular field, and go after those stamps, taking such others as we can get without expense.

TEN GOOD STAMPS TO BUY.

It is our intention to list each month ten stamps which are worthy of special attention, either through possibility of increase in value or because of rarity out of proportion to catalog quotations. This month, we offer:

Malta, 2½d and 3d type of 1922 issue, in new colors, ultramarine, and black on yellow. In use about six weeks. 'Nuff sed.

Italy—Office in Tripoli—Special Delivery stamps of 1910. Two stamps that seldom turn up, yet are listed only 50c.

Luxemburg 1922 75 and 80 cent surcharges, two little sleepers that will wake up and go higher before long.

Mexico #410 1c Anvil with Plate surcharge, lists 2c but appears to be as extinct as the dodo.

Hayti 1898 2c on 20c brown, a 19th century stamp missing from many collections, and worth watching for.

Brazil 1890-91 500 reis slate, another old one listing \$1.50 and turning up about as often as a 10c 1847 U. S.

Egypt Official 1922 15m. type A34 #428 listing 25c unused, but apparently much scarcer than its brother of the other type, unpriced.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L.G.M. The 50c Mexico 1899 pictures the waterfall of Juanacatlan, the 1 peso shows Mount Popocatepetl. The animal shown on the 2c Liberia 1918 is a palm civet.

G.S. Your Italian surcharged stamp is not an error. The Italian spelling of Constantinople is "Costantinopoli".

The Tiniest Post Office in the World.

A writer for the "Postage Stamp" claims that the smallest, simplest and most remarkable post office in the world is to be found in the Straits of Magellan. It consists of a small brightly painted cask which is attached by a stout chain to the rocks off Tierra del Fuego. Ships as they pass take out the letters destined to their ports of call and leave in their place their own letters going another direction. This unpretentious post office is under the protection of all the nations and navies of the world and is as secure as the Bank of England. There is no record of any occasion on which its sanctity has been violated.



The Air Mail



Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to George W. Angers, P. O. Box 412, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

CHICAGO-DALLAS CONTRACT AIRMAIL SERVICE.

On May 12th, postal transportation was inaugurated between Chicago and Dallas, Tex., and thirty-four hours was cut off the mail schedule between the Texas city and New York. Chicago was brought within twelve hours of Dallas and the time between Chicago and Kansas City reduced to less than six hours.

The St. Joseph was the first to start from Maywood. It departed at 6:05 and carried a load of 169 pounds of mail. Paul E. Johnson was the pilot. At 6:54 the Chicago ran down the cinder path, lifted into the air and was off toward the great southwest. It carried 276½ pounds and was piloted by E. E. Matucha.

Altogether it was estimated there were more than 20,000 letters among the parcels of mail.

The first stop of the Chicago and the St. Joseph was made at the Moline-Rock Island field, the first arriving at 7:30 and the second at 8:15. The next stop was at St. Joseph, Mo., at 10:13 a. m., twelve minutes ahead of schedule. From St. Joseph on the schedule was Kansas City, 11:18 a. m., Wichita, 1:18 a. m., Oklahoma City, 3:05 p. m., Fort Worth, 5:15 p. m., and Dallas, the terminal, at 5:35 p. m.

Two planes left Dallas, the first arriving at Chicago at 9:00 p. m., and the second plane, which made more stops, arrived at 9:35 p. m. Together both planes carried a total of 2,450 pounds of mail.

MIAMI-JACKSONVILLE AIR MAIL.

On April 1st, 1926, the Florida Airways, which is headed by Maj. Reed M. Chambers, started operations on their route from Miami to Jacksonville, Fla., via Fort Myers and Tampa. On the first day, 24,000 pieces of mail were carried, netting \$1,900. Since that time the volume has been fairly heavy from Miami to northern points, with good indications of a steady increase from the northern States into Florida as soon as the publicity mediums get established and the public realizes the value of the line. On June 1, the line will be extended from Jacksonville to Atlanta, Ga., and is expected to greatly increase the amount of business. The line will carry passengers and express in addition to air mail.

PHILIPPINE AIR MAIL NOTES.

PINEDO AIR MAIL.

When Commander Francesco De Pinedo the intrepid Italian aviator and hero of many an aerial battle during the World War completed his flight from Rome to

Tokio via India, Australia and the Philippines and then returned from Tokio to Rome, he wrote a chapter in aerial history. He proved the practicability of aerial trips without convoys or ships. Aside, however, from the aeronautic value of his trip, there is an undeniable historical significance in the same recalling as it does the pioneering spirit of Italy of Old, with her Da Gamas and Columbus.

To the Philatelist, however, especially to the air mail cover specialist, his flight has a still more interesting significance. Commander de Pinedo, throughout the extent of his whole flight covering a distance of more than 43,000 miles, carried mail in his hydroplane, "Savoia", IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS ONLY. Upon request of the Director of Posts of the Philippine Islands, the famous Italian aviator carried first class mail from Zamboanga, in Mindanao, the first Philippine town he touched, and also from Cebu, a city in the island of the same name, which is in the Visayan group, to Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands. He arrived at Zamboanga on August 19, 1925 and left the Philippines a month later. The mail consisted of private and official letters, four kilos of which came from Cebu and eight from Zamboanga, equivalent to 1,034 covers including 15 letters from Atimonan. After arriving in Manila he went to Corregidor and from there he got 34 letters for Manila. The last lap of his trip in the Philippines was from Manila to Aparrik, in which he carried 474 letters.

All the covers carried by him from Cebu and Zamboanga to Manila were stamped with a special receiving postmark in the form of a hydroplane, bearing the inscription: "VIA PINEDO'S FLIGHT ROUND THE WORLD—THE WORLD—MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—AUGUST 26, 1925" in three lines as indicated by the divisions, in blue ink. The letters, however, carried from Manila to Aparri bore a special airplane cancellation. At the bottom of the envelope, or at the lower left hand corner was the legend:

Comm. F. de Pinedo's
Airplane SAVOIA 1925
ROME—PHILIPPINES—TOKYO

At the back is also stamped the receiving stamp of Aparri which has the same design as the stamp used previously for receiving in Manila, with "Aparri" instead of "MANILA", this time in black ink.

It will be of interest to learn that this is the first extended air mail service in the Philippines, covering as it does, the whole length of the archipelago,—Zamboanga in the extreme south and Aparri in the extreme North.

The memory of the historical flight of the daring Italian will always be remembered not only in the Philippines but also in the whole world because of the chartering of new aerial paths and because of the cementing of international friendship, but more than that, because he left a tangible evidence of his visit in the special postmarks on the covers he carried.

FIRST P. I. AIR MAIL SERVICE.

The Philippines, composed as it is of thousands of islands, has always been considered an ideal field for aerial mail. The present mail service by means of inter-island boats is admittedly inadequate to meet the exigencies of ever-advancing commerce.

The wonderful possibilities of such enterprise have been realized long ago, but it was not till lately that the idea has been transmuted to reality. For the purpose of actually testing the practicability of such a plan, Mr. Jose Topacio, director of posts, secured the service of three army airplanes to inaugurate Philippine aerial mail.

On December 1, 1925, the airplanes left Corregidor with first class mail from that plane and from Manila, at the rate of 16 centavos for 20 grams. Ordinary Philippine postage stamps were used, cancelled with the airplane, similar to that used in the De Pinedo mail. The envelopes bore a specially designed mark, with the following description: size 1x2 inches, with double-line margin. At the top is inscribed, "First Inter-Aerial Mail Service." Below it is a seaplane, under which is written, Dec. 1, 1925....Philippines.

The itinerary of the three planes was as follows: San Jose, Mindoro; New Washington and Capiz in the province of the name. Cebu, Cebu; Zamboanga, Zamboanga; Iloilo, Iloilo; Tacloban, Leyte; Romblon, Romblon; Masbate, Masbate; Surgao, Surgao; and then back to Manila, where they arrived Dec. 12. It has been estimated that not over 300 covers were carried.—(By Tom V. Bustamante, reprinted from Monda Posto).

We are informed by Mr. Emilia S. Mallari of Manila, that a flight from Manila to Masbate, Batangas, Danzaban, Cebu, Iloilo, Tacloban, Surgao and Romblon was undertaken January 4th and that 60 kilos of mail was carried. Also on January 31st, a flight was undertaken from Manila to Corregidor, Aparri and San Fernando La Union, arriving at the latter city on February 1st at 9 a. m. 405 letters were carried, all cancelled with the special aeroplane cachet.

MAIL FOR FIRST AIR MAIL FLIGHTS.

Washington, May 15, 1926.

When a new air mail route is to be inaugurated philatelists and many others throughout the country send mail in considerable quantities to the postmasters of the offices on the new route, especially the terminal offices, for dispatch on the first flight.

The purpose of this, of course, is to obtain first flight covers or envelopes bearing the regular postmark and date, as well as the impression on the special first flight stamp.

In view of the value of these envelopes to philatelists, and the fact that these mailings are the source of considerable revenue to the department, it is desired that postmasters and employees concerned give special attention to first flight mail of this character to see not only that it is actually dispatched on the first flight in accordance with the request or instructions appearing on the envelope, regardless of destination as shown by the address, but that it is properly postmarked, stamped, and dated as first-flight mail, and backstamped with date of receipt at all post offices at points of landing.

By direction of the Postmaster General.

JOHN H. BARTLETT,

First Assistant Postmaster General.

"THE AERO FIELD."

Indicative of the continued expansion of interest in airmails and aero-philately was the appearance in April of the first number of a new, illustrated monthly journal, "The Aero Field." It is under the editorship of Francis J. Field, and besides forming a supplement to the "Atlas of the World's Airways" it includes up-

to-date news of commercial aviation, original researches into aeronautical history and a special section for collectors and dealers.

This section is devoted to latest information on new issues and flights, particulars of unchronicled airmails of the past, and notes on fakes and forgeries, etc. Many of the articles are being published in collaboration with prominent specialists.

As the circulation runs into some thousands of copies, "The Aero Field" should do much towards stimulating an even wider public interest in the hobby. Annual subscriptions (85c) may be booked through Mr. George W. Angers.

DETAILS OF FLIGHT FROM NEW YORK TO RED LAKE.

Certified correct by Pilot CAPT. W. R. MAXWELL.

1926

March 21. The "Lark" a small aeroplane fitted with the 227 h. p. Wright engine left New York with pilot and 2 passengers, and after rough travelling reached Buffalo, 330 miles. 75 letters were carried, but as there was no time to obtain official sanction, they were not franked with stamps at New York, this being done at Toronto. A cachet however distinguishes these letters.

March 22. Left Buffalo and reached Toronto, 110 miles.

NOTE:—The Postmaster General at Ottawa officially sanctioned this plane to carry mail on the trip to Red Lake, and this service was accordingly advertised in the Press. Various matters delayed progress.

March 27. Plane left Toronto and reached Sudbury, 225 miles. A mail of 134 letters had been collected for this trip and together with the 75 letters brought from New York, 209 in all, were handed by the Postmaster at Toronto to the Pilot. All these letters bear the Toronto date stamp of various dates. A mail of 45 letters was taken on at Sudbury.

March 30. Skis were fitted in place of heels, but again weather delayed progress until the 2nd.

April 2. Left Sudbury and after being forced down by weather at Lake Vermilion eventually reached Fogamasing, 100 miles. A mail of 20 letters was taken on board at this place. Attempts to proceed on the 3rd and 4th were failures.

April 6. Left Fogamasing and after encountering terrific weather was forced down on Lake Como, an uninhabited place 12 miles West of Chapleau, the crew being forced to eat their emergency rations.

April 7. Left Lake Como and was forced down at Lake Oba, 12 miles from the nearest settlement, but eventually reached Amyot on Lake Hegwazu, some 80 miles in direct line.

April 8. Left Amyot and favored by the best weather of the trip reached Lake Nipigon, 210 miles, where the fuel cache was placed.

April 10. Left Lake Nipigon and after being forced down by disengaged oil-feed, reached Sioux Lookout, 145 miles.

April 12. Left Sioux Lookout and reached objective at Red Lake, 120 miles. A mail of 25 letters was carried on this leg.

In the Red Lake Post Office a cachet was placed on the 134 letters brought from Toronto. All letters are backstamped at Red Lake, Ont., April 12th.—(By O. W. R. Smith.).



The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor!

The deep interest evidenced in the listing of "Town & County" cancellations on U. S. issues 1870-1882 continues unabated and we had a host of letters complimenting the article by Warner Bates on this subject. The following additional items have been reported:

1883 LANGDON, LYCOMING CO. PA.

1887 PEALE, CLEARFIELD CO. PA.

(Reported by Rev. E. C. Reeve.)

1880 ODELL, LIVINGSTON CO. ILL. (Blue)

(Reported by W. R. Staplin.)

1882 BERWYN, P. O. CHESTER CO. PA.

(Reported by Benjamin Cadbury.)

1882 TABOR, FREMONT CO. IOWA.

(Reported by H. P. Atherton.)

1879 WINDSOR, DANE COUNTY, WIS. (Magenta)

(Reported by Albert W. Draves.)

Mr. Draves also reports the missing words in the cancell listed by Fred. Schmalzriedt and which reads in its entirety:

1883 HIGHLAND FALLS, ORANGE CO. NEW YORK.

Mr. Karl Koslowski notes that the item previously noted by him from Albertan was incorrectly noted as coming from Michigan and should read:

ALBERTAN, HOWARD CO. MD.

This cancell is on a 3c 1861 and though the cover bears no date it is likely that this is one of the earliest dates so far discovered.

Mr. W. E. Whitnall, one of our English members who takes great interest in U. S. stamps shows us a very pretty copy of the 10c brown of 1882 cancelled

1882 GLOBE, GILA CO. ARIZONA. W. E. Spencer P. M.

Mr. Whitnall also sends us a 3c green with a town and county cancellation which however is only partly decipherable but is from some county ending "shire" as "Berkshire" and the state is Mass. No similar type has been listed from Massachusetts as yet. Can anyone suggest what this may be?

Dr. R. C. Fisher of Buffalo, N. Y., who has an extensive collection of the 3c greens confirms the statement of Mr. Bates that the "Town and County" cancell is an extremely scarce one for the period 1870-78, though not unusual in the following years. Speaking of the rarity of various cancellations Dr. Fisher com-

ments on the danger of predicating ones ideas on this subject by the types found in any one collection. He has for example quite a number of railroad cancells in his collection and knows of a number of other collections that have a good assortment of these and were it not for a wide experience he would have good reason to assume that this is a reasonably common type of cancell on the 3c green. It happens to be generally recognized as an unusual cancell and demonstrates the fallacy of relying on a few collections in estimating relative rarity. Dr. Fisher says he has in his collection just three examples of a true green cancell on the 3c green and seven examples of true pink cancellations. Of these two colors he believes however that the pink is by far the scarcest. Does anyone differ with him? College and university cancells he ranks in the first class for rarity and suggests we make a list of these. We will appreciate your help and if you have any on original cover please send them in.

It is not often that a "postmark" collector finds much of interest in a stamp publication but according to Dr. H. K. Thompson of Boston, Mass., who has the largest postmark collection in the world, there has been quite a thrill in the discussion about "Town and County" cancells and after a feverish search through his collection of over 350,000 postmarks he has come to the conclusion that stamp collectors ought to continue the list of these beyond the period covered by Mr. Bates, 1870-1882. The latest use of this type of cancell he has found is 1902 and after 1886 it seems to be almost as scarce as in 1870-78 though in the early eighties it seems to have been rather generally used. Dr. Thompson offers his assistance to stamp collectors in making a complete list, quite a big undertaking, and to illustrate the possibilities he made up the following list of the cancells of this type found in his collection as coming from the State of Iowa. Forty-seven varieties are listed from this small state alone which would indicate that the entire list by States would be exceedingly long but there is the possibility that this type of cancell was little used, if at all, in a number of states. To date no items of this kind have been reported from Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana and a number of the other southern states. To complete the list suggested by Dr. Thompson is somewhat too big an undertaking for this department but if any collectors undertake it we should like to give a resume of the result. Interested collectors may write Dr. Thompson at 589 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

COUNTY CANCELLS AND POSTMASTERS.

IOWA.

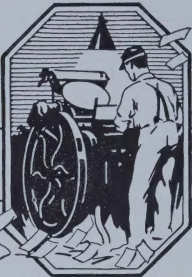
Name	County	Year	Postmaster
Algona	Kossuth	'81-'84	
Alton	Sioux	?	
Britt	Hancock	'83	
Cairo		'90	J. L. Murray
Caledonia	Ringgold	'83	
Calliope	Sioux	'83	
Charlottesville	Hancock	'84	
Clarion	Wright	'84	
Clermont	Fayette	'81	
Coburg	Montg'y	'90	
Colfax		?	J. F. Weaver
Concord	Hancock	'89	
*Costana	Monona	'83	
Cottonwood		'83	J. W. Middaugh

Crabbs Post Office	Jackson	'91	
Cromwell	Union	'80, '84	
Definance	Shelby	'83	
Dodge Centre	Dodge	'80	
Edna	Lyon	'02	
*E. Nordaway	Adams	'77-'79	
Emerson		'84	Wm. E. Applegate
Flaglers	Marion	'86	
Garden Grove		'84	J. O. Parrish
Garnavillo	Clayton	'84	
Garwin		'80	E. H. Babcock
Glendale		?	M. Dann
Hinton	Plymouth	'85	
Kalona	Washington	'95	
Latimer	Franklin	'83	
*Liscomb	Marshall	'81	
Lockridge	Jefferson	'86	
Long Grove	Scott	'91	
Modale	Harrison	'90	W. W. Morton
Moorhead	Monona	'91	
New Albin	Allamakee	'86	
New Hartford	Butler	'85	
Oelwein	Fayette	'81	
Palo	Linn	'82	Joseph Barahill
Rock Valley	Sioux	'83-'84	
Roots Siding	Butler	'91	
Salem		'86	A. N. Hagan
Selma	Van Buren	'86	
Silver City	Mills	'84	
Steamboat Rock	Harding	'85	
Tabor	Fremont	'86	
Thor	Humboldt	'91	
Whitten	Hancock	'85	

*Data interpolated from Mr. W. Betts.

Commander W. H. Munter of the United States Coast Guard writes concerning the use of stamps with official envelopes as mentioned in the June issue that this is a regular procedure in the Coast Guard which operates under the Secretary of the Treasury. Coast Guard officers are provided with franked envelopes for official correspondence but to register or to send special delivery the regular post office fees and stamps must be affixed before mailing. The franked envelope is only good for the ordinary postage outside of Washington and there they are also good for registry but the return card must be prepaid by a stamp. Officers in the field are provided with stamps for these purposes and for which they are not required to pay. It will be noted that the rules in this connection are framed with an idea of keeping accurate books on the postal income of offices outside the Washington District, a highly technical and apparently a "red tape" distinction. We will be pleased to know if there is any practical reason for these requirements.

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE



By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE. We are advised by R. Roberts that the current postage due stamps of Great Britain have been overprinted "Bechuanaland Protectorate" for use in this district. $\frac{1}{2}$ d green, vertical overprint; 1d red, vertical overprint, and 2d brown, horizontal overprint.

COSTA RICA. The 12c "Pan American" stamp, Scotts #123, has been provisionally overprinted "10" at the lower right and left and the original value barred out with two short lines.

CURACAO. Dr. Clarence Hennan has shown us copies of the following new stamps: 3 cent green, numeral type; 5c lilac, numeral type; 15c blue, queens head type, and 20 cents carmine, queens head type.

DENMARK. Mr. Lauritz Petersen shows us an additional value to the current air mail set—15 ore violet; also a new 7 ore emerald green and a 12 ore violet, both in the current numeral type. Mr. Petersen also states that after Oct. 1st all stamps issued except the current series will be invalid for postage. Mr. A. E. Pade of New York City advises that the recent 7 ore on 20 ore provisional exists with double surcharge, a full sheet having been found in the city of Roedby, Denmark.

GRAND LIBAN. Four values of the current pictorial series have been overprinted with the outline of an aeroplane in red. These are for use as air mail stamps. 2pi brown, 3pi pale brown, 5pi lilac and 10pi violet. Both the pictorial stamps of Syria and Grand Liban have been overprinted "Secours aux Refugees" with new values as charity sets to aid the refugees and homeless by reason of the war in Druze.

GREECE. Mr. R. Roberts shows us a 25 Lepta lilac issued to commemorate the centenary of the battle of Missolongi, celebrated for the heroic defense made against the Turks. The design of the stamp depicts Victory mourning at the tomb of the fallen heroes. There were supposed to be four or five stamps to this set but it is reported that the other values were so badly printed by the contractors, Messrs. Aspiotis Bros. of Corfu, that they were refused by the Greek Government. No doubt the unissued stamps will not be lost to philately but will appear as cheap sets in the near future.

MAURITIUS. 10 on 12c, 15 on 20c type set Cents and three bars obliterating original value and figure "1" same setting for both values i. e. setting of 30,

6 across, 5 vertical rows. The figure "0" of 10 being replaced by "5" to make 15. Sheets of 120 broken into blocks of 30 apparently for purpose of overprinting. 10 Cents on 12c carmine, Arms type script wmk.; 15 Cents on 20c ultra. Control one four times on sheet of 120. No marked variety minor variations in type sufficient to recognize setting especially in the obliterating bar cancelling original value.—Reported by R. Roberts.

SIAM. A set celebrating the coronation of King Prajadhipok was issued at Bangkok on February 26th. The stamps are engraved, printed on white wove unwatermarked paper, perforated 12½. The design is a curious one showing the royal throne of Siam with inscriptions in Siamese and English. Champion's Bulletin states that the issue is a limited one. 1 tical green and violet, 2 ti. orange and clarèt, 3 ti. blue and olive, 5 ti. olive and purple, 10 ticals sepia and red, 20 ticals brown and grey.

SURINAME. Dr. Clarence Hennan has kindly shown us the following new varieties: 3 cent green, 5 cent lilac, 10c carmine, all of the numeral type and 15 cent blue in the current Queens head type.

SYRIA. Four values of the pictorial series have been overprinted with a red aeroplane as air mail stamps: 2 piastres brown, 3pi pale brown, 5pi lilac and 10pi violet. These same values have been overprinted with the additional surcharge "Secours aux Refugees" and a new value for charity purposes.

TURKEY. The handsome pictorial issue prepared by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd. of London from designs of the Turkish artist, Ali Sami Bey, were issued May 1st.

Design of the Blacksmith Boscourt and wolf: 10 para grey, 20 para orange and 1gr carmine.

Sakaria Gorge: 2gr green, 2½gr purple, 3gr red.

Angora fortress: 5gr purple blue, 6gr scarlet, 10gr blue and 15gr orange.

Portrait of Mustapha Kemel Pasha: 25gr green and black, 50gr carmine and black, 100gr green and black and 200gr brown and black.

In addition to the 14 values of postage there was issued a set of postage dues of five values of one design, a mail train crossing a bridge: 20 para yellow, 1gr red, 2gr green, 3gr violet and 5gr lilac.

URUGUAY. Mr. R. Roberts reports the following values in the current bird design, 1c lilac, 2c rose and 5m grey, all on paper watermarked "Republica del Uruguay" in three lines, repeated all over the sheet.

R. ROBERTS

Dealer in Rare Stamps & Importer of
New Issues.

430 Strand, W. C. 2
London, England

NEW ISSUE SERVICE

OF BRITISH COLONIAL & FOREIGN.

"Everything I Get, My Subscribers Get"

Fine Stock of All Issues & Rarities
Always on Hand.

I Mail Full Particulars on Application.

WE MUST

Buy Some Collections! What have you to offer in fine
U. S. or British Colonials? Please—No Junk. We buy
the same as we sell—with "Sudden Service".

FENNEL STAMP CO.

Fullerton Bldg.,

St. Louis, Mo.



PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to L. R. Saunders, Precancel Editor, 1124 First St. S. W., Mason City, Iowa.

Several new types as well as several new stamps have made more openings for the precancel collector who does not want to generalize in his albums. At this writing it is somewhat early to expect to see the 5c John Ericsson stamp in precancelled form tho I do not doubt it exists. The first 2c Bell precancel to come my way was the current handstamp in normal position from Ruskin, Fla., on cover from O. S. Billings. The Liberty Bell stamp will have a general distribution and most likely will be rather common in some sections. The Ericsson will not have the wide selling range of the 2c Bell and will be rather scarce both in mint and precand condition.

Los Angeles and Kansas City have appeared in the new electro similar to U-8, letters not quite as large. LeRoy, N. Y. is using city type 3 on 1½c in type between short bars and name separated, Le ROY, small typeset. Scranton, Pa. enters the provisional class with a box killer seen on 1½c on cover. Des Moines Iowa is using U-10 as city type XII. Malone, N. Y. used the circular date cancellation as a provisional on March 30, 10:30 A. M.—such being seen on cover on 1½c thru courtesy of H. S. Haller.

The latest candidate for being the King of Classics is the 1908 perf. 12—Washington head 13c from BUTTE, Montana, submitted by T. W. Hayes. This item is most likely one of but 25 issued, possibly less than that, and more than likely the ONLY specimen preserved. This stamp shows two overprints, the type 1—U1, being a rather indistinct impression is overprinted with the type 2—h. s., reading up. This item was not in the famous Wheeler collection and "13c Nut" Haller did not have it. Besides being a classic in a class by itself it also shows T2 was used as early as 1908 issue tho catalog lists T2 as first appearing on 1912 issue. Another nice classic is to have a new member and YOU as proposer.

The ONLY precancel society, the PSS, now has its own official organ—having taken over the Windy City Precancel News, an exclusively precancel paper that has had a good start under Adolph Gunesch. I can give no details at this time other than the PSS will have its initial number in the JUNE ISSUE. The society is slowly and SURELY progressing in spite of many internal dissensions and outside knocking. Arrangement are under way that will give PSS a place to be proud of at the International Stamp Exhibit. Election tickets are due now.

If the members of the APS are giving the recruiting committee the same support and encouragement they are this department the 5000 will be attained in October—2026. I hope it is because the fellows are so busy working for new members they have forgotten their stamps and will come around again when EVERY one has sent in his new member.

But EVERY MEMBER GET A MEMBER is the watchword to be obeyed.

WARNING:—R. Thayer Goode, of Salem, Oregon, is working the same game to obtain stamps with everyone who has dealing with him. Not only does he handle FAKE Nampa, Idaho, (possibly Longview, Wash. Lexons, also) Norams but uses them to defraud you of your stamps. His method is to send an exchange selection after you have asked him for certain copies which he says he has—but which he does NOT send and you are dissatisfied with what he does send and you return them for what was agreed upon. Then he has your stamps and his own as well and tells you you have nothing coming—calls you a crook, and boasts of the fact he has been in the game 20 years. Very well, and 20 years would be just a suitable stretch for him on first count. Any complaints against this party received I will forward for files in Bureau of Investigations at Washington, where the case is being handled.

The type XI from Northampton, Mass. showing the “hh” error has been forged on 2c Hardings, Norams and Hales. Anyone knowing the originating source will please inform me. Tucson, Ariz. is another coming in new electro similar to U-8 and these must not be confused with Bureau Prints.

On May 29th the 7, 8, 9 perf. 10 rotary press were issued. This means three more perf. varieties for the BP to appear on—and the report is that 4, 5 and 10 coil are about to appear. This issue is proving very popular with precan fans and many new ones are starting with the BPs. Already the Rotnem Stamp Co. has issued a check-price list and the Gossip Printery will have one out about the time you are reading this. Both sell for 25c each. The Gossip list is kept up to date with additions and corrections in a special column conducted by Dr. W. I. Mitchell—#L-13—1421. The main feature of this chronicle is no variety is listed without being seen. This is strictly adhered to cause it has been plainly demonstrated in other check lists that many items get in that have no existence, the reporter having not known his types.

Are you satisfied with yourself when you think of what you have done to make that 5000 in Oct. a reality Then get to work!

“LR”—6108

AUCTION REVIEW (Con't from Page 697).

— 1848 Issue, Bouton's City Despatch Post 2c black (6263), tied on original with red cancellation, very fine and rare (\$20.00)	33.00
— 1845 Issue, Boyd's City Express, 2c green (6271), on original cover, fine. (\$7.50)	5.00
— 1853 Issue, Brooklyn City Express, 2c crimson and 2c dark blue (. . 378, 6380), both on the original covers, scarce (\$12.50)	7.00
— 1858 Issue, Brown & Co. City Post, 1c black (6382), on the original envelope with a 3c 1851, the local is unused, scarce. Klein. \$(12.50)	15.00
— 1876 Issue, Brown's City Post, 1c orange (6384), on the original envelope, fine and rare. Krassa. (\$10.00)	7.00
— 1876 Issue, Brown's City Post, 1c yellow (6385), on the original cover, fine and rare (\$10.00)	10.00
— 1876 Issue, Brown's City Post, 1c green (6386), on the original cover, used, fine, scarce (\$10.00)	9.00
— 1876 Issue, Brown's City Post, 1c magenta (6387), on the original envelope, fine, scarce (\$10.00)	8.00

Note: All of Brown's City Post are tied to the cover.

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No. 10.

June 1, 1926.

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 8028 Brown, Stephen D., 20 Holyoke St., Cambridge 38, Mass.

Change of Address.

NOTE: When the word "from" is not used it is understood the change is in the street address only.

- Allers, Willard, to 1731 E. Florence Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 5438 Andres, Paul G. from River Forest, Ill. to 541 4th Ave., St. Charles, Ill.
 2889 Baer, J. P. to 305 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.
 7159 Bachman, Robt. to 1011 Cedar St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 6868 Berry, Edw. H. to 3521 Clifton Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 6907 Bradshaw, J. H. to 1855 Stockton Drive, San Diego, Calif.
 6760 Buckey, R. C. to 1037 Philadelphia Drive, Dayton, Ohio.
 7768 Dunfee, J. R., from Sharon, Pa. to 31 S. Mercer St., New Castle, Pa.
 251 Dunning, A. W. from Cedar Lading, Wilmington, N. C. to Box 115, Wilton, N. H.
 7284 Elliott, A. G. to 1500 Riverside, Jacksonville, Fla.
 7667 Filstrup, A. W. Jr. to 21 Apley Court, Cambridge, Mass.
 7998 Goldstein, Morris, to 118 E. 38th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 8042 Goodman, F. L. to 1217½ Trenton St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 7110 Grossman, Saml. to Box 120, Madison Sq. Sta., New York City.
 8350 Gudmundson, Allen from St. Paul to 19 N. 15th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
 4859 Hagenauer, N. from Chicago, Ill. to Box 302, Rochester, Ind.
 8428 Hahn, Dave from Pittsburgh to 1800 Main St., Woodlawn, Pa.
 7860 Ker, W. W. to 1262 25th St., Detroit, Mich.
 6401 Kerr, W. H., to 465 W. 6th St., Claremont, Calif.
 6403 Kirshner, Geo. F. to 4545 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
 4712 Kmentt, Cornel to 217 S. Portland Ave., Youngstown, O.
 6274 Liljestrom, Jno. to 28 S. Market St., Chicago, Ill.
 8365 Lind, F. E. from Washington, Pa. to 1639 Broadway, New York City.
 5939 Lesgor, Ralph from Pittsburgh, Pa. to Box 64 Gen. P. O., New York City.
 6103 Metzger, Harold M. to 4217 13th St., Tampa, Fla.
 5592 Milne, R. K. to 1720 S. Harvard Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 7744 Modell, Daniel A. to VenOak Apts., Atlantic City, N. J.
 5738 Molitor, Robt. F. to 1921 E. 101 St., Cleveland, O.
 8457 Naruhn, R. from Youngstown, O. to East Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 6710 Nichol, Dr. A. G. R. from Chatham, N. J. to 95 Greenwich Ave., New York City.
 6161 Nissen, Chas. J. from Elmhurst, Ill. to Rm. 585, 105 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
 5895 Oberholtzer, J. T. S. from Long Beach, Calif. to Hyattsville, Md.
 6794 Parche, Erich to 972 Arlington Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
 2379 Perry, A. R. to 36 Exchange Place, Providence, R. I.
 8379 Redstone, Rev. C. M. from Maynard, Mass. to 46 Bardwell St., South Hadley Falls, Mass.
 6358 Sargent, N. J. to Shreve Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.
 8231 Saunders, Percy W. from Lakewood, O. to Colonial Inn, West Haven, Conn.
 6446 Sherlock, R. E. to 870 Tacoma Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 8108 Steinberg, A. to 69 Locust St., Winthrop, Mass.
 7380 Tam, A. H. to 1648 Palama St., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 4391 Taylor, L. Mulford to 1921 Delaware Ave., Wilmington, Del.
 7937 Webster, L. J. to 321 Market St., Paterson, N. J.

- 7461 Woodbury, M. A. to 1211 W. 52nd St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 6536 Akemann, Theo. W. from Milwaukee, Wis. to 487 Washington St., Wauwatosa, Wis.
 6326 Allen, Edgar M., from Minneapolis, Minn. to Brentwood, Costal Co., Calif.
 8180 Conley, J. H. from St. Louis, Mo. to Box 97, Albany, Ga.
 5578 Crouch, J. E. from Brooklyn, N. Y. to 2099 Lexington Ave., New York City.
 1266 Cuenod, G. C. to 1624 Ave. K, Galveston, Tex.
 8346 Dowell, C. R., from E. Orange, N. J. to 89 Beulah Rd., Thornton Heath, Surrey, England.
 4697 Gordon, W. D. to 41 Maiden Lane, New York City.
 280 Huberich, V. H. to Box 55, Arcade Sta., Los Angeles, Calif.
 6886 Kirby, Harold, to 2009 Laurel Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
 8273 O'Bolger, R. E. from Rochester, N. Y. to 64 Kiangse Rd., Shanghai, China.
 6504 Schoenly, W. B. to Washington Ave., R. F. D. 2, Allentown, Pa.

Membership Summary.

Membership May 1, 1926	3359
New Stockholders	77
Reinstated	12
Replaced on Roll	16
	3464
Resignations Accepted	4
Deaths Reported	3
	7
Total Membership June 1, 1926	3451

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Official Notices.

CALL FOR ANNUAL MEETING.

To The Stockholders of the American Philatelic Society:

The forty-first Annual Meeting of this Society for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be legally brought before it, will be called to order at New York City, on Monday the eighteenth day of October, 1926 at 10 o'clock in the morning, and upon succeeding days until all business shall have been disposed of.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a committee on Credentials:

Baldwin Schlesinger, Chairman; Julius Loeb, H. L. Dean, H. A. Diamant, A. N. Caudell.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a committee on Arrangements:

Dr. J. B. Chittenden, Chairman; H. M. Lewy, Harry Lindquist, H. M. Konwiser, N. E. Hoover.

Convention Headquarters: Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.

A. H. WILHELM, President.

At the New York Convention the new By-Laws as presented by the By-Laws Committee will be voted upon. It is essential that every member be represented, either in person or by proxy. If you cannot attend, please be sure and send your proxy to some member who will be present, or send it with your ballot to the Credential Committee. Your signature must be attached. The ballot and proxy blank will be mailed to you 60 days before the Annual Meeting is called to order. Do NOT send your proxy to any of the Board of Directors, they cannot vote proxies.

But send it to some one so we will have enough members represented in order to do business.

The Secretary.

NOMINATIONS RECEIVED.

The Milwaukee Branch No. 24 and San Francisco Branch No. 61 have nominated the following for Board of Directors:

President—A. H. Wilhelm, California.

Bd. Vice-Presidents—Dr. F. A. Kraft, Dr. S. G. Keller, Mr. W. O. Staab, all of Wisconsin.

Secretary—H. A. Davis, Colorado.

Treasurer—H. H. Elliott, Massachusetts.

Intl. Secy.—G. C. Cuenod, Texas.

Directors at Large—Dr. J. B. Chittenden, New York; Rev. C. C. Silvester, Pennsylvania.

RECRUITING STANDING.

The first column states total points, the second column the points for the Chas. J. Phillips prize of a free trip to New York in October. 6 More members get on the published list this month: Allen, Anderson, Dworak, Gage, Saxton, Steeg.

Guest	108		Morse	14	14	Carter	5	5
Davis	89		Mozian	10	10	Branch 24	5	5
Saunders	45	38	Dworak	10	10	Branch 58	5	5
Seebohm	34	31	Dodds	8	7	Anderson	5	5
Bloss	28	21	Staeb	8	4	Gage	5	2
Ernest	23	22	Bartlett	7	5	Saxton	5	3
Bendheim	20	19	Klein	7	2	Steeg	5	5
Wolsieffer	15		Severn	6	5			
Allen	14	14	Herr	5	3			

44 more members have gotten in the Star Class by sending in one application. Making a total of 282 members in Hustis's "Got" Club.

WE WILL BUY Rare, Medium and Com- mon Stamps

issued before 1875, either on or off the cover.

Must be in fine condition to be of any use to us.

Send what you have, marked at your net price.

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70 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

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AND COVERS ARE MY SPECIALITY

I have the goods, too. If you have tried other dealers without obtaining what you need in above line, give me a chance to show you.

I can submit \$10,000 worth of U. S. either on or off cover, \$5000 worth B. N. A. on or off cover, \$2000 worth Conf. on or off cover. In looking over such assortments as I can furnish, you are sure to find something needed to round out your collection.

I cater to those who like nice things and have the money to back up their requirements.

Largest stock of den curios in the country, in addition to stamps. If you are interested in old arms, stone or modern Indian relics, rare coins, pioneer dishes, etc., send 10c for illustrated list.

N. E. CARTER,
Elkhorn, Wisconsin

REPORT *of the*

TREASURER

June 1st, 1926.

STOCK FUND.

Balance	\$8112.66	
New Certificates	89.00	\$8201.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	\$7890.00	
New Memberships	30.00	\$7920.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	\$7288.61	
Receipts—Superintendent	19.77	
Interest	43.15	
	\$7351.53	
Disbursements	5.26	\$7346.28

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance		\$ 1.45
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SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 107.85	
Dues paid in advance	15.58	\$ 123.43

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	\$ 988.00	
Receipts—Dues	79.06	
Reinstatements	1.00	
Interest	140.51	
	\$1208.57	
Disbursements	\$1084.19	\$ 124.38

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 54.35	
Receipts—Subscriptions	58.19	
Advertising	248.15	
Interest	29.00	
	\$ 389.69	
Disbursements	\$ 441.40	
Debit Balance		\$ 51.71
		\$23665.49
Cash on hand	\$3048.29	
Bond Investments	20617.20	\$23665.49

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

SOCIETY



ITEMS

SHARON STAMP CLUB, A. P. S. Branch 71, Sharon, Pa.—At the meeting of the Club held May 24th the members assisted in the formation of a Junior stamp club in this city. Encouraging talks were made by John Dunfee, Paul Wentz and Fred Esslinger and the Junior club started off with 15 members and many more promised to join at the next meeting. Quarters have been secured by the juniors and the members of the adult society will assist in making their bi-monthly meetings a success. The boys were given an entertaining and instructive talk on stamp collecting and on going home were presented with stamp hinges and other philatelic supplies.—PAUL P. WENTZ, Secretary.

DAVENPORT STAMP CLUB, Branch # 55, Davenport, Ia.—At the May meeting the following officers were elected: W. J. McCullough, President; Frank Grace, Vice-President; W. C. McAllister, Secretary. The Club hopes that A. P. S. members passing through Davenport will drop the Secretary a line in advance so that they may meet with the Club whenever possible.—W. C. McALLISTER, Secy.

SAN FRANCISCO STAMP SOCIETY, Life Branch No. 7.—The 136th regular meeting was held at the Club Room in the City Hall, May 3rd, with 68 members and 4 visitors present. Eight new members were elected and two new applications filed.

The office of Secretary-Treasurer, left vacant by Mr. Donald Piercy, deceased, has been filled by Mr. Harry J. Seiler for the unexpired term.

Mr. Turrill was asked to prepare a paper to be read at the June meeting on the "Early Mails in California," a subject Mr. Turrill is thoroughly conversant with and all the members are looking forward to a very interesting talk.—H. J. SEILER, Secretary-Treasurer.

CINCINNATI PHILATELIC SOCIETY, Branch No. 46, held its last monthly meeting May 19, 1926, at the Hotel Alms, closing a very successful season with twenty-two members and two visitors present. After a short business meeting consisting of the election of the following officers for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT—Edward Berry (2nd term)

VICE PRES.—Robert Byland.

SECRETARY—Leon Tedeschi.

TREASURER—A. D. Fennel.

The speaker of the evening, Walter Draper, President of the Cincinnati Street Railway System, was introduced by President Berry and gave a very interesting talk on the "Lure of the Postage Stamp." Mr. Draper, a former collector whose hobby is street railways, now has a proxy Draper, Junior who is carrying on his old hobby, but from remarks of the Drapers, that once a collector always a collector and the pride he evinced in showing the old account book of the early eighties containing his boyhood treasures, we believe that Mr. Draper is still a collector.

During the past months National President Wilhelm paid our city a visit and met many of the local members.

President Haefner of the Hotel Alms has generously invited the Society to hold their meetings at the Hotel Alms, which is located on the Hilltops and easily accessible by car or bus. The Society accepted the offer gratefully.

Other than a called meeting sometime during the summer the society adjourned until September.—LEON TEDESCHI, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The society met at the Public Museum May 18. Nominations for the A. P. S. officials were discussed and a motion was made and carried to endorse the re-election of the present officers. The length of office holding seemed to be too short to promulgate any policies, and the society heartily encouraged the re-elections next fall. Messrs. Fred Dayton, John Roman and W. O. Staab addressed the society on recent finds they made. Mr. R. L. Hustis spoke vociferously on membership GETS and GOTS. The after-math meetings on the steps of the Library are being well attended with free discussions on matters philatelic heard from the more reticent members of the society.—A. W. DRAVES, Publicity Mgr.

MILWAUKEE PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—One of the events to which the members of the Society look forward to each Spring is the "Burmeister Banquet" when all are invited to the home of the genial "Louie" for a philatelic feast.

This year it took place on the evening of May 1st with about fifty of the best looking members being present, as can be readily seen on the photograph.

Mr. Burmeister's additions to his already large and very fine general collection were a surprise to those who saw it a year ago, while his "Unused U. S." would cause even some of our more famous collectors not a little envy.

One could scarcely do justice to the philatelic end in so short a time as one evening, but as to the "feast" part,—it was noticeable that many who arrived afoot went home in the car of a friend.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF PITTSBURGH, Life Branch No. 2.—The 261st meeting was held on May 4th. Mr. K. Weber, who has been writing in the



journal on Air Mail Flights, was scheduled to give us a talk and exhibit, but could not be present.

The 262nd meeting was held on the evening of May 18th and, again we were disappointed, in that Mr. Leppold could not be with us to exhibit his U. S. in blocks of four. If it were later in the season we would be led to believe that the lure of the biting fish and Spring fever called them.

Mr. James C. Munn, of the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club, was a visitor and gave us a very interesting talk on the doings of this live organization. Mr. Reed, who joined the society some six months ago, has proven a very valuable addition to our ranks, several articles on stamps having appeared in the columns of the Sunday Pittsburgh Press, under his signature and were very ably written. The Society will hold its regular meetings during the Summer months, but will make no attempts to have any exhibits, being satisfied to take things easy during the hot spell—IF ANY COMES?—JUSTUS M. STAHN, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH No. 18.—At the meeting of Branch No. 18 of the American Philatelic Society held June 2, Mr. Phillip Dengler was elected President and P. M. Wolsieffer of 2147 North 21st Street was elected Secretary.

Branch No. 18 unanimously endorsed and nominated for the coming term, the present very efficient Board of Directors, Messrs. A. H. Wilhelm, Dr. F. A. Kraft, Dr. S. G. Keller, W. O. Staab, H. A. Davis, H. H. Elliott, G. C. Cuenod, Dr. J. B. Chittenden and Rev. C. C. Silvester.

Mr. J. E. Guest of Dallas, Texas, and A. D. Fennel of Cincinnati, Ohio, were endorsed for sales superintendent and editor of the American Philatelist and highly commended for their good and faithful work.

It was resolved to recommend that the By-Laws of the Society be amended to make the term of sales superintendent five years instead of one;

It was further resolved to recommend that the term of editor of the American Philatelist be made five years instead of one;

It was still further resolved to recommend that our present Stock Fund and other funds except the Insurance Fund be merged into one "Permanent Fund" and that 80 per cent. of the income from the proposed Permanent Fund be used for the benefit of the Society and 20 per cent. of the income be added to the Permanent Fund each year;

It was still further resolved that to obtain the opinion of the membership at large, these highly important suggested changes be printed on the ballot and give the members an opportunity to vote "Yes" or "No" as they may deem best.—P. M. WOLSIEFFER, Secretary.

Can You Answer This?

Six boys came into Eddie Sterns stamp emporium the other day to buy some new issues. Their names were Herman, Harry, George, James, Charles and Percy, two lived in N. Y., two in Brooklyn and two in Jersey City. Herman purchased 23 more stamps than Charles and Harry eleven more than James. Each bought as many stamps as the number of cents he had given on an average for each stamp. The older boy from each city spent 63 cents more than the younger one. Herman lived in New York and George in Brooklyn. Where did the others live?

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New Approval Books

FOR THE SUMMER SEASON.

I have just remade a large number of my approval books and have included a fine lot of early issues from various collections and auction lots that I have bought during the winter season. The following new books are now available and I should be glad to send same to collectors who desire fine old stamps at reasonable prices.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—Issues 1858-1867. Remarkably strong in the very fine Rivadavia issues both imperf. and perf. The 5c. are divided into six different printings. The 1862-1864 issue is also a fine lot with some scarce varieties.

BRAZIL—Issues of 1843-1866. Remarkably strong in the Bull's Eyes.

UNITED STATES OFFICIAL STAMPS—I have made up 8 new books of these including duplicates from the large collection I have been forming during the past three years. These consist of unused and used, the latter with many rare cancellations and prices will be found to average about half catalogue. 1861-1868 issue, 3c rose, I have 4 books of these all cancelled including many rare varieties.

PATRIOTIC ENVELOPES—I have 6 books of these all used and with a number of scarce varieties.

CONFEDERATE STATES—About 25 new books have been arranged. First a series of the general issues on covers and, secondly, a series of unused and used stamps not on covers. I can send fine books of any of these issues (except the 10c outer line). My books of the small stamps 2c, 5c, 10c, and 20c, are arranged to show all varieties of die, paper and shade, in singles and in blocks at very reasonable prices.

CANADA—About 25 books are now ready of all issues from 1851-1882 and a few books of modern issues. I can send selections of any issue either unused or used or scarce varieties of cancellation, also a very fine selection of stamps on cover.

HONG KONG—Four new books have been arranged, very strong in early issues and with a large number of interesting cancellations.

LABUAN—Two new books, chiefly of early issues, only, before the speculation set in.

INDIA FEUDATORY STATES—I have two books of stamps from Chamba to Patiala surcharged on India stamps and including a number of scarce varieties priced at very reasonable rates.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—Four new books have been made up including the Straits Settlements themselves and all the States with a number of rare and interesting errors.

INDIA—Five new books are now ready including a remarkably fine selection of the early issues with a number of rare blocks and pairs of the 1854-1855 issues and a fine selection of the rare large Service stamps of 1866.

COLUMBIAN STATES—Five new books have been made up of the early issues of the Columbian Republic and all the various States. Only the old worth while stamps are included. None of the modern rubbish.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES—Three books of these have been made up including a good lot of the early issues in the Azores and Madeira and a choice lot of the early types of Portuguese India.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Three new books including a fine lot of the first issue and a number of scarce Provisionals.

FRENCH COLONIES—I have 9 new books of these from Anjouan to Tahiti. No issues later than 1890 and many rare early Provisionals including two of the first issue of Reunion.

GERMAN STATES—I have just broken up a very important collection of German States unused and used, including many of the great rarities such as Saxony 1851, a pair of the rare error $\frac{1}{2}$ ng blue, 3pf red three copies unused and a pair used on cover, and fine lots of Brunswick, Wurtemberg, Bremen, etc. I have also a series of cheap books of the old German States.

SERVIA—Three new books of the early issues have been arranged including a grand lot of the first issue, all of which are plated.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

Specialist in Issues before 1880,

10 West 86th Street

New York City

Sales Department NEWS



By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr., The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 4, No. 3.

Whole No. 25.

And they said it wouldn't be read. Several comments were received on the decision I had made to place the Sales News monthly in this publication. Some were favorable but others, including one of our philatelic publications, stated that the notes would never be read. We tried it out, we asked for dated cancellations on 3c 1861, we had done this before in our separate publication and had just one reply. They surely read our columns in this publication for several replies came in with the needed stamps and thereby cutting down our vacant spaces. Nuf sed, they are reading this column, so get busy and read it every month.

Nominations in order. This is the time of year that the call is made for nominations for directors for the new year, election to be held at the time of the Annual Convention. We are strongly in favor of re-electing the whole board as they now are. Have you noticed how the A. P. S. has been forging ahead this year? Not only has Mr. Wilhelm worked hard himself, but the Board of Vice-Presidents have labored with the many problems put up to them and we have no criticism from any outside source. Do you want to see the A. P. S. still forge ahead? Then let's keep these leaders in office. Ever met "A. H. W."? If not the following taken from the "Sudden Service Surcle" published by the Fennell Stamp Co. of St. Louis will give you a mental picture of him: "A West Coast man, but human. Broad enough to admit, but not (O, never) deprecate any other climate other than California—if any climate can be said to exist outside of that State. Talking a man's language and of stamps, of societies, and of this and that—and of boundless enthusiasm spent so lavishly for Philately. Such was our impression of the reigning Prince of Philately, Mr. A. H. Wilhelm, President of the American Philatelic Society, on his trip through the Southwest. **With his flair for organization and some able support from the ranks, the A. P. S. should enter the greatest period of its existence.**" Get this last sentence clear, and then spur yourself into action to help "A. H. W." put it over. Have you gotten your member?

Our fortieth anniversary. Forty years old the A. P. S. will be this year. Having survived all thru this period of its existence all attempts to undermine its workings, all attempts to bring about the consolidation with other societies, the A. P. S. on its 40th birthday is still running strong under the leadership of men chosen by its members to guide its destiny. With this record the Society must have, and must still be filling a place in Philately. It could not have existed thru these many years if it was not carrying out the purposes for which it was organized. It must be gratifying to the Charter Members who are still living to see

the remarkable growth and stability of the Society they helped start. Will we make a new milestone in membership by October? 5000 in October can be done. Will you help? If just 10 of you will get as many members as I will before October we will be well over the mark we have set.

Yes, we want our job again. Of course we want to run the sales department for the next fiscal year as well as for as many years as you members feel we are giving good service. We cannot please all, but we can please the majority who use the department. We cannot please the seller who enters continentals and Seebecks etc. priced at half catalog or more, or who enters damaged stamps priced at high prices, nor can we give the U. S. Specialist fine U. S. as often as he wants them, and at less than market prices. The one problem we have to contend with is getting enough desirable U. S. to keep our circuits going. We have never had enough in the history of the Department, we could keep in constant circulation 1000 more books of U. S. alone. Members who do not get these circuits as often as they ask for them think we are slighting them, but such is not the case,—we just do not have the books. The other problem that retards our service is the entering by members of numerous miscellaneous books of low net value. Not that there is not a sale for low valued stamps, but because of the large number of miscellaneous books, with a net value of less than \$10 entered, we cannot give them a quick enough turn.

We will again ask the Directors to appoint us to our position feeling that our service entitles us to re-appointment. If the membership wants to make the position for a three or five year period we will welcome that, but even if they do not make this change please understand we will continue to labor under the handicap of the annual appointment and endeavor to render each successive year better and more efficient service. Starting in 1920-21 with sales of but \$19,262.97 we have built the department up to over \$50,000.00 a year in sales. This has been a huge undertaking but we are up and ready to push the total up to \$100,000 within the next several years if you will stay with us.

Do you think we are entitled to re-appointment? All right, do your part, let our Directors know how you feel about it.

Summer months fine to fill spaces. The summer months are mighty fine months to fill those spaces. Let us send you a large circuit of 30 to 50 books, direct to you, with plenty of time to go over it. We can send British Colonial, Precancels, South & Central American, French or Portuguese Colonials, or general selections. Our requests for these large circuits are increasing. Why not try this satisfactory way.

Suggestion to sellers. Numerous suggestions come to us from buyers as to the books entered and sent them. We pass these along to sellers so that by regarding them they can more effectively bring results in sales. Use new hinges in mounting stamps in books, this avoids stamps dropping out while handling, for which we have to pay. Mount your stamps in groups, that is B. C. in one book, 20th Century in another, 19th Century in another etc. Place catalog number and price below each stamp, (the rules require this). It is for your protection, for in event of loss or substitution you might not be reimbursed if you had not properly numbered your stamps so they could be identified.

Our Editor. Mr. Fennel cannot throw many bouquets at himself for he is modest, but as we are paying for this space we are going to use part of it to tell you not to overlook the important work he has carried on for the Society in the

editing of the A. P. for the past few years. On every hand is heard compliments on the way he has edited it. Of course he cannot suit you all every issue, but if you do not sometimes like the class of articles published, ask yourself, What have you done to help the A. P. and Mr. Fennel? Criticism is all right in its place but a little help and a little boost will tend to make the A. P. even better. It was with pleasure I learned that a recommendation had been made to the Board that the by-laws be amended so that the term of Editor will be for five years, and not only for one. From our own experience with the Sales Dept. we feel that the same handicap is given the Editor by years appointments as is given us in operation of the Sales Dept. It would be a step forward in the making of the Society to make both the Editor and the Sales Manager terms of three or five years. It is up to the members to show this interest by getting behind a movement that will keep Mr. Fennel in office, without doubt, for at least a five-year term.

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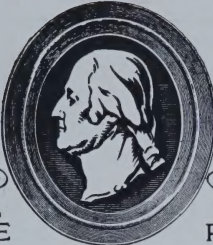
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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Entered as second class matter, December 31st, 1917, at the post office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under the Act of March 3rd, 1879.

Vol. 39.

AUGUST, 1926.

No. 11.

The Varieties of the Five Cent Walloon on Plate 15754.

By DINSMORE ALTER.

It is probable that each point which I have noted regarding this stamp has been recorded already by previous examinations, which I have not seen. However, it is possible that some of the features have escaped notice, and may be of interest to readers.

Two points stand out regarding the die for this stamp; first, that the inner circles surrounding the numerals were too weak to stand the strain of plate making, and that all the remainder of the die was satisfactory, second that the plates were impressed across the rows from left to right and that the die was wiped carefully at the end of each row, but probably not between times. These facts are shown through all the variations taking place near the circles and evidently being due to detached fragments and through each row having a pronounced row type, in almost every case very different from that of any other row.

I have recently secured two blocks of 36 of these stamps from the top right hand pane. Unfortunately the man who had saved them had considered it a waste to save the straight edge stamps, 14 in number. The stamps may be identified by numbering similarly to the larger panes. Number from left to right across rows beginning with the top row. The first stamp in the second row is, therefore, 6. The missing straight edge stamps are, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, 36, 41 and 46-50.

In the illustrations all shading has been omitted except the lowest line on which the changes occur. Any deviations noticed that are not mentioned are errors of drawing, such are slight. The variations are indicated in slightly exaggerated manner to emphasize them.

In the top row we find the fragment which is broken from the lower part of the inner right circle still attached at one end. In each stamp of this row the loose end is a little farther out of position. In the next row, stamps 7-10, the segment has become dislodged from the circle, but has stuck to the die, below and to the left of its circle, so as to form a bridge from the last line of the shading, across the white space to the outer margin line. Its general direction is down and to the right. In stamp 7 this bridge is convex downwards at its upper end and convex upward at its lower end. In 8 and 9 it is very straight and uniform in thickness. These two stamps are almost identical. In 10 it has developed quite a bulge at the lower end. In each stamp of this row is a depression of the lowest shading line at the left of the left circle.

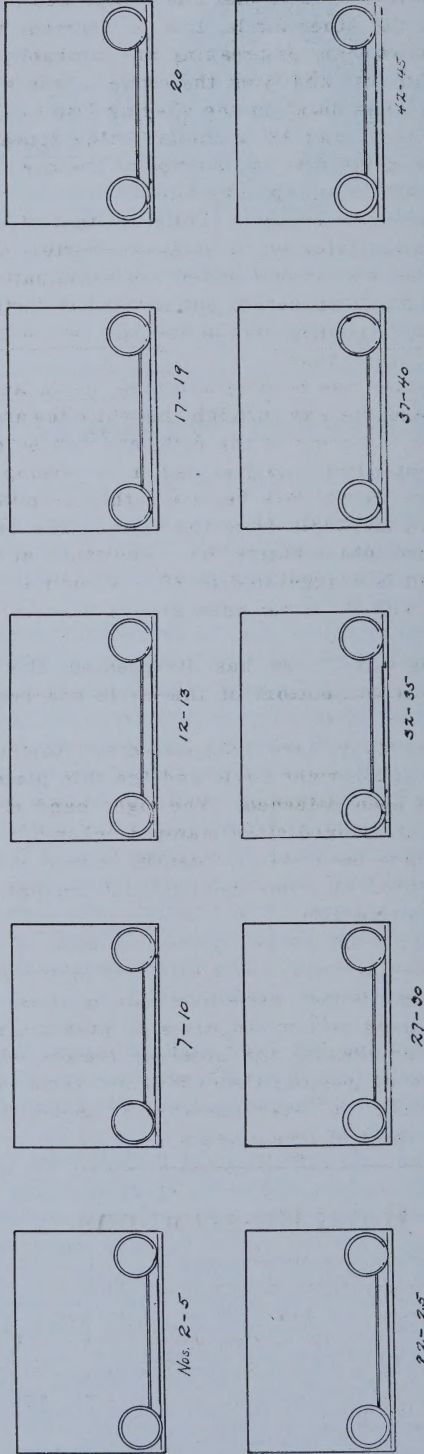


PLATE VARIETIES OF THE U. S. 5c WALLOON, PLATE 15754.

The varieties illustrated and described in the text are from the top right hand pane. Stamps are numbered in the usual manner, the upper left hand stamp being No. 1, then following across the rows in regular order.

In stamps of the third row we find that the bridge has been wiped entirely away. We find though, in the other circle, that a fragment which had, in the second row, just begun to show signs of breaking has, probably while the die was being wiped, bent away at its left and from the circle. This will be observed at the lower left of the circle. The bulge in the shading line to the left of the left circle has disappeared, but in 12 and 13, a similar bulge appears at the right of the circle. This shows only in the first two stamps of the row. The line is practically perfect its whole length in stamps 14 and 15.

In stamps 17 to 19, the circle break is similar to that of the third row, but in 20 it has become a perfect v, lying on its side with vertex to the left. This is distinguishable even to the most casual naked eye examination. The bulge to the right of the left circle has reappeared, but somewhat farther away than in 12 and 13. In 17 and 18 it is similar, but in the last two stamps of the row it is more pronounced and changes shape.

In the fifth row this bulge has become a bridge, down and to the left, extending two-thirds and more of the way through the white toward the margin line.

The sixth row is almost the same as the fifth, and can be distinguished only by the fact that a small knot which had just begun to develop at the exact bottom of the inner left circle in 24 has now become rather prominent.

The seventh row differs markedly from the sixth. The bridge to the right of the circle has been crushed into a blurry dot. The mark at the bottom of the left inner circle remains and is exaggerated in 35. A vertical bridge appears to the left of the circle in 32 with its lower edge gradually working its way to the right from stamp to stamp.

In the eighth row this left bridge has disappeared, the right one is unchanged and the fragment at the bottom of the circle has become more nearly detached.

In the ninth row all fragments have disappeared and the stamps are normal, except for the broken place in the right circle and the thin places in the left one, from which fragments have been detached. The right hand circle, which began the mischief, has remained unchanged since stamp number 7.

From its row type, I have been able to identify a used straight-edge stamp as being quite certainly number 11, even though I did not have an actual specimen of this number for the comparison.

Each variation listed has been checked by observations of two sheets. None of the individual and accidental irregular inkings on single stamps have been recorded. There are twenty distinct variations among these 36 stamps, each fully as pronounced as in many recognized cases of previous stamps. Some of them are very marked. Undoubtedly the missing straight edge stamps would have contributed their share of peculiarities. Will not some one with a couple, or more, complete sheets finish the examination? It seems that here we have one of the most interesting cases of recent years.

Hotel Reservations.

Experienced travelers avoid discomfort, anxiety and disappointment on their journeys by making hotel reservations in advance. This is doubly important on a trip to New York city where the daily inflow of strangers is enormous. Collectors that expect to attend the A. P. S. Convention and the International Exhibition will be wise to obtain their room reservations at an early date. The Convention Headquarters are at the famous "Waldorf Astoria" and their special rate to A. P. S. members is advertised in this issue. Don't forget when buying your Railroad tickets to ask for the special A. P. S. Convention coupon! This coupon will save you half fare on the return trip!

What's the Matter?

WHY don't YOU get ONE new MEMBER?

It really seems as tho the majority of the members of the A. P. S. do not give one small insignificant tinker's dam whether or not the society grows and flourishes with "5000 by October". This is evidenced by the small number of those loyal, working members who are doing their share (and more than their share) by sending in applications compared to the large number of YOU who sit idly by, willing to profit by others' work but never lending a hand.

WHY WONT YOU even TRY to get a new member?,—especially when you know that it is to your own individual, personal advantage from every standpoint to have a larger, healthier, up-and-growing society rather than a philatelic "home for the aged".

Philately is growing! Why should not the A. P. S. grow in proportion? "We have to be careful who we have join the society", I've heard. Quite right. But in its growth our hobby is reaching out to and being taken up by just as big, honest, respectable, high-class men as any of ourselves, and by others of just as good standing as any of us were when we joined! We may consider ourselves the "cream of philatelists" and somewhat "better than the best" but even so we ought to invite a goodly few others to join us so that we may show them just how good we really are! It's up to us to invite them to join, not they to beg us for the privilege.

But let's try to get down to the Real Reason why YOU WONT HELP. There must be SOME reason,—and the best way to try to get at it is by asking a few questions, by having YOU ask YOURSELF a few.

First,—Are you **honestly** against having a 5000 membership? And can you advance a straight-forward, practical reason for your stand? If you can do so, you ought to let us all know your reason. There are always two sides to a question. A fairly large number of us think a larger society is for the good of all of us. We may be wrong—and you right! But let's be open and above-board. The "Philatelist" is open to you. Send in your argument. It will not be scoffed at, but it will be refuted if possible. We all want the Majority to Rule and trust we workers for "5000 by October" are not simply a deluded minority. At least we are honest, open and out-spoken in our actions, aims and reasons.—Are you FOR "5000 by October" or AGAINST it? There is no neutral, "straddle-the-fence", "side-step the question" stand possible. This is not a question of life or liberty but it is one of vital importance to your society. Shall we have a larger, more efficient society,—or shall we be content with our own company and exclusiveness?

Second,—Are YOU personally against adding even ONE member to the society because you think some officer or fellow-member will benefit personally thru your work? (I really have heard that one!) That's really too foolish to answer. But ask yourself this, "Have I ever benefitted in any way in the A. P. S. thru the other fellow, singly or collectively?" We ALL benefit by the cooperation of every other member, and he benefits by ours! A possible criticism of our society would be that there are more "taking" than "giving" members, more to enjoy and criticise the boat-ride than to pull (or offer to pull) the oars. Your \$3.00 per year does not entitle you to ride as a guest, and let an equal-paying member furnish all of the motive power. YOUR society is a cooperative one wherein ALL of the members should ALL work TOGETHER to the benefit of ALL! So if you are unwilling to get a new member just because someone will be benefitted by it, your "dog-in-the-manger" attitude ought to make you thoroughly ashamed of yourself!

Third,—Are YOU simply indifferent, or in other words, too confoundedly lazy to try to get a new member? We've tried to plead, cajole, command, request, shame and exhort you into doing a mighty little thing for YOUR OWN society and benefit. We've told you some whole-hearted truths about your lack of cooperation, your working against YOUR society by not working FOR it. What's the matter?—Are **we** falling down on our job, or are **you** to blame? somehow you are like a mud-turtle which pulls in his neck when it rains (work, in this case) but quickly sticks it out when the shower is over, and grabs the nice juicy worms and fat bugs that the rain has brought forth!—But many a turtle would beat you to a prospect, at the rate some of you are moving!

I don't enjoy writing this recruiting stuff any more than some of you enjoy reading it. But I do enjoy trying to do my part toward building up OUR society and endeavoring not to fall down on the part which President Wilhelm has given me. YOU elected him to run the Society for YOU, and he somehow picked on me to help him do as YOU say. So I am only working for what is intended to be a benefit for US ALL. And tho' I'm only a private in this army it seems to me that some of you others think, "Forward!" means, "Stand still" and "March!" means "Sit down" or "Retreat".

But, right or wrong, good or bad, whether you want to or not,—wont YOU please try to get ONE new member? Let's go into the Convention 5000 strong and show the foreign philatelic world that the U. S. is a real philatelic nation. And that the A. P. S. is a live, growing society as strong in membership as in the high quality of its members. That when our elected officers lay out a program for us to follow, we cooperate in following it! The foreign collectors know we are aiming at "5000 by October" (better than some of us seem to, ourselves). Do we want to fall down on the job?

Now honestly, wouldn't you rather be PROUD of belonging to a Big, Hustling, Wide-awake society of 5000 when the Convention opens and when the International is in full swing than to be secretly ASHAMED of belonging to a society in which YOU did not have the PRIDE to get ONE new member and in which you knew there were a lot of others with as little ambition and as much indifference as yourself? LET'S ALL BE PROUD!! Getting right down to brass tacks, there are mighty few of us enjoy going around like a whipped dog.

The time is short, but it is not impossible to get enough applications in to make "5000 by October"—IF WE GET BUSY RIGHT AWAY! A signed application counts as well as an enrolled member. Philately is in full bloom these days,—everyone talking about the coming great exhibition,—every collector's enthusiasm has been aroused to the highest pitch! N-O-W is the time to ask him to join! Literally hundreds are waiting to be asked to join US! For WE, the A. P. S., are the Big Thing in American Philately.

The American Philatelic Society is known and favorably known the world over. Think of visiting the International and of having to admit you did not belong to the A. P. S. when talking to some foreign exhibitor or visitor!! How would you feel?—And that's exactly the way the present non-member feels. And a mighty big inducement toward getting his name on the dotted line.

But whatever way you do it,—GET YOUR New Member, and GET HIM N-O-W!!! Do it to PROVE you are a real LOYAL member who is as willing to "give" as "take".

If YOU, friend reader, will get ONE new member the rest of us will GUARANTEE to make it "5000 by October" or resign!

"ONE new member!—FIVE THOUSAND by OCTOBER!!"—C'mon, let's show 'em WE CAN DO IT!!!

R. L. HUSTIS, Rec. COMM.

(APS # 7903)

The AMERICAN



PHILATELIST

Published by and in the Interest of

the AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Vol. 39.

AUGUST, 1926.

No. 11.

Published the First of Each Month at Federalsburg, Maryland.

Subscription Rates.

Per year, in advance	\$1.25
Single copies	.15
Membership list	5.00
Convention Proceedings	.25

Advertising Rates.

	1 Insertion.	6 Insertions.	12 Insertions.
1 Page	\$15.00	\$13.50	\$12.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ Page	\$ 9.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 7.00
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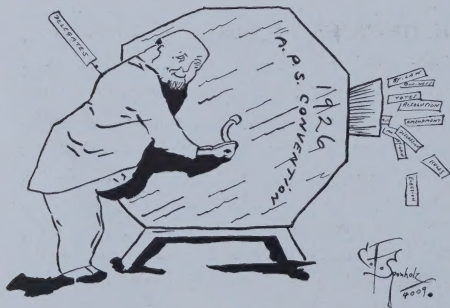
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EDITOR'S COLUMN



THE 1926 A. P. S. CONVENTION

body will be asked to consider and legislate upon many important proposals that will have a far reaching influence on the future of the Society. While none of the suggested changes in the government of the Society is entirely new in thought and all have been discussed in a fashion by previous conventions there is a large part of the membership that never has expressed or perhaps never had an opportunity to

express its sentiment on the proposed revisions. In view of the expected large attendance on the New York Convention an unusual opportunity will be afforded to secure a representative vote on these questions and on the suggestion of several branch Societies there will be printed on the official ballot the major resolutions to be offered so that those who cannot attend the convention will nevertheless have a chance to express themselves. If every member will therefore do his part, give some serious thought to the matter and indicate his feelings by carefully marking his ballot the Convention body should have no difficulty in arriving at a popular decision. President Wilhelm specially requests that EVERY member vote his ballot this year and so assist the Convention in functioning in accordance with the will of the majority.

THE CREATION OF A PERMANENT FUND has been proposed by resolution of both the Philadelphia Branch 18 and The Denver Stamp Club and will appear on the official ballot. In the July issue we credited J. M. Wolsieffer as being the originator of the idea of a permanent fund as we knew he had the thought of it close to his heart for many years. He however, in his usual modest way, disclaims the credit and says that the idea originated with John K. Tiffany of St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN K. TIFFANY was the first President of the A. P. S. and led the Society for the first ten years of its existence, 1886-1896, and it was due to his firmness and great popularity that the Society emerged from the first turbulent years of its existence as a healthy organization destined to leadership in American philately. He first advanced the idea of that the moneys taken in as initiation fees should forever be held intact and only the interest be used for the current expenses of the Society. It was due to him and men like Eugene Doebelin of Pittsburgh, who was known as the "watch dog of the Treasury," that the repeated efforts to make inroads on the "stock fund" failed and it is Mr. Wolsieffer's idea that the Society should now, for all time, establish a fixed policy of building up a fixed or "Permanent" fund that must be left inviolate to absolutely insure the future of the organization. Connected with this plan is the thought that by the establishment of such a fund and policy that the Society will receive donations of money and stamps from time to time and in the course of years have so great a capital in back of it that it will be able to function on a larger scale irrespective of general financial conditions in any one year or years. Against this view there are some who contend that the Society must spend some of its accumulated capital to progress and that the conservatism underlying the Permanent Fund idea is the handicap that holds the Society to less than a 5000 membership. It is the argument of "Spend and Expand" vs. "Save and Insure the Future." Take your choice but DO vote on the subject!

EXTENSION OF THE TERMS OF THE OFFICES of Board of Directors, Sales Manager and Editor is also to be proposed and this question will also appear on the official ballot. It is said that the present short term of one year for these positions hardly gives the incumbents time to get acquainted with their duties and injects too much politics in the annual conventions. Serious consideration should be given by every member to this proposal as a matter of policy, irrespective of the present incumbents of the offices affected. The suggested change is that the Board of Vice Presidents be elected for two years, the Secretary for five years and the Sales Manager and Editor for five years. This change has been suggested and endorsed by three branch Societies and every member should aid the decision of the Convention regarding it by voting yes or no on the official ballot.

A SERIOUS MISTAKE WAS MADE, is the claim of some members, in setting the date of the annual convention to coincide with that of the International Exhibition in New York. President Wilhelm desires that we point out the reasons why the Convention was not slated for a period before or after the Exhibition. He says it was felt that every enthusiastic collector would want to see the Exhibition and that because of the extra expense and time involved in going to New York a week earlier or staying a week later that either the Convention or Exhibition would suffer in the loss of some attendance and those who would stick for both affairs would be heavily penalized for their enthusiasm and loyalty. By having both affairs together the Exhibition and Convention are assured of a

record gathering and there is no reason why the members cannot take plenty of time to see the stamp display and attend the business sessions of the Convention if they will only be prompt in attendance on the latter and come with some definite ideas on the matters to be ballotted upon and which have been fully explained in this journal. We predict that any confusion or crowded hours that may prevail will be well offset by the joy of having had the greatest gathering of stamp collectors in all time. It may be "fast and furious" but the remembrance of it will be the brightest spot in the memories of the stamp men for years to come. Of course, you will be there, won't you?

ROLL OF DISTINGUISHED PHILATELISTS. At the final session of The Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, held June 18th, 1926, at Liverpool, the Permanent Board of Election announced the award of the highest honor that British Philately can bestow to

MR. J. H. CHAPMAN of Leeds, England, and
MR. PAUL DE SMETH of Brussels, Belgium.

In adding these gentlemen to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists there is no diminution of the glory of the list as both are accomplished philatelists who have contributed generously to the advancement of the hobby in their respective home lands. Mr. Chapman was a former president of the British Philatelic Congress and president of the active local organization of his home city of Leeds. He has been active in the work of The Royal Philatelic Society and has contributed to their noted publication and assisted in the preparation of several of their hand-books.

Mr. Paul De Smeth is a prominent authority on the stamps of Belgium, Belgian Congo and Greece and a leader in Belgian stamp circles. He has published several books on his favorite stamps and is a regular contributor to Belgian philatelic journals.

PHILAPATHY is the term applied by several of our English contemporaries to the studied indifference of local philatelic societies to the problems that require concerted effort to solve. The meetings of The Philatelic Congress of Great Britain each year are comparable to the annual conventions of The American Philatelic Society and the difficulty experienced in securing active and enthusiastic workers in behalf of the general good of the hobby is seemingly just as great in England as it is in America. We have with us always a small group who, critically examining what is being done in the U. S. and speaking derogatorily of the progress being made, find a glowing vision of success and enthusiasm in everything that is going on in European stamp circles. Still we read in the leading British weekly stamp journal in the comment on The Philatelic Congress of Great Britain held at Liverpool during June that "The reports of the Executive and Sub-committees were of a somewhat negative quality, the theme throughout being apathy, apathy, apathy, on the part of the Societies for whose benefit the Congress exists." It is even suggested that in the future the annual Congress of philatelists should be abolished in favor of a Convention of Stamp dealers. No doubt such remarks embody an extreme cynicism but the limited coterie of workers both here and abroad know only too well the degree of apathy that roughens the road of philatelic progress. This is only natural as stamp collecting is purely an avocation and the usual incentives to work are lacking, we can therefore easily forgive those that limit their enthusiasm to their collections provided that, not doing anything for the general cause, they do not criticise

the efforts of the workers. We regret the number of Philapathists but just the same they are goodly souls and never hopeless material to draw upon for help. We wish we could view the presence of the Philacritics as cheerfully—they work their tongues so freely as to be seemingly incapacitated for any other tasks.

A FEW BOOTHS ARE STILL AVAILABLE for dealers that want to show their wares at the great New York Stamp Exhibition next October. Under the rules of the Grand Central Palace where the Exhibition is to be held it is distinctly provided that there must be no selling or trading on the premises of any kind EXCEPT in the booths provided for this purpose. Anyone attempting to sell or trade stamps outside one of the regular booths will be asked to leave the building. Booths have been engaged to date by the following:

Aero Philatelic Society	Nassau Stamp Co.
American Philatelic Society (2)	New York Stamp Society
J. M. Bartels Co.	Philatelic Publishing Co.
Collectors Club (2)	Charles J. Phillips (2)
Warren H. Colson (2)	W. C. Phillips & Co. (2)
Economist Stamp Co. (2)	Precancel Stamp Society
Stanley Gibbons, Inc.	Rutherford Stamp Club
Hot Stove League	Scott Stamp & Coin Co. (4)
Eugene Klein	Sefi, Pemberton & Co.
Robson Lowe	Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co.

Herman Toasperm

Anyone interested in securing one of the few booths remaining unsold should communicate with Mr. Theo. E. Steinway, 109 West 57th St., New York City at once.

THE BICYCLE MAIL between Fresno and San Francisco during the railway strike in 1894 is recalled in an editorial in an Oakland newspaper sent us by Mr. L. Lazarus. During the railroad strike in '94 all communication between Fresno and San Francisco was cut off and a well known stamp collector, Arthur C. Banta, started a postal service with bicycle carriers which required the use of a special stamp that he had prepared for the purpose. The stamp pictured the cycle rider crossing the San Joaquin valley with a mountain background. The strike was called off in a few days and covers bearing these stamps are very scarce and seldom seen west of California.

A DEALERS NATIONAL PUBLICITY FUND has been initiated by the stamp dealers with a view of boosting the New York Stamp Exhibition and particularly to add stability to the hobby by interesting new collectors. The plan is to place well written stamp articles in the public press throughout the country and if the dealers get back of the movement to the very best of their ability, both in service and cash, it is predicted that a tremendous number of new adherents will be gained for the hobby. So that collectors may know the dealers who are financially supporting the wider development of stamp collecting it is proposed to list the contributors to the fund in the philatelic press. Full particulars may be had of Tom V. Binmore, Secretary, 575 Fifth Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN is known to be an enthusiastic stamp collector and irrepressible Harry M. Konwiser suggests that the Exhibition Committee highly paid press agents could have developed a lot of publicity by using

his name as a headliner for the big show advertising. Looks like H. M. K. is about right and that someone overlooked a good opportunity for free advertising.

THE S. P. A. CONVENTION at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 9th, promises to draw quite an attendance of motor tourists as the fine roads leading from this central point make it pleasant and speedy travel from all cities in the middle West. M. Ohlman promises to outdo all previous sales in the Auction that will be held at the Cincinnati Club on the evening of August 10th, which will be quite a treat to collectors who have not previously attended a public stamp sale.

CHANGE OF EDITORS FOR "GOSSIP" has been announced with Victor W. Rotnem of Minneapolis, popular dealer in the precancel field, taking the place of George Linn, who found the work of editing the weekly took too much time from his stamp business. Mr. Rotnem will carry on the editorial work from his office in the McKnight Building in Minneapolis, Minn. and all material for publication should be mailed him at that address. George Linn, who is going to resume his stamp business at the old stand in Columbus, Ohio, says that he always thought stamp dealing was the hardest work in the world but now gracefully yields the palm of honor to editing a philatelic paper. "Vic", who is a bear for work (and good looks) says he is counting on the cool climate of the North to help him stand the strain. Good luck, old chap!

"GENE" COSTALES, the genial expert of The Scott Stamp and Coin Company, announces his withdrawal from that firm to take, as he says, a real first class vacation. "Gene", who has been with the Scott Company 10 years, is an expert in stamps of no mean rank. He compiled the "U. S. Specialized" catalogue and did most of the general expert work of the Scott Company during the past two years. He is a member of the famous Hot Stove League, the Collectors Club, A. P. S. Life Member, New York Stamp Society, N. Y. Philatelic Society and The Aero Philatelic Society of America and the rumor has it that about September first he will become a member of the stamp dealing fraternity. If the last be true we predict a rousing welcome for him as he is extremely popular and will be a credit to the trade.

NEW ISSUES OF THE UNITED STATES arouse about the same feelings among collectors abroad as do the pictorial commemoratives of foreign nations in this country. An Englishman who likes to hear the eagle scream just as some citizens of the U. S. like to hear the lion roar when you twist his tail remarks that he likes the figure of "Vision" on the new 5c Ericcson stamp because her clothes hang upon her so wonderfully and she combs her hair with unaccustomed dexterity with her left hand. He says that undoubtedly the charming figure standing over the inventor of the Monitor accounts for the beatific smile on his face. Of the Liberty Bell stamp he speaks less kindly as he takes the American Eagles on top the pillars supporting the bell to be newly hatched chickens and horrors, on the bottom of the pillars he claims to detect a crawling cockroach. That's pretty rough but we suppose we have been almost as unkind in reviewing some of the same kind of stamps from abroad. Gibbons Monthly Journal feature some acrostic puzzles in the good old Victorian style and the answer to a recent one is illustrative of the same kindly feeling for modern U. S. It reads:

Usually New Issue Tried Every Day So That
American Treasury Expands Satisfactory.

REVIEWS.

LA RECONSTRUCTION DE PLANCHES DE L'EMMISSION DE BORDEAUX by

Fernand Serrane (Yvert & Tellier, Amiens, France, Publishers.) This is a companion volume to the book by the same author published last year which treated of the Bordeaux issue of France in a general manner while the present work takes up in detail the plating or reconstruction of the cliches that were used to make up the plates of the ten values of postage constituting the popular and historic 1870 war issue of France, which take their name from the city in which they were printed. These plates, counting types and states of the plate due to retouching, are twenty in number and the distinctive plating marks are all illustrated by excellent drawings of which there are several hundred. The author is one of the leading authorities on the stamps of France and though his contributions to philatelic literature have been prolific and of marked excellence it is in the present volume and its companion that his philatelic talents find their highest expression. We consider these books outstanding examples of the highest type of philatelic literature and hope they have the widest possible circulation. Though printed in the French language we believe that the many collectors in the U. S. specializing in this issue will be able to use the book to advantage even if they do not understand the French language. The Editor of this journal will be glad to assist American collectors in securing copies of this book which at the present rate of exchange should cost about \$1.50 with postage included.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF IRELAND, 1922-1925, by W. G. Meredith. (Pub-

lished by the Author, 5 Elmbourne Rd., Tooting Common, London, England.)

This is the third edition of Mr. Meredith's popular catalogue of the stamps of the stamps of Ireland. Though of only 48 pages it lists and prices over 900 items. A section is devoted to errors and varieties and complete measurements are given of the three Dollard, ten Thom, Two Wide and Five Saorstae plates that make their differentiation an easy matter. Well illustrated this catalogue will do much to enhance the already wide interest taken in these unusual stamps. The price of the catalogue is 1sh. 8 pence, post free.

THE STAMPS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, by A. A. Rosen-

blum. (Published by The Melbourne Philatelic Club, P. O. Box 1657 N.,

Melbourne, Australia. 5 shillings net.) This is the second and revised edition of what is recognized as the standard handbook on the Australian Commonwealth postage issues. The book is the result of tremendous amount of careful research and reveals a broad field for specializing in an inexpensive way. Well illustrated and containing a great amount of data hitherto unpublished this edition should do a great deal towards enhancing the growing popularity of the modern Australian stamps which abound in more variety than any other twentieth century stamps.

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Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 620 Washington Building, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

Cover Collecting.

One of the Canadian members of our circle, Mr. R. D. Everard, speaks up to tell us about his fine cover collection. His interesting letter opens the way for a discussion of Covers, their habits and means of preserving them. And as Sister Eve said, when she plucked the fig leaf for the first original cover, "them things sure can be aggravatin'!"

A really good collection of covers is about as rare as the covers themselves. Considering the fact that covers are of great interest and importance in the science of our hobby (or the hobby of our science, as you will) it is truly amazing that covers are not more popular.

Covers play an important part in philately. They are useful in placing beyond argument the dates of use of stamps, in preserving completely the interesting postal markings, in recording postal rates, in fixing the authenticity of bisected and imperforate stamps, and in many other ways. They are the true philatelic minute book of history, for they set down the life of a stamp, from the first day of issue to the last. Every legitimately used stamp has at some time or other been on a cover, wrapper, card or tag, and generally most of the interesting postmark and cancellation falls on the cover. Therefore to tell the whole tale, one needs the cover, too.

But the average collector shys at covers as something nice but not for him. He admires them, would like to own them and knows he would not know how to handle them if he did. Some collectors have mastered this great problem of philately, but most collectors look upon covers as the bane of their philatelic career. Why?

Covers are awkward things to handle. Some are small and neat, and others are large and ungainly. To the man who tries to keep them systematically, it seems as though no two are the same size.

It is hard for the novice to mount his covers, so after several attempts and failures, he usually either destroys the covers to remove the stamps, or trades them for something more easily handled.

We have seen quite a number of cover collections, and have been initiated into the various ways of keeping covers. We have seen them kept in old stamp albums, photo albums, card file boxes, framed on the wall, loose in a desk drawer, and by picking up an idea here and there, we have finally devised a plan for handling the little brutes that we think is quite satisfactory.

One of the mean features about the pestive cover is the habit of postmasters in back-stamping, of putting postmarks on both sides. In some cases, the stamps themselves are on both sides, and this little problem usually gets the Angora of any man who tries to solve it. It is hard to show both sides of the cover at the same time.

Some collectors mount their covers by means of large hinges or gummed paper. This has a tendency to deface the back of the cover, of course. The average peelable hinge is not strong enough to hold the cover, so three or four are required. Then the cover refuses to stay "put" and comes loose or gets out of line, and the collector in despair seizes the paste pot and sticks down the corners, or resorts to the gummed paper tape used for sealing packages. Not so good.

The more discriminating collector may use the gummed art corners sold by photographers for mounting photo prints. These are not a bad means of mounting the covers, except that they make it impossible to inspect the reverse side of the cover without removing from the book. Like stamps, the less covers are handled the better they are preserved. So we need a better plan than the photo art corner for mounting. Also since the stamp is usually placed in the upper right corner of the cover, any art corner placed at that part of the cover will usually fall over the stamp. If the cover is mounted at only three corners it is very apt to come loose.

Mr. Forrest Shreve has shown the writer a collection of covers mounted in a unique fashion. Instead of using art corners, Mr. Shreve uses envelope corners. He secures a heavy stock envelope, seals it, and then cuts the four corners diagonally across, making a triangular pocket about an inch or an inch and a quarter in size. He then pastes or hinges these corners or pockets to the page, and inserts the corners of the cover in the pockets. This makes it possible to mount the cover without applying any hinge to it.

As the upper right corner pocket may hide the stamp, as in the case of the art corner, it is often necessary to omit it. Mr. Shreve uses a heavy manila envelope for his corners, or an envelope of stock to match the cover if available. The writer has improved on this plan by using a very heavy glassine envelope, which is almost transparent and hence can be used on all four corners, as stamp or postmark or address can be seen through the glassine corner.

But even this plan does not solve the problem of the showing of the stamp or post-mark on the back. How do we get around that? We put a window on the back of the page, by cutting out a square over the stamp or post-mark and mounting a piece of glassine or cellophane paper over the hole. Cellophane is that absolutely transparent paper used in making the stamp pochettes or in wrapping certain brands of candy, cigarettes, etc. It can usually be obtained from a printer, costs about 10c for a large sheet, but one sheet will make "glass" for many windows.

Cellophane paper is also very useful in wrapping really valuable covers. Covers so wrapped may be mounted with hinges or gummed paper as the mounting is done on the cellophane and not the cover. Cellophane is susceptible to climatic change, however, and care should be used to allow sufficient size for expansion and contraction, particularly if paste or mucilage is used. In making a cellophane envelope for your cover, allow at least a quarter of an inch on all sides, lest the envelope contract and wrinkle the cover and stamps, as we recently saw happen to one very fine collection of early U. S.

Covers, like stamps, belong in an album. Albums may be selected according to individual taste. Mr. Everard uses a ledger page 18"x29", mounting ten or twelve covers on a page. The writer prefers the standard Oriel page, or a size

about 10"x12", mounting two covers to the page. This, however, is optional with the collector. Remember however that you may get some big covers. The black paper photo albums make nice books for displaying covers, and can be had in convenient sizes.

Card index boxes are very convenient for handling covers, but display necessitates too much handling of the covers themselves, with danger of damage. We do not advise them, except in filling the collection preparatory to mounting.

Some collectors split their covers, to show the markings on the reverse. This ruins the cover, greatly detracts from its value and certainly should not be done. The plan outlined herein makes this unnecessary.

Pay more attention to your covers. Early issues on cover have already reached high levels. Many common stamps off cover are extremely rare on cover, and fetch prices accordingly. Collectors are bound to pay more heed to the cover as philately advances, and the covers you destroy to-day may prove to be worth real money in a few years. Save them. You will find them interesting and a charming means of brightening your collection.

The 90c U. S. 1857 is a good stamp cancelled, but can be bought for around \$100. Only three copies are known on cover, and one of these sold for considerably over \$1,000. a short time ago. It is quite probable that there are many stamps which do not exist on cover at all. It is also just as probable that many of the ordinary stamps that come your way will prove rare and valuable when the day comes when covers will be universally appreciated, as they should be. That day is coming, just as it has come for the block and strip and pair, and cancellation. A word to the wise is unnecessary.

TEN GOOD STAMPS TO BUY.

The stamps listed below are selected because of rarity out of proportion to present quotations, or because of changes which point to advance.

U. S. 545 and 546—1919-21 R. P. 1c and 2c perf. 11—two hot little stamps that are on almost every want list. Get 'em.

Argentina 318-22 1922 with gray overprint RA in sun—a used set brought \$1.85 in Eastern auction recently. Said to be worth it.

Canada 1924 7c #123—change in rate will make this one good.

France 30c cerise 1924-5 #176—did not last long.

Ivory Coast #49 25c 1913—not coming on the market very fast in spite of the last year raise to \$2. Get yours now or be sorry.

Saar #97 3fr. on 10m. 1921—generally missing from most sets. Another one you will be "Sarr-y" you did not buy.

St. Lucia #87 1924 2½d orange—color change will probably make this one good.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

There aren't any this month. Everybody knows everything. Come on with a question, if you have one. It helps us all to learn the answer.

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NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE



By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

ALGERIA. The pictorial issue expected for some long time has at last been placed on sale. The set is in three designs for the values issued to date and each of the high values to come are to show additional local views. The stamps are on unwatermarked paper, perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

Design showing great Mosque of Djama El Kebir.

$\frac{1}{2}$ c (in red) on 1c olive; 1c olive; 2c claret; 3c orange; 5c green; 10c lilac.

Design, Street scene in Algiers.

15c chocolate; 20c green; 30c blue; 35c violet.

View of Citadel of Casbah.

45c purple.

With this set there has been issued a new set of postage dues similar to that of France but inscribed "Algerie". Perf. $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

5c blue, 10c brown, 20c olive, 25c rose, 30c carmine, 45c green, 50c dark purple and 1 Franc brown on straw colored paper.

BULGARIA. On June 1st three new stamps were issued commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the war against Turkey. The stamps are of large format and bear a portrait of Cristo Boteff the patriotic poet under whose leadership the war was fought and who lost his life in battle. The stamps were in use for only three days and are said to have been printed in limited quantity.

1 leva sage green, 2 levas gray black and 4 levas claret.

FRENCH OCEANICA. The current French postage due stamps have been provisionally overprinted "Etablissements Francais de l'Oceanie" for temporary use in this colony. The values so overprinted are the 5c blue, 10c brown, 20c green, 30c red, 40c magenta, 60c green and 1 franc claret. The 1 franc has also been additionally overprinted with additional value "2 francs."

PANAMA. Mc. Emil Rall sends us examples of a new series issued to commemorate the first Pan American Congress. The stamps are engraved and printed by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd. of London, on white wove unwmk. paper, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$. Part of the funds realized through the sale of these stamps will be devoted to the establishment of a Pan American University.

Portrait of Simon Bolivar.

$\frac{1}{2}$ c orange, 1c green, 2c carmine, 4c gray, 5c blue.

National Monument.

8c light blue, 10c lilac, 12c olive, 15c blue, 20c brown.

Hall in which first Congress was held.

24c gray black, 50c black.

PERSIA. On the establishment of the new Pahlavi regime the current stamps bearing the portrait of the ex Shah Ahmed Mirza were used with various types of obliterations applied to the portrait of the former Shah. Some of these marks have been applied with metal or wood stamps but the greater part are evidently thumb print smudges. There also exists on a number of values the overprint "Regne de Pahlavi, 1926". There will evidently be a bewildering number of odd varieties to mark the change in rulers and to give the catalogue makers something to worry about.

SALVADOR. Mr. R. Roberts reports the issue of a new 35c value carrying the portrait of a pretty damozel with bobbed hair. 35c red and green.

SPAIN. R. Roberts sends us the current 5c value in a new color, claret and the 20c Express stamp in a pale rose shade.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. Federated Malay States. A two cent green in the current tiger type has been placed on sale. Wmk. Script C. A.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. Mr. G. A. Higlett kindly sends us a pair of a new value to the current set with orange tree design and printed as usual alternately with English and Dutch inscriptions. Wmk. Springbok, perf. $14\frac{1}{2} \times 16$. 6d green and orange.

PRECANCELS



CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to L. R. Saunders, Precancel Editor, 1124 First St. S. W., Mason City, Iowa.

The Ericsson stamp is gradually making its appearance in the precancelled form. Duluth, Minn. and Ft. Worth, Texas; Greenville, Texas in emergency handstamp, Clovis, Calif. up and Fresno in several types, particular ones not mentioned. The ones from Claremont and Pomona in Calif. are strictly made-to-order on imported items. This stamp will not have the general distribution the 2c Bell will and most precans will be good property.

Another change has taken place on the Gossip staff. Mr. V. W. Rotnem, of Minneapolis, will be the editor after July tenth, Mr. Linn will return to his

former home in Columbus, O. This does not mean the Gossip policy will change one bit—the paper will continue as a medium of general philately and the precancels will receive no more attention than is due them simply because one who has fostered precancels for many years is editor.

Corona, Calif. has appeared in a large U 54 and from reliable information I regret I have to report another made-to-order item. This permit was issued to a man who was to sell music thru the mails. The permit was withdrawn and what Corona precans that exist were used either on rolls of paper not music or were exchanged to collectors.

The latest report on the 1926 Standard Precan Catalog is to the effect it will be issued around July tenth—the delay being on the printer's part according to card sent by Mr. Rotnem.

Big Creek, Calif. used a special size stamp for precaning the Bell—looks very much like the old parcel post size in large slightly serifed letters.

The breaks in the San Francisco plate vary in number. The first reports I received from S. J. Jones—3538—had as the first break the #6 stamp and the entire sheet of Hardings received from R. Lampson—8158—does not show the break in the top line, the first to show being in #11. Otherwise the breaks are the same. #1 has upper line off from S to middle of N.—#2 the upper half of letters in city name and several disconnected bits of top line are gone. #s 3 and 4 show no upper line and upper half of city letters are gone, the SCO of #4 is complete as is the entire name on #5 but with upper line entirely gone. We drop from the second row to the ninth where we again find broken items in stamps #s 4 to 10 (84 to 90). Using the row number rather than the sheet number we have a small break under RN in bottom line of #4. On #5 the lower line breaks off at F and is completely gone until we reach #8 where fragmentary portions start and continue on #s 9 and 10. #s 5 and 6 have complete letters in state name but on #7 and continuing to end of row the lower parts of the state letters are off. By laying a rule on bottom of C of #7 and gently slanting so as to go thru R of #10 at the lower portion of the loop you will have the general increase of the breaking off the letters. It is also very noticeable on complete sheets how off center copies occur. The way the plate fits the sheet there are only 50 well centered copies to be had. The vertical right half of first 5 lines and the lower vertical left half with last four lines offering the better centered copies. From left to right the plate slips off to the width of two letters. Any one interested in this full sheet of 2c Hardings may have particulars by writing to me.

Chas. Metz reports there is a constant break in the Houston electrotype, the cross bar of T in Houston being off. The upper parts of YO in the New York city type are missing and forms another item for the Broken Plate list. What ones have not been reported?

Since the appearance of the Bureau Printed precans there has been some difficulty for some in correctly identifying and being able to know which is which when compared with various city electrotypes. It is no longer possible to identify the BPs by their perforation as many cities are also precaning the perf. 10 rotary. ALL BP types have the lines while only a few of the city types have them. As a whole the BPs are a bolder type and seem to be in a class by themselves. It is rather difficult to make a word picture of the differences and I suggest that all who are collecting BPs obtain one of the recent check lists of this issue. Rotnem has put out one as the advanced sheets of the Standard Cat and Gossip Printery has issued one which will be supplemented weekly. Each sells for 25 cents.



The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor!

Next to an understanding of the various methods used in the printing of stamps, the preparation of the dies and plates, there is nothing more important in philatelic study than a knowledge of the mechanics of stamp paper manufacture. Though a knowledge of technical detail is desirable the average collector will get along nicely in the appreciation of the nature and character of most paper varieties if he will but acquire the general technique involved in the manufacture of paper. There is no better way of doing this than seeing a paper mill in operation as the very simplicity of the process makes a clear written description difficult. This paradox will be understood by those who have seen the complete process and easily understanding the general scheme of the operation have been amazed at the slight but highly technical variations involved in the production of different types of paper. Briefly, very briefly indeed, the process of making stamp paper is as follows: The raw material from which stamp paper is made is almost invariably of vegetable origin and generally consists of old rags which have been gathered by junk men in the large cities. Wood pulp has been used in stamp paper but it is not usual and the only animal matter we know that has ever been introduced consists of the silk fibres that have been added in a limited number of instances. The raw material, old rags of every color and state of cleanliness, is after being sorted and cleaned of the debris that comes with them, such as buttons, pins, etc., is boiled in a caustic solution, rapidly stirred and beaten until reduced to a pulp of minute fragments of vegetable fibres. Part of this process includes the bleaching of the material and when ready for the next step the mass of fibres in water has the appearance of milk. The next step in the process, formerly done by hand but nowadays by machinery, is the spreading of this milky pulp of fibres evenly over a fine metal screen. The water drips out between the wires and leaves a thin spread of closely interlocking fibres on the wire, the sheet of paper in its first stage. It is here that we find the origin of most of the paper varieties described in the catalogues. A thick layer of pulp makes thick paper and a thin layer thin paper. The wire cloth on which the pulp is spread may be closely woven or consist of fine strands all in one direction with supporting wires crossing at fairly wide intervals. Pulp laid on the first kind of screen makes "wove" paper and the other "laid" paper. In addition to the paper pulp taking its character and name from the kind of screen it is originally spread upon it also often receives a "watermark" at this point by the placing of bits of wire shaped in the form of a crown, anchor or other device, on the screen and which leaves its impress in the pulp. In early times the paper was "hand-made" as the workman spread the pulp by hand on the wire screens and after being drained of its water was placed in between layers of felt and after several pressings to remove all the water possible the sheets were hung up to dry. This hand work produced a sheet of uneven texture and was limited in size whereas nowadays by the use of machinery the pulp is very evenly spread producing a sheet of equal thickness and by using a continuous band of wire screening turned on rollers the formation of the sheet is continuous and carried

over on further rollers makes an endless band. Instead of drying the paper by hanging it up it is now dried by passing the sheet over hot rollers and various finishes are produced by pressing the sheet between great rollers and sometimes by coating one or both surfaces of the paper with different kinds of sizes. To detail all the processes employed in making various types of paper would fill many volumes but it will be noted that most of the varieties of interest to philatelists occur in the beginnings of the process and not in the refinements of the later stage. Except in one particular there is no philatelic difference between hand made and machine made papers. This exception however has caused many a collector needless anxiety. The workmen in making hand made paper spread the paper pulp on the metal screen by hand which resulted in a paper of uneven texture and this kind of paper on being held up to the light exhibits a lumpy appearance, mottled as it were with thick and thin spots. As a result one encounters at times a stamp, say of the first issues of West Australia, that has apparently been "thinned". Quite often this apparent thin spot is not due to careless handling by a collector but occurred in the manufacture and the stamp is exactly in the shape it came from the printer. So don't be so quick in making complaint over a "thin" spot in stamps printed from hand made paper, it may be thin but still not have the technical "thin spot" known to collectors.

In addition to the varieties produced in the manufacture of the paper there are two others that occur in its after life and that are of interest to collectors. The first of these, the so called "creased" paper printing, really a printing variety, that is where a stamp is printed over a crease in the paper caused by careless handling. This variety was illustrated and discussed in the Feb. 1925 issue. The other variety is a bothersome one that has been little discussed in the press seemingly because of its unexplainable eccentricities. This variety has been given no name though the cause is admittedly paper shrinkage. Every now and then one encounters a stamp that is either wider or narrower than the normal. The usual example differs from the normal by but one or two millimeters and is dismissed with the explanation that the paper having been dampened just before printing, as is always done in the engraved issues, shrank a bit unevenly in drying out. Some experts have even decided that the direction of the shrinkage can always be determined by the "grain" of the paper and while this explanation serves well enough we have seen some examples that invoke some "whys?" whose answer is not so obvious. Mr. George Linn has recently submitted to us a U. S. 1870 3c green that is some 3 mm shorter than the normal stamp and he propounds the inquiry, "If this is paper shrinkage, did the ink also shrink?" Now that might be explained by saying that the particles of ink just crowded a bit closer together but examples are known where the stamp has shrunk to HALF its original size. Dr. Carroll Chase owned a pair of 12c 1851's U. S. that looked like miniatures of the original stamps. The explanation of these was that they had been in a safe during a big fire and the effect of steam and great heat had shrunk the stamps enormously. But why did the particles of ink making up the design shrink exactly the same? Here is a philatelic problem that has occurred to collectors for years without anyone offering a scientific solution or explanation. Has anyone else encountered extreme examples of stamp shrinkage? We would like to see them and will gladly illustrate them if any interest is shown in this curious paper variety.

A number of collectors have sent us for further listing some "Town and County" cancellations but have failed to confine their lists to the 1870-1882 period. After 1882 they are not at all uncommon and a bit too extensive to report here and only those of the period noted will be recorded.

Mr. A. F. Gamber reports:

- 1882 MILLER, HAND COUNTY, DAKOTA.
- 1878 GRAY, DUEL COUNTY, DAKOTA.
- 1878 WHITE SWAN, CHARLES MIX COUNTY, DAKOTA (magenta).
- 1882 SWAN LAKE, TURNER COUNTY, DAKOTA.
- 1882 DeSMET, KINGSBURY CO. DAKOTA (maroon).

Mr. L. R. Sours reports:

- 1882 MAXWELL, STORY CO. IOWA (magenta).
- 1882 DUNBAR, MARSHALL CO. IOWA (blue).

Mr. John R. Dunfee suggests that the incomplete item submitted by Karl Koslowski should read:

- 1857 () GREENVILLE, MERCER CO. PA.

In reference to the additional postage appearing on official mail as noted in the July issue, page 711, we have received from Mr. Benjamin Cadbury a copy of the amendment of the U. S. Postal laws effective April 15th, 1925 which contains the following section bearing on the subject:

"Sec. 5. The separate and additional charge for senders return receipt applies to all registered and insured mail regardless of whether it is mailed by the public or by any Government official or any branch of the Government—that is to say, by any executive department at Washington, D. C. INCLUDING the Post Office Department or any branch thereof."

It's Dark Blue Violet.

Editor American Philatelist:

Noting Brother Atherton's inquiry in the July American Philatelist regarding the color of the Erickson stamp please allow me to comment as follows. This stamp is truly an innovation among U. S. Postage stamps not only as to color but as to design and general get up, all of which are refreshingly new. However the color is closely approximated by that of the 40 cent documentary stamp of 1898 which the catalogue calls "blue lilac". The 6 cent Salvador of 1916, practically the same color, we find described as "gray violet" although I see no gray in it. The more violet of the Special Deliveries, also a fair match for this color, is described as "violet gray", so one can take his choice.

In the book, Ridgway's Color Standards and Nomenclature, recently referred to by Mr. C. S. Pomroy of Riverside, California, this color is called "dark aniline blue" but is grouped among the shades of blue-violet, where it undoubtedly belongs as color analysis by the Bradley system—also the basis of the Ridgway work—shows this color to be about Violet 10, Blue 10 and Black 80%, hence a DARK BLUE-VIOLET.

The book referred to was published by Robert Ridgway in 1912 from the press of A. Hoen & Co., Baltimore. It contained eleven hundred and fifteen different named colors arranged in a truly scientific manner, and is a standard work of reference among the various Government Departments. The chief weakness in the work in my estimation is the arbitrary list of color names used, for

each of the 1115 colors has a name in no way related in most cases to the names of contingent colors hence recognizable only by constant reference to the chart.

With this book in the hands of every collector the color problem would be solved, but I am fearful that the cost of a work of this kind would make its popular distribution impossible, which is really a shame for we do need something exactly along these lines if we are ever to get on common ground in the matter of describing colors intelligently.

Respectfully submitted by,

FRANK L. APPELGATE, A. P. S. 6172.

615 So. Oakdale Ave., Medford, Oregon.

Watch Out! This Might Happen to You!

In appreciation of those who WONT even TRY to "Get a New Member" a villainous versifier has dedicated the following:

May your "OG's" stick
 To your album page!,
 —If they don't crack thru!
 May you curse and rage
 When those stamps prove "fakes"
 Which you so much prized!
 May your hinges cling
 As tho' vulcanized!
 May your "one best stamp"
 Show a big thin spot!
 May the prices rise
 On what you've NOT got!
 May you never get
 What you're looking for!
 May the others' Luck
 Only make you "sore"!
 May your "finds" be few,—
 —And be bad or worse!
 —That's ol' M. T. Dome's
 Philatelic Curse!!!

(Star (*) Members are doubly inoculated against this,—by the star (*) and because they belong to the GOT's.)

All YOU have to do to avoid all this imminent and horrible calamity is to grab an application blank, hunt up that prospect,—and become a Star (*) Member YOURSELF! — — Better do it before this awful "Philatelic Curse" settles on you permanently!

C'mon!—ONE New Member from YOU for YOUR A. P. S.!

RARITIES

OF NATIVE STATES OF INDIA

A MAGNIFICENT LOT FOR SALE! FULL INFORMATION ON APPLICATION TO

COL. H. APPLETON, Roccabella, Victoria, B. C., Canada



The Air Mail



Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to George W. Angers, P. O. Box 412, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

NEW ISSUES.

ITALY.

A set of four airmail stamps was recently issued. Values and colors are as follows:

60c gray, 1 lira blue, 1.50 lira pale salmon, 5 lira green.

SYRIA.

We note from "The Air Post Bulletin" that new airmail stamps were issued for Syria, Lebanon and Alaouites on May 1st. The stamps are those overprinted "AVION" in French and Arabic, but instead of this overprint, the overprint now consists of an aeroplane in red. At the same time there were issued two sets of stamps for Syria and Lebanon, in aid of the refugees rendered homeless by the war in the Djebel Druze, and the above mentioned air stamps were also overprinted. The overprint reads, "Secours aux Refugies," in Arabic and French, and additional surcharge. The stamps are only valid to the amount of the surcharge. Thus the 10pi stamp surcharged 5pi cost 15pi, but on a letter only counts as 10pi.

The following is a list of the air mail issues:

Syria—2pi brown, 3pi yellow-brown, 5pi violet, 10pi brown-lilac.

Grand Liban—As above, but inscription reads "Grand Liban."

Alaouites—As for Syria, but overprinted "Alaouites."

Syria—As above, but overprinted "Secours aux Refugies," and surcharged as follows: 2pi plus 1pi, 3pi plus 2pi, 5pi plus 3pi, 10pi plus 5pi.

Grand Liban—As for above Grand Liban, but overprinted "Secours aux Refugies," and surcharged as for Syria.

The 10pi of Refugee Issue for both Syria and Grand Liban exists with the "x" of "aux" missing. This error occurs once in each pane of 25.

URUGUAY.

An issue of airmail stamps was issued for the Montevideo to Buenos Aires Air Line, which commenced to function on March 1st. The values are as follows:

6c blue, 10c red, 20c green.

FIRST FLIGHT AIR MAIL CONTRACT SERVICE.**Cheyenne, Wyo., to Pueblo, Colo.**

On May 31st, 1926, the new Contract Air Mail Route from Cheyenne, Wyo. to Pueblo, Colo., was inaugurated.

The plant left Cheyenne at 5:00 a. m., left Denver, Colo., at 6:30 a. m., Colorado Springs at 7:30 a. m., and arrived at Pueblo, a distance of 199 miles at 8:20 a. m. The return trip left Pueblo at 3:45 p. m., Colorado Springs at 4:30 p. m., Denver at 5:30 p. m., and arrived back at Cheyenne at 7:05 p. m.

The special first day cancellation provided by the Government was used. From Colorado Springs, three varieties of covers are to be had. The local Chamber of Commerce distributed large air mail envelopes with a picture of Pikes Peak on the top front center and the slogan around it, The City of Sunshine at the foot of Pikes Peak—Colorado Springs, Colo. All of these were canceled with the inaugurating stamp, hit once on each cover and a special stamp, the same size as the inaugurating stamp with the wording the same around the outside but with a picture of an aeroplane in the center and 5:05 p. m., May 31, 1926, City of Sunshine, Colorado Springs, Colorado. Purple ink used on both stamps. On the ordinary letters, the plain inaugurating stamps was used twice in purple ink and on the third variety, the cancellation is the same as the second except the air mail coat of arms as on the 16c current air mail stamps is added, with the word "via" in the circle between the wing with air mail, all in purple ink.

CHICAGO-MINNEAPOLIS CONTRACT AIRMAIL SERVICE.

By E. R. POVOLNY.

The Chicago-Twin Cities Air Mail Contract Route was inaugurated Monday June 7th, via La Crosse and Milwaukee. The start was made in a terrific gale and wind storm which lasted all day Sunday and Monday.

All the cities used the circular first flight hand cancellation.

St. Paul—Black—also machine cancellation.

Minneapolis—Red—also machine cancellation.

La Crosse—Red & Violet.

Milwaukee—Black, also machine cancellation.

Chicago—Black, also with and without handstamp.

From Minneapolis.

First flight South—Time cancelled, 2:10 P. M. June 7th. Elmer L. Patridge's plane #3 left Minneapolis at 2:10 with Chicago mail only. Plane crashed to earth 4 miles from field, killing pilot. This mail was sent to Chicago by train, and backstamped, June 8, 8:30 A. M.

Another plane piloted by Billy Brock, (Plane #5) left Minneapolis at 2:45 P. M. with mail for the other point on the route. Mail to arrived on this plane backstamped as follows:

St. Paul. 4:30 P. M. June 7.

La Crosse. 5:00 P. M. June 7.

Milwaukee. 7:00 P. M. June 7.

Leaving time of mail going South.

St. Paul. 2:30 P. M.

La Crosse. 3:45 P. M.
Milwaukee. 5:45 P. M.

From Chicago.

Flight north from Chicago—Time cancelled 5:30 A. M. Dan Kaiser in plane #1. Left Chicago 6:15 A. M. but forced down in Wisconsin. H. J. Keller in plane #4 left 11:45 P. M. picked up the mail of plane #1. E. L. Laird in plane #6 left Chicago at 1:03 P. M. forced down at La Crosse. Nimmo Black in plane #2 left Chicago at 6:24 A. M. forced down at La Crosse.

Mail carried on these planes was backstamped:

Milwaukee. 8:30 A. M. June 7.
La Crosse. 11:30 P. M. June 7.
St. Paul. 6:00 P. M. June 7.
Minneapolis. 5:00 P. M. June 8.

Leaving time of mail going north was:

Milwaukee 6:30 A. M.
La Crosse 8:30 A. M.
St. Paul 2:30 P. M.

A total of 19,048 letters weighing 893 pounds were posted in Minneapolis and St. Paul on first flight.

BALLOON POST—ANNIVERSARY.

Przemysl 1915-1925.

By ADOLF VON ARX.

During the 2nd Hungarian Philatelic Meeting in Budapest the Confederation of Hungarian Philatelic Societies, in the presence of numerous members of the Army and the Public, arranged an Anniversary Balloon Mail Flight in Memory of the Przemysl Balloon Post in 1915.

For this purpose special cards, each weighing less than 1 gramme, were printed in green, yellow, blue and lilac colors. The front of the card had the following inscription:

Levelezo—Lap

A "Balloon post Przemysl emléke.
1915.

whilst on the back of the card in German and Hungarian the condensed history of the heroic and glorious defence of the fortress is given, at the same time pointing out the Universal historical and philatelic value of the Balloon Cards of 1915.

In order to promote philatelic interest for this Balloon post Anniversary Flight, a blue private label (vignette) was affixed on each card. The centre of the vignette shows a paper balloon ascending from the fortress, in the foreground a sentry on duty and below on the left hand side 1915—1925. The inscription reads on the left "A Przemysl" and on the right "Emlé Kere", above those words "Balloon posta" and below "11 Magyar—Filatelista Nap." The vignettes bore a round stamp, of 34 mm. diameter in red with the circular inscription: 11. Magyar Filatelista Nap Budapest 1925 (2nd, Hungarian Philatelic Meeting Budapest 1925) whilst the centre of the stamp represents a balloon from which letters or

cards are scattered. Apart from the blue vignettes there are further 200 in black, 100 in lilac and 25 in green. Besides these vignettes the cards have also a 200 kronen Hungarian stamp (harvester type) to defray postage.

In all 36 balloons went up with about 1200 balloon-cards, the latter were wrapped in parchment paper with instructions requesting the honest finder to hand the cards over to the nearest Post Office for further despatch. This request also appeared in print at the bottom on the left hand side of each card. Several of the balloons were reported as having been found and handed over to the Postal Authorities and actually 600 cards have been delivered to the addresses as far as has been ascertained they bore the post office stamps of: Albertfalva, Berettyófalva, Felsogod, Kecskemet, Rackeve, Tapiosuly and Uello.

BIRMINGHAM TO CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Airmail Service, March 24, 1925.

The Rev. Thatcher R. Kimball submits letters received from Postmasters at Birmingham and Chattanooga regarding the above flight which we gladly reprint as a matter of information.

Birmingham, Ala., May 28, 1926.

Dear Sir:—

Replying to your letter sent by registered mail, May 18, making inquiry with reference to air mail between Birmingham, Ala., and Chattanooga, Tenn., you are advised that this was not an official flight; but that the Department granted permission for this office to send a pouch on this trial flight.

The flight was made by Jack Turner, a moving picture operator, leaving here at 6:30 on the morning of March 24, 1925 and returning the following morning (March 25, 1925) at 10:00 A. M.

Very little mail was handled on this flight, and no special stamps were used by this office in the postmarking of same.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. G. Boss, Postmaster.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 21, 1926.

Dear Sir:—

In reply to your letter of the 18th inst., regarding mail postmarked March 25, 1925, and bearing a circular rubber hand stamp showing "First Air Mail Chattanooga & B-Ham, March 24, 1925," I have to state that this mail was carried by airplane and dispatched on the date shown on the postmark. The round trip flight from Birmingham to Chattanooga and return was purely a flight of venture but the Post Office Department had sanctioned the dispatch of any mail that was so marked as to indicate dispatch by way of this plan was desired. The plane was piloted by aviator Jack Kearn and left Birmingham at 6:15 A. M. March 24, 1925, and landed at Marr Field, Chattanooga 11:28 A. M. same date. Stops were made at Gadsden, Ala., for re-fueling and the actual flying time between Birmingham and Chattanooga was 2 hours and 10 minutes. The plane carried 50 letters and a number of newspapers from Birmingham to Chattanooga and on the return trip March 25th carried 64 letters, a number of newspapers and a moving film entitled "The Air Mail." My information is that the main object of the flight was the advertising of this moving picture film.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) W. J. Springfield, Postmaster.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH., TO ST. JAMES, BEAVER ISLAND.**April 6-30, 1926.**

Owing to suspension of communication between the main land and Beaver Island, by the breaking of the telegraph cable and the break up of ice, the Government instituted an airmail service between Charlevoix and St. James, a distance of 35 miles. The service was under contract with the Chicago Air Transit Company and the plane piloted by Captain J. F. Donnelan.

The first trip to Saint James was made on April 5th and trips were made on the following days: April 6th, 8th, 9th, 12th and 15th when the Plane was damaged at Saint James during a storm on the night of April 15th. Captain Donnelan came across the main land and went to Chicago to acquire another plane. Resumption of service took place on April 26th and trips were made on the 28th, 29th and 30th when the contract expired.

The distance from Charlevoix, Mich., to Saint James direct is 35 miles but on account of ice conditions, and open water the plane would have to travel about 55 miles traversing the main land as far as possible, then cutting across to the different Islands to Saint James.

The Postmaster at Charlevoix states that about 350 pounds of mail was carried on trip made and the service was a great convenience to the people on the Beaver Islands.

THE GUATEMALA TO U. S. FLIGHT.

We are in receipt of a letter from a correspondent of Guatemala which is of much interest as it pertains to a flight of which very little detail is known. We reprint the letter in full as a matter of record.

Dear Mr. Angers:—

In regard to the covers carried on the experimental flight of the two German-Colombian hydroplanes from Guatemala. As soon as it was known that mail was to be carried, several interested persons here, besides myself, prepared covers to various addresses in the U. S. and marked them to be carried via this flight. In my case, I sent, that is, handed in to the P. O., something like a hundred covers to a friend in Chicago. Just about that time I went to the States on a leave of absence. When I took the steamer in Puerto Barrios, the Atlantic port of Guatemala, the planes just arrived from Lake Amatitlan, on the plateau near Guatemala City. In coasting to a safe anchoring place one of the planes got damaged to such an extent that the man in charge of the flight, Captain Hammer, told me personally that its repair would take several days.

The mail had been handed about a week earlier into the P. O. in Guatemala City. The delay was due to their awaiting favorable weather conditions. This, the polits told me, was necessary, as they considered it quite a job to get the heavy Dornier-Wahl planes in the air at 5,000 feet altitude and cross the range to the north coast at an altitude of over 6,000 feet.

I left Puerto Barrios, as stated before, the day the planes arrived there and they had to remain for several days in order to repair the damaged plane. Was four days in getting to New Orleans and from there went direct to Chicago. Imagine my surprise when, upon arriving at Chicago, my friend told me that the covers had already been there for at least a week. Therefore, I knew right away that the covers had not been flown, but had been sent by ordinary mail two weeks previously from Guatemala, notwithstanding the fact that I had paid bribes to

several P. O. employees here to insure their being carried to the U. S. by the planes. In order not to lose everything, I sold the covers, for the face value of the postage and I hope that the purchasers will not endeavor to sell them as flown covers.

After my return to Guatemala I investigated the matter and found out that, owing to the little weight the planes could carry over the high altitude the decision had been made at the last minute to carry only mail for Havana. Therefore, genuine flown covers to Havana from Guatemala should exist.

No cover from Guatemala to the U. S. was ever flown. No special cancellation was used in Guatemala for the covers. The date of the cancelling should be the latter part of August, 1925, between the 20th and 30th. I have not the exact data on hand now. The receipt stamp in Cuba should be dated the early part of September, around the 10th.

Again the dope on the Colombia-Central America, U. S. flight is as follows:—

Guatemala to U. S. via Havana and Key West.

Not a single cover carried.

Guatemala to Havana.

Covers carried—number unknown as no check was kept.

Havana to Key West. No information obtainable here.

Now Is the Time.

By H. M. KONWISER.

The Fortieth Convention of the A. P. S. is going to break all previous records of attendance and the Convention Entertainment Committee has a task of no small magnitude before it. It is asked by the Committee that every A. P. S. member that expects to attend kindly so notify the Committee. Every visitor will expect a seat at the meetings. Every member will want a place on the boat trip and the Crescent Bay outing. Naturally all will want to attend the Big Banquet. How many Ladies will want to be in on the Theatre Party? Who knows? No one. That is why every member should at once co-operate with the Committee and advise that he expects to attend. Do your duty and write the Chairman at once—address Dr. Brace Chittenden, 120 West 49th St., New York City.

NOW is the time!

JUST U. S.

OLD U. S. POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS SUBMITTED ON APPROVAL IN SUCH A WAY AND IN SUCH CONDITION AND AT SUCH PRICES THAT WILL SURELY PLEASE.

A LIST OF THE ITEMS YOU WOULD LIKE TO SEE WOULD SAVE TIME.

A. H. SCHUMACHER,

907 Harold Avenue
HOUSTON

TEZAS

B. GORDON JONES

(A. P. S. #3884, etc.)

—Some RARE INDIAN Mint Stamps:—
1921, 9 pies on 1 anna, errors, NINE-NINE or PIES-PIES, \$10.00 each.
C. E. F. 1900, set of 10 (3 pies-1 Re.) \$1.50.
I. E. F. 1914, set of 10 (3 pies-1 Re.) \$1.25.
Nabha, Service, 1913, 1 Re. (#130) \$15.
Kuwait, 1923, 3as. inverted overprint, (#6a cat. \$200.00) \$7.50.
Superb Approvals of Br. India, all Indian States, Afghanistan, Ceylon, etc.

23, Rosemont Ave., North Finchley,
London, N., England.

SOCIETY



ITEMS

SAN FRANCISCO STAMP SOCIETY, Life Branch No. 7.—The 137th regular meeting of this Society was held on June 7th in the Club Room, City Hall. Fifty-nine members and three visitors were present. Six new applications for membership were received and five new members elected at this meeting.

A heated discussion was held regarding the revision of the By-Laws of the A. P. S. and a resolution was passed and adopted "That the Stock and Life Membership Funds be placed in a Trust Fund and the appointive offices of the Editor of the American Philatelist be for a period of two years, that of Sales Manager for five years, and Board of Directors for two years."

We feel that in order that these officers in order to properly function their tenure of office should be for the period as stated in the resolution.

The subject for the evening was delivered by Mr. Chas. Turrill on "The Early Postal History of California."—H. J. SEILER, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF PITTSBURG, Life Branch No. 2.—The 263rd meeting was held on June 1st. The movies, term a "Close-up" an intimate focus on the hero, our supper, which preceded the meeting, will, for the benefit of the readers take on this aspect.

We were seated around the festive board and our genial member, O. E. DeSio, proceeded to give a demonstration of his wonderful game of duck pins as rolled the previous night—taking ten rolls and setting them up and using an orange for the ball—strike one—it was interesting, but, the "Roll-pins" were spilling in all directions, landing in the soup and causing those around to duck the shower that followed. We stood it till the seventh frame and had by that time grabbed all the rolls for personal consumption, DeSio made a motion for another plate of same and on the vote a unanimous NO.

This had somewhat the appearance of a putup job, as D. Hahn had recently bought out a cleaning establishment—evidently DeSio was rolling on a commission basis? as we would all have had to stay in bed the next morning, while Dave was cleaning the soup off our suit.

Our lovable Vice P. did not have much to say, being busy eating, he took offence at a remark of mine, when I wrote a few months ago about his ponderous bulk—saying "I'm not fat," I said nothing but knew in time he would commit himself—sure nuff—after the last swallow of coffee and all the food had disappeared, Hartman arose and vociferated—"Members, I have found the ideal room, we can have the back part of a restaurant"—a melodious ripple of laughter greeted this remark and I doubt if Wilton has as yet seen the point.

The Professor (W. W. D. Sonnes) was sitting at the head of the table and the writer on his left, he began by firing off his main battery of heavy guns, but finding that he was shooting over our heads, he suddenly switched off on golf, telling us how the day before, he, on the SECOND shot—holed in ONE. To illustrate he picked out a nice fat juicy pickel and placed it on top of a saucer—as he explained—"I'm teeing off" then further up the table he drew a circle for a hole—using a spoon he made six attempt to swat the pickel and on the seventh—same landed on my new white shirt front.

H. D. James sat opposite me, we are grooming him for our President in 1928, for the past six years H. D. had been president of a small society, known

as "The Engineers Club of Western Pennsylvania" about seven hundred members—we feel that this training will be ample to enable him to handle the affairs of our society.

The Duke (A. J. Mottlau) arrived in his "TUCK'S" and looked like a billion dollars, thus the affair was saved from being informal. The Duke claims to be an inventor—at the beginning of the meal, he lights a big cigar—puffs and chews—at the end of the meal he weighs the ashes of his cigar and then tells us he has eaten so many calories and would now like to have a good DRINK.

The affair was not as boisterous as it might have been as Doc Day was called out of town to do some perforating on a sick man (for CASH), which he could not resist. Doc can make more excitement than a gattling gun—he embodies the perfect triangle—at the apex is the Surgeon, the basic angles being represented by Stamps and Bridge. If our gang decided on a bridge fight the night Doc was to be married, I am sure he would postpone his wedding. Calling at his office the other day, asked to be examined for mastoid trouble—he put his hand on my head and said—"NO mastoid, a very pronounced brain abscess, your U. S. collection for the removal of same"—I still have my U. S.—JUSTUS M. STAHN, 8021 Susquehanna St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

PUGET SOUND BRANCH 70, held its 12th regular meeting on the evening of June 8. After a short business session, Mr. Thiele of Tacoma gave a very interesting and enlightening talk on counterfeit stamps and various methods of counterfeiting.

We had a total attendance of 26.

Arthur Roberts, chairman of the program committee, and his two very able assistants, F. S. Coyne and L. M. Ryer, are doing the society a valuable service by getting speakers, and other special stunts to make each meeting one to be remembered.

During this meeting our good friend, Mr. J. M. Hitt, State Librarian, Olympia, Wash., was made an honorary member.

June 22.—13th regular meeting of Puget Sound Branch #70, A. P. S. One new member admitted and one more applied for membership. Attendance at this meeting, 19 members and 5 visitors. Mr. E. J. Newcomer of Yakima, Wash., and Mr. A. F. Miller of Auburn, California, were with us and we hope to have them with us again at an early date. Our good Pres. Clyde D. Brill is with us at every meeting and although he makes a distance of 80 miles to attend, we do not regard him as a visitor, but a good old "stand-by."

Mr. Emmet Ashton gave a very fine talk on U. S. He has the stamps and is a keen Philatelist and we hope to hear more from him in the near future.

Branch #70 meets at 1014 3rd Ave., Seattle, Wash. every 2nd and 4th Tuesday in the month and every 2nd and 4th Thursday, Room 612 Provident Building, Tacoma, Wash.

Our branch extends a hearty invitation to all visiting philatelists.—C. ERNEST, Secretary.

DEALERS

Ask for my Monthly Price Lists concerning sets, packets, and collections.

S. K E L E N

Arany Janos-Ucca 1,

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY.

REPORT *of the*

TREASURER

July 1st, 1926.

STOCK FUND.

Balance	\$8201.66	
New Certificates	77.00	\$8278.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	\$7920.00	
New Memberships	30.00	\$7950.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	\$7346.28	\$7346.28
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EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance		\$ 1.45
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SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 123.43	
Dues paid in advance	24.25	\$ 147.68

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	\$ 124.38	
Receipts—Dues	55.56	
Reinstatements	12.00	
Interest on Bonds	30.00	

	\$ 221.94	
Disbursements	\$ 381.45	

Debit Balance		\$ 159.51
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AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Debit Balance	\$ 51.71	
Disbursements	483.47	

Receipts—Subscriptions	\$ 38.69	
Advertising	302.75	\$ 341.44

Debit Balance		\$ 193.74
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Cash on hand	\$2753.62	
Bond Investments	20617.20	\$23370.82

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

REPORT *of the*

SECRETARY

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 11.

July 1, 1926.

Applications Pending.

Aldrich, Knight
 Carlstein, Wm.
 Griffith, E. J.
 Hagen, Lloyd H.
 Holl, Earl A.
 Rollis, Marcos W.
 Tedeschi, Ing. Giulio
 Turner, Richard C.
 Waite, C. B.
 Abbett, H. J.
 Abbey, Lee M.
 Annes, Admiraal
 Akers, Wm. S.
 Aubrey, Walter A.
 Albright, Norman
 Alexandri, M. D.
 Archer, Harold S.
 Ashman, Geo. C.
 Banning, E. G.
 Barrus, Arthur W.
 Bauer, Rev. J. T.
 Beesley, Elmer
 Belleville, A.
 Berberich, A. V.
 Bingham, Arthur W., Jr.
 Bohnet, Fredk. P.
 Boyaner, Samuel
 Braecklein, O. F.
 Brand, Frank
 Brandberg, Chas. H.
 Bressler, Vernon E.
 Brooks, R. A.
 Brose, H. C.
 Brown, A. Donald
 Brown, Sewall C.
 Brown, Sidney F.
 Buckland, Herbert
 Burke, Raymond J.
 Burnham, Fredk. W.
 Busack, Rev. M.
 Carmody, Francis

Cole, Clifford C.
 Contreas, C. Richard
 Converse, E. A. Jr.
 Coombs, Richard H.
 Couvelas, Geo. N.
 Creber, Wm. A.
 Crocker, R. T.
 Cunningham, S. J.
 Curhan, Edw.
 Daggett, Allen F.
 Dartt, J. L.
 Dattner, B. J.
 Davis, Rev. Chas. H.
 de Grace, Prof. L. A.
 DeMonbrun, C. S.
 Doepke, W. L.
 Dudley, C. H. C.
 Durell, Bertram
 d'Utassy, George
 Edulblut, Anthony
 Elkins, Edwin E.
 Emslie, Capt. W. J. F.
 England, G. H.
 Grimm, Henry A.
 Fairbanks, A. G.
 Fairbanks, L. S.
 Farley, F. M.
 Ferrill, J. P.
 Fitzgerald, Dr. C. A.
 Flatow, George
 Fleischmann, Reinhold
 Fletcher, Leon M.
 Forrest, Geo. B.
 French, G. Decker
 Gall, Alfred
 George, C. S.
 Gilman, Oscar W.
 Given, Wm.
 Gordon, Irving
 Gridley, T. J.
 Hagen, Arthur E.

Hall, J. F.
 Hammerle, J. R.
 Harris, Oscar G.
 Hase, August
 Haskim, M. M.
 Herrmann, K. F.
 Herzog, Henry
 Hiatt, Geo. G.
 Hoffman, Geo.
 Hopkins, F. P.
 Hoskot, W. H.
 Hoydar, Albert L.
 Hughes, Arthur J.
 Humphrey, Bascom
 Hunt, Edgar L.
 Huskisson, S. A.
 Irving, Robt. H.
 Jandruue, C. E. Jr.
 Jarrett, Fred
 Jay, Daniel N.
 Johnson, M. L.
 Jones, Walter L.
 Kellogg, Chas. M.
 Ketcheson, Gerald S.
 Kinney, R. H.
 Kimball, Rev. T. R.
 Kirchbach, Otto E.
 Kirkwood, A. L. H.
 Klepper, Earle B.
 Kohn, Dr. Bernard
 Kookan, Frank D.
 Kucera, Jos. J.
 Kuhl, G. H.
 Kurtz, Julius A.
 Lawrence, A. I.
 Lehman, Jos. H.
 Lewis, E. Howard
 Ludin, Chas.
 Lopez, Francisco M.
 Maher, Clarence F.
 Mandelkorn, R. S.

Mansiladis, N. S.	Scherck, S. M.	Weissman, Louis
McCarthy, Chas. B.	Schlesinger, Alvin R.	Wetherbee, Mrs. Julian
Miller, C. Nagle	Schneider, Walter A.	Wheaton, Albert J.
Miller, G. H.	Schwabe, Albert F.	White, Bob
Minnich, Richard F.	Shuster, F. W.	Wiley, Keith
Mock, Geo. R.	Small, John J.	Wiley, Llewellyn N.
Nelson, Harold I.	Smith, Oliver W. R.	Wilson, Geo. H.
Newton, Roy E.	Soderblom, Sven E.	Wirt, Ralph H.
O'Connor, W. A.	Spitzner, Otto	Wise, Paul
O'Connor, W. B.	Stannard, Herbert R.	Wolf, Oscar
Payn, Jno. D.	Staples, E. D.	Worthen, E. D.
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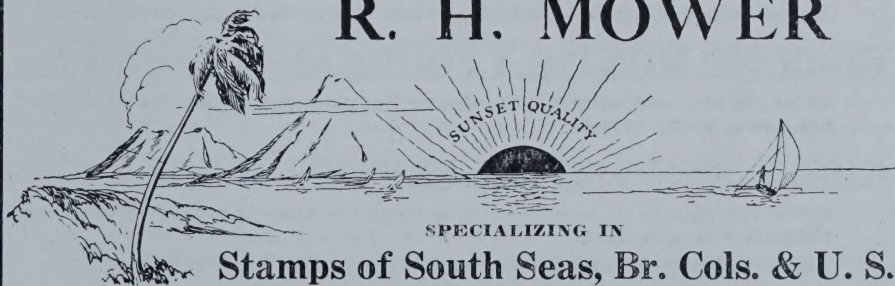
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 7067 Duck, A. D., 2616 Stanford St., Greenville, Tex. June 3, 1926.
 6849 Schaap, Martin, Apt. 39, Orizaba, Ver., Mexico. September, 1925.

Correction.

Page 644 June A. P. No. 8430 should be Hamel, Gustave, instead of Hamilton.

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- 7413 Dillon, W. B. from Phoenix to Williams, Ariz.
 8153 Grant, Malcolm M., to 507 Main St., Worcester, Mass.
 8190 Hall, C. L. to 4625 N. Leairtt St., Chicago, Ill.
 6698 Hixson, Lt. L. D. from Schofield Barracks, T. H. to 28th Inft., Fort Ontario, N. Y.
 Jandrué, Chas. E. to Colombia Manor, Colombia Rd., Dorchester, Mass.
 2049 Johnson, Iver R. to 2938 Armitage Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 7860 Ker, W. W. to 1262 25th St., Detroit, Mich.
 5098 Lémont, Cedric W. from Delaware, to 162 Hubbard Ave., Columbus, Ohio.
 6813 McClusky, W. E. to 507 Beattie St., Syracuse, N. Y.
 6160 Minassian, Leon, to Box 52, Athens, Greece.
 4403 Nickles, C. E. to 213 Seaton Pl. N. E., Washington, D. C.
 5895 Oberholtzer, J. T. S. from Long Beach, Calif. to Seat Pleasant, Md.
 3445 Plummer, E. L. to 620 Prytania Ave., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
 4698 Preston, W. D. to 1244 N. Lakewood St., East Cleveland, O.
 5678 Rasis, Constantine from New Orleans, La. to 320 W. 34th St., New York City.
 6446 Sherlock, R. E. to 870 Tacoma Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 6448 Teich, R. L. to 3235 Delor St., St. Louis, Mo.
 7149 Ude, Arthur H. to 83 Pilling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 3702 Webb, Wm. C. to Rm. 64, 31 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.
 7800 Weeks, Banj. to 612 Provident Bldg., Tacoma, Wash.
 8561 Whitney, Chas. M. from San Francisco to 1015 Forest Court, Palo Alto, Calif.
 4313 Wunderly, L. S. from Galion, O. to 352 Main St., Huron, O.
 8201 Rose, Lewis S. to 2165 Jackson St., San Francisco, Calif.

Membership Summary.

Membership June 1, 1926	3457
New Stockholders	127
Reinstated	5
Replaced on Roll	10
	3599
Resignations accepted	2
Deceased	3
Total Membership July 1, 1926	3594

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES

HELD REGULARLY

Catalogues Free to Interested Collectors or Dealers.

Terms for Selling on Application.

GEORGE B. SLOANE

116 Nassau Street

New York City

Member A. P. S., A. S. D. A.

Official Notices.

CALL FOR ANNUAL MEETING.

To The Stockholders of the American Philatelic Society:

The forty-first Annual Meeting of this Society for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be legally brought before it, will be called to order at New York City, on Monday the eighteenth day of October, 1926 at 10 o'clock in the morning, and upon succeeding days until all business shall have been disposed of.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a committee on Credentials:

Baldwin Schlesinger, Chairman; Julius Loeb, H. L. Dean, H. A. Diamant, A. N. Caudell.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a committee on Arrangements:

Dr. J. B. Chittenden, Chairman; H. M. Lewy, Harry Lindquist, H. M. Konwiser, N. E. Hoover.

Convention Headquarters: Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.

A. H. WILHELM, President.

At the New York Convention the new By-Laws as presented by the By-Laws Committee will be voted upon. It is essential that every member be represented, either in person or by proxy. If you cannot attend, please be sure and send your proxy to some member who will be present, or send it with your ballot to the Credential Committee. Your signature must be attached. The ballot and proxy blank will be mailed to you 60 days before the Annual Meeting is called to order. Do NOT send your proxy to any of the Board of Directors, they cannot vote proxies. But send it to some one so we will have enough members represented in order to do business.

The Secretary.

WE MUST Buy Some Collections! What have you to offer in fine U. S. or British Colonials? Please—No Junk. We buy the same as we sell—with "Sudden Service".
FENNELL STAMP CO. Fullerton Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR THE EXHIBITION.

Let me know what you need. My stock of U. S., Canal Zone, and Cuba, Guam, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico on U. S. is large and comprehensive. Two "General Collections" cataloguing one hundred fifty thousand dollars are being dispersed. Want lists are solicited.

NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

Join now. It keeps you up to date. No deposit is required of A. P. S. members in good standing. Write for "prospectus" and subscription blank.

GAMBIA GIBRALTAR MALTA

20th Century issues complete. What do you need?

H. F. COLMAN, 509—7th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

NOMINATIONS RECEIVED.

By Milwaukee Branch No. 24, San Francisco Branch No. 61, Philadelphia Branch No. 18 and Colorado State Branch No. 22:

President—A. H. Wilhelm, California.

Bd. Vice-Presidents—Dr. F. A. Kraft, Dr. S. G. Keller, Mr. W. O. Staab, all of Wisconsin.

Secretary—H. A. Davis, Colorado.

Treasurer—H. H. Elliott, Massachusetts.

Intl. Secy.—G. C. Cuenod, Texas.

Directors at Large—Dr. J. B. Chittenden, New York; Rev. C. C. Silvester, Pennsylvania.

RECRUITING STANDING.

Guest	108	Wolsieffer	16	Branch No. 24	6	6
Davis	90	Morse	14 14	Saxton	6	4
Saunders	46 39	Dworak	11 11	Severn	6	5
Seeböhm	36 33	Mozian	11 11	Branch No. 58	5	5
Bloss	31 24	Staeb	10 6	Carter	5	5
Bendheim	25 24	Dodds	8 7	Gage	5	2
Ernest	24 23	Klein	8 3	Herr	5	3
Allen	18 18	Bartlett	7 5	Steeg	5	5
		Anderson	6 6			

27 more members added to Hustis "Got Club" making a total of 309 who have obtained one or more recruits. The first column gives total, the second column the number since Jan. 1st applying on the Phillips Free Trip to New York.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY occurs to obtain choice early **BRITISH COLONIAL STAMPS** in superb condition. They can be selected from at 1-3rd catalogue. Also **EDWARDIAN & GEORGIAN** issues, either mint or superb used, mostly at ½ catalogue. Approval, references.

J. BIRD

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BOSTON AUCTIONS

In 1896 I conducted the first Public Auction of Postage Stamps ever held in Boston. Since then I have conducted 338—with a three year period of abeyance from 1917-20. I make no promises other than a square deal, but I can offer you.

LONG EXPERIENCE

LOWEST RATES

LIBERAL ADVANCE

PROMPT SETTLEMENTS

RESULTS depend upon what you have to sell and the conditions of the market. MANY RECORDS have been made in my sales.

I am open for your business whether you BUY OR SELL.

Catalogues, free on request.

BERTRAND L. DREW

7 WATER ST.,

Room 605,

BOSTON, MASS.

When in Boston, Come in and BROWSE AROUND.

Sales Department NEWS



By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr., The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 4, No. 4.

Whole No. 26.

We are in good hands. President Wilhelm's own record shows that he is a natural born leader in things philatelic. These figures speak for themselves when he took charge of the San Francisco Stamp Society it had a membership of only 57, while today, after three years of his leadership, it has members totalling around 300. This Society recently donated a \$50.00 Gold Medal for the Exhibition. And right in our own Society, when Mr. Wilhelm took office last year the membership was 3243, while at this time we are past the 3500 mark, and still going strong as over 250 applications are pending. "A. H. W." is the man who can lead us to our goal of 5000 members, if you will do your bit.

When mounting books with stamps to be sold, through the department, carefully follow the rules: Do not mount on back of pages; arrange stamps alphabetically by country and numerically by Scotts, giving both catalog and net price; use new hinges and above all mount your stamps neatly. Would you for an instant buy anything in a department store unless it was orderly and neatly arranged just so with the books you enter, they must look attractive and if slovenly mounted, carelessly arranged and priced and if the stamps are not in good condition you will be disappointed with the sales. We have found in our experience that proper and neat mounting will result in quicker sales. And regarding your net prices, one of our members suggests that some members must regard the Department Books as a means of exhibiting their stamps as their prices are away out of line. The competition in the department is mighty keen and in order to get average result you must price your stamps reasonable if you expect anyone to buy them.

What's the matter with the precancel game? Is it a game of selling for cash and never buying for cash? We cannot understand the attitude of many precancel collectors, they always want top prices when selling, but when they look over a circuit they complain of the seller's net prices, which in many cases are around 50% of Rotnem's Catalog prices. For instance we have had in circulation for several months a large collection of early precancels, all before 1910, and while the net prices average around 50% of catalog they have not sold even to the average. These are stamps that one rarely sees in any dealers stock or in fact a collection. On the other hand we see members paying 10 to 20 times face for a fractional, recent issues. If precancel dealers and collectors are to develop that branch of our hobby they surely have to work out some basis for

sale and exchange. In our opinion the "knowing" ones are good liberal buyers even at these prices, but the average precancel collector does not realize that the early varieties are more desirable than the current issues, in many cases.

Real democratic, aren't we? At last the membership at large are going to have their opportunity to vote for proposed amendments to our by-laws. By resolution the question of length of terms of office for the Editor and Sales Supt. as well as a two year term for all other officers is to go on the official ballot. Also the question of establishing a Permanent Fund from the stock and life membership account. It is pleasing to know that the membership at large will have a word this year, instead of the old plan of unrestricted proxy voting. Truly there is a reason why the A. P. S. is forging ahead under its present leadership.

Delays in handling circuits. We are as usual experiencing the usual summer delays in handling circuits. Members overlook the fact that circuits on which they are listed are sent out weeks in advance of reaching them unless they happen to be near the head of the list, and so when they want them stopped for the summer or while they go on their vacation they usually give but a few days notice, and consequently a delay occurs. Give plenty of notice please so we can avoid these delays.

Special circuits meet with favor. The plan of sending special circuits to members direct during the summer months, from a few to 50 books, with plenty of time to go over them and having them returned direct to the office is meeting with favor, every month we get new requests for this service. Why not try one this summer and let us help you fill those blank spaces. Can send everything but U. S. stamps on this circuit.

What are circuits? Two or three members have written in recently and said they did not know what was meant by circuits. Well, here's the dope. The regular mail circuits consist of 12 books of stamps. A list, or route sheet, accompanies the books on which is listed the several members who are to see the circuit. We send it to the first on the list, that member purchases such stamps as he wishes and remits to us in cash for them, and the circuit travels in this way until all members listed have seen it, the last member sending it back to our office. We have several classifications in the circuits. U. S., Brit. Col., French Col., So. and Cent. America, 19th Century, 20th Century etc., and we try and put a member on the list that will give him the class he wishes. The selling end is separate from the buying end. To sell stamps you secure books from us to mount them in, these books with spaces for 120 stamps cost 5c. You mount and catalog and price your stamps and send to us, and we circulate thru the circuits and then settle with you for stamps sold and return those unsold, less the commission and expense charges.

Just sixty days more. Sixty days from the time you read this we will be in convention session in New York City and the International Stamp Exhibition will be in full swing. Plan to make the trip to these two philatelic events. If you are not going to attend then I will be glad to represent you by proxy if you have no other choice.

Vote for the Amendments. When you get your Ballot "Vote for the Amendments". Let's put the A. P. S. on a settled permanent basis. Express your views by casting your ballot promptly. Let's make it a record vote.

Financing Philatelists. It is almost a daily occurrence for some member or dealer to inquire if we know where they can borrow money on their collection or stock. There should be a source for this. One Finance Company recently offered such a service but their interest costs make it prohibitive. There should be a medium for such service. Two proposed financial philatelic organizations failed in organization. Such an institution can be put over if sufficient capital can be secured. A plan which would guarantee the investor a minimum return of 7% on his investment, with a chance for more has been suggested as a basis for establishing such a finance company. Starting in a small way it could be pyramided until in a few years it would be a real source of aid to our hobby. If any of you would be interested in such a plan I would be glad to discuss it with you, if you will write me. I may be all wrong, perhaps such a plan would not meet with support. Let me have your views?

U. S. Precancels bought and sold, also exchanged with A. P. S. members, even basis. M. P. Rodermond (A. P. S. 8106), 77 Crescent Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED: 2c 1883 U. S. (#210) Red or Green cans, odd cans, covers, genuine **Un-picked** lots. Send with price. Prompt answers. R. L. Hustis. (A.P.S. 7903) 757 Marshall, Milwaukee, Wis.

DENMARK. 50 different new stamps issued 1914 to 1926 including provisionals, commemoratives, etc., for only 50c.

1 set, 12 diff. post jubilee in blocks and 1 set, 3 diff. postage stamp commemoratives 1926 50c.

These two lots with extra fine premium for \$1. Lauritz Petersen, Villa Vestbo, Sevebolle, Denmark. A.P.S. 5769.

IRELAND 2p orange, No. 33 mint (Cat. 45c), price 20c. Complete stock of Irish stamps, prices right. Fine Br. Cols. on approval. Ref. A. Harold Kirkpatrick, 1803 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WILL BUY early United States on covers, including Departments. Also want early South American and Central Americans on covers. Am in market for collections. What have you to sell for cash? Harry M. Konwiser, Box 65, Station W, New York City.

WE BUY STAMPS

We wish to purchase several good stamp collections and will pay liberal prices. Prompt cash. Write, or send on approval. We make offers when desired. We are an old established firm and will treat you right.

MAX F. BIER CO.

1496 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Member American Stamp Dealers' Assn.

5c TAYLORS. Any sized lot wanted. Covers, blocks, etc. Unusual cancellations. State price. R. F. Chambers, 254 Irving Ave., Providence, R. I.

GEORGIAN COLONIALS, magnificent selection on approval at 1c to 2c each. Refs. please. Cheeseman, Addiscombe Rd., Watford, England.

PICKINGS from my Cancellation collection have been selling among friends. I now offer remainder, over 1400 items, '51 to '90. Mainly commoner designs, letters, numerals, etc. But I note over 150 worth 15 to 75 cts. First check for \$26 takes lot. F. W. Palmer, Holley, N. Y.

Confederate Currency—Broken Bank bills wanted. Coin-Stamp-Exchange, 306 South 19, Omaha, Neb.

Dealers or Collectors who have any U. S. Department stamps on covers to sell please submit on approval or advise. Single items or collection. Also early South and Central Americans on cover. Harry M. Konwiser, Box 65, Station W, New York City. (tf)

AIR MAIL COVER BARGAINS. 1st trips. All diff. routes including scarce Detroit 3 for \$1.00. Mention this special offer. Write quick sample copy "Flying Mail" News—fun and bargains. Free price lists. 1st Cover Premium Hall, 4625 1/2 North Leavitt, Chicago, Ill.

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Approvals. Rarities. High Peso Values. General Issues.

Casilla 613 Buenos Aires
Argentina

Report of the Sales Manager.

Dallas, Texas, July 5th, 1926.

Board of Vice-Presidents,
Milwaukee, Wisc.

Gentlemen:

Herewith is submitted my regular quarterly report for period ending June 30th, 1926:

On hand March 31st, 1926	7384 Books	Net Value..\$231,654.66
Received during quarter	1167 Books	Net Value.. 42,429.05
Total	8551 Books	Net Value..\$274,083.71
RETIRED during quarter	1675 Books	Net Value.. 49,922.07
Leaving in circulation	6876 Books	Net Value..\$224,161.64

Statement of Retires.

1675 Books (Original value \$49,922.07) Sales	\$ 16,042.03	
Remitted to owners	\$ 13,318.41	
Insurance to Treasurer	 615.03	
Commission to Superintendent	 2,006.84	
Fines for counterfeits, etc.	 18.49	
Postage to owners	 83.26	
	\$ 16,042.03	\$ 16,042.03

Sales for the period have been quite satisfactory. You will note from above figures that we have retired more books than we received during the quarter and thus reduced the total net value of those on hand. This is due of course to the fact that as the summer season is coming on we are not receiving as many new books, as well as the fact that we made an effort to retire all of the oldest books regardless of sales. While the average sales ran around 33 % at the same time bear in mind that from some of the books, on account of net prices by owners as well as condition of stamps, sales were nil, therefore many books sold over the 50 % average.

We still need U. S. books for circulation, and less of the general miscellaneous books made up from large wholesale parcels bought from prominent wholesale houses at a small per cent. of catalog and then entered in our department on a 50 % of catalog basis or higher. Members do not seem to realize that members seeing circuits are competitive buyers and will not pay high prices for the class of stamps that you can buy from the wholesaler at 1-10 to 1-20 of catalog.

J. E. GUEST.

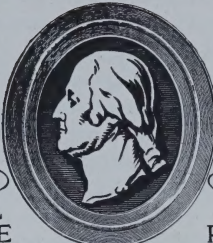
Splendid Range of King George Colonials

including 4d, 6d and 1sh values etc. on approval at 1c to 4c each. If desired a similar range of the older Colonials and G. B. can be submitted at same prices. Refs. please.

W. CHEESEMAM, 16, Addiscombe Road, Watford, England.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Entered as second class matter, December 31st, 1917, at the post office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under the Act of March 3rd, 1879.

Vol. 39.

SEPTEMBER, 1926.

No. 12.

New York—The Convention City.

By H. L. LINDQUIST.

The combination of attractions offered by New York City in October should encourage every philatelist to attend.

The convention of the AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY will in itself be a sufficient inducement for most of the members, but when you consider that in this one trip you may enjoy the great INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, the SESQUI-CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION at Philadelphia and the attractions of NEW YORK CITY, an opportunity is presented that may never be repeated.

Members of the A. P. S. should plan to reach New York by Sunday, October 17th, for on the evening of that date, an informal get-together reception will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel as a preliminary to the sessions to follow.

On Monday morning, October 18th, the first business session of the Convention will be held, while the ladies are being escorted through the shopping districts of the City. After luncheon, another brief session will be called, if required, but this will be adjourned as early as possible so that the delegates may view the City during the afternoon.

It is believed that many of the visitors will welcome an opportunity to "See New York," and for that reason, guides will be provided to escort parties to the principal points of interest.

After dinner the delegates, in a body, will attend the INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION at the Grand Central Palace, as the guests of the Exhibition Committee. This will afford a preliminary inspection which every collector will wish to repeat as often as time permits.

Tuesday, October 19th, a business session will be held in the morning and as soon after luncheon as possible, all convention delegates and visitors will board a boat on the Hudson bound for the CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB at Bay Ridge, Brooklyn. This trip will offer a fine view of the New York Sky Line, the Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island, and the Brooklyn Bridge; as well as the Harbor, with its Ocean Liners and its teeming activities. At Bay Ridge, the afternoon will be occupied with a Stamp Bourse for the sale and exchange of stamps, and with special entertainment for the ladies. A substantial dinner will be served at the Club, and in the evening, the delegates will return to their headquarters.

Wednesday, October 20th, will have two business sessions, but these will be

adjourned promptly to permit as much time as possible for sight-seeing. In the afternoon, the ladies will be taken to a matinee at one of New York's popular theatres. The Annual Banquet will be held in the evening at the Waldorf-Astoria and this will bring the convention to a fitting close.

No plans have as yet been made to hold an auction sale during the period of the convention, due to the many other diversions that have been provided. However, if sufficient interest is manifested to make such an event desirable, suitable arrangements could no doubt be made.

A registration fee of \$3.00 will entitle each member and delegate to a coupon book containing tickets for the various events. This fee does not include final banquet for which an additional charge of \$5.00 will be made. These fees will, of course, only partially cover the expense of entertainment, but are necessary, owing to the large attendance expected and in order to limit the privileges to those entitled to receive them.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

The philatelic treasures which will be exhibited at the Grand Central Palace from October 16th to 23rd, will surpass any similar display that has ever been attempted.

There will be something of interest to every collector. Specialized collections of almost every country will be shown and the methods of collecting and mounting will prove of interest even to those who are not students of the particular issues. Precancels, Air Mail Stamps, Collections of Historical and Educational interest, general collections, junior collections, publications and philatelic accessories—all will be on exhibition in large glass frames for convenient inspection.

The A. P. S., the Collectors Club and the famous Hot Stove League will have booths in which to welcome and entertain their friends, and a number of the leading dealers will offer their wares for sale to those interested.

There will be illustrated lectures each day on some interesting phase of collecting, and entertainment will be provided to supplement that offered to A. P. S. members.

These facts are briefly mentioned to induce everyone attending the convention to plan to remain for the balance of the week and take advantage of these additional features. We assume that every collector interested enough to attend the convention has already become a member of the Association for Stamp Exhibitions, Inc., but if you have overlooked this little detail, by all means, send \$2.00 at once to the Treasurer, Theodore E. Steinway, 109 W. 57 St., New York City.

A. P. S. Convention Committees.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Messrs. J. B. Chittenden, Chairman; H. L. Lindquist, H. M. Lewy, H. M. Konwiser, N. R. Hoover.

SECRETARY TO COMMITTEE—H. M. Konwiser.

TREASURER CONVENTION FUND—H. M. Lewy.

CREDENTIALS—B. Schlesinger and Maj. G. W. A. Camp.

SUB-COMMITTEES—Appointed by the Chairman as follows:

CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE—B. Schlesinger, Chairman; J. Loeb, H. L. Dean, H. A. Diamant, A. N. Caudell, C. M. Ams.

- FINANCE—Col. J. P. Benkard, H. M. Lewy, T. E. Steinway, C. J. Phillips, H. Clark, C. L. Pack, John Aspinwall, W. Schwarzwaelder, A. H. Scudder.
- OPENING RECEPTION—Major Camp, Capt. Knauer, H. L. Lindquist, Edgar McCrillis, J. M. Mouhib, O. K. Carstarphen, Dr. Lawrence, H. A. Fonda.
- TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE—O. G. Reichelt, Chairman; Chas. Curie, W. L. Kinkad.
- HOTELS—N. R. Hoover, J. Hoffman, A. W. Deas, A. Nulle, Geo. Scott.
- REGISTRATION—H. M. Konwiser, Mr. Fournier, J. L. Kilbon, F. M. Delius.
- PROGRAM—H. L. Lindquist.
- PUBLICITY—Philatelic Press, H. M. Konwiser, N. R. Hoover, Messrs. Lampe, Dvorak, Crane, Binmore, Severn, Bach, W. R. Ricketts.
- PHOTOGRAPHS—E. Perry, H. M. Lewy.
- MUSIC—A. E. Pade.
- BOAT—Crescent Fieldday, J. B. Chittenden, G. Brown, Lt. J. Johnson, Bach, Knauer.
- BANQUET—J. B. Chittenden.
- BADGES, SOUVENIRS—H. L. Lindquist.
- CRESCENT CLUB—Curie, Mouhib.
- LADIES COMMITTEE—Mrs. H. L. Lindquist, Chairman; Mrs. J. B. Chittenden, Mrs. Camp, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Fonda, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Ams, Mrs. Sloane, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Steinway, Mrs. Lichtenstein, Mrs. Paiman, Mrs. Hatfield, Mrs. Benkard, Mrs. Pinkett.

It's the Little Things That Count.

All A. P. S. members, collectors and dealers alike,—Why not make it our **invariable** rule to sign, "APS #" after or below our signatures in **all** philatelic dealings?

Most members writing dealers, especially in establishing a basis of credit or standing, do so. It has a very personal value to them in this.

But many dealers who do belong to us do not always so sign their names. Their correspondents "look up to them as old-timers" in most cases, and seeing the "APS" are quite liable to be induced to "follow the leader" and join.

All members should sign "APS" and their number, especially in all correspondence between themselves and other collectors. Between A. P. S. members it establishes or maintains a more or less cordial or fraternal feeling, while to "outsiders" it says, "Come on in. The water's fine!" and acts as a silent solicitor for the society.

The more often "A. P. S." is used the more often it is brought to one's attention. And the more often a "not yet APS" collector sees it the more it makes him say to himself, "There must be **something** to belonging to the A. P. S.! All the good dealers belong to it, and most of the real collectors. I suppose I could probably belong too. I ought to."—And the seed is planted!

You're proud of your A. P. S. Let the world know you belong to it. It's psychology for outsiders to join a crowd, and we can prove we're a pretty good sized one—if YOU will sign "APS #" every time you write. Let's ALL do it.

I will.—Will YOU?

R. L. HUSTIS (APS # 7903).

The U. S. Two Cent Navy Department, Green.

WHAT IS IT? AN ERROR OF COLOR OR A COLOR TRIAL?

By HARRY M. KONWISER.

Is the two Cent Navy green, yecept an "error," a legitimate entrant to the catalogues issued for stamp collectors? Is it properly included as a real postage stamp mistakenly printed in the wrong color or is it perhaps just one of the many essays and proofs that were not intended to do postage duty?

Is the two cent Navy green really an "error"? Were the earliest known copies in singles or did they exist in pairs, blocks and sheets? Were they officially perforated by the Government printer? Was the so-called "error" discovered at any time by the Navy Department or any of the other Government Departments? Do any of the Government records show that such stamps were received? If not, why not?

Seeking the advice and opinion of the "experts on U. S. stamps" I propounded the foregoing inquiries to some fifteen of the foremost stamp men of the day. Included in the group I asked were some of the most prominent dealers and all, when pinned down to a specific "yes or no" answer, voted against the so-called "error" and declared it to be an essay, a color trial or proof and stated that the original sheets were imperforate and were privately perforated and never by the Government printers.

From this unanimous decision I took an appeal to Mr. John N. Luff, the well-known Dean of U. S. Philately, and asked him to specifically answer the following:—

"Re the 2c Green Navy, listed by you as #1545.

"It is quite evident that the records of the Navy Dep't. include no request for any 2c green stamps. When such stamps were first discovered—it is declared, by a dealer—they were scoffed at by collectors. The U. S. Gov't. at various times reprinted the Dep't stamps for exhibition purposes but never took cognizance of the 2c green Navy except in proofs and none of these stamps are known with the 'SPECIMEN' overprint. The records of the Dep't. proofs as recorded by E. H. Mason in *The American Philatelist* in 1911 are quite clear in indicating that die proofs on India paper mounted on large cards and on small cards were produced for the Navy Department and likewise plate proofs and that among the trial colors was that of green. Further a study of the Department stamps, obviously Continental prints, by any careful student will disclose that the 2c green Navy differs from the blue Navy not alone in color but also in paper and gum. What is there to say in defense of this stamp in view of the foregoing?"

Mr. Luff kindly answered as follows:—

"You say that the records of the Navy Department do not show that any stamps were ordered in green. Would you expect them to deliberately order one of their stamps in the wrong color? The 2c green Navy is supposed to be an accident and not something made by intent. I have seen the Navy errors in pairs and blocks—the Navy error was printed on regular paper, gummed and perforated.

As the State Dep't stamps were printed in green it would seem reasonable to expect to find there any stamps of other departments that might have been printed in green in error.

I have heard a story that about a dozen years ago, 1914, there were on the market some 2c green Navy Dep't. stamps imperforate and that a certain dealer bought them and had them perforated by a man who made a business of repairing and perforating stamps. This is the story that went about New York City. I did not hear it from the man who is said to have perforated the stamps nor the dealer who is stated to have employed him. It is stated that these stamps could be distinguished from those known in previous years.

I began collecting stamps in 1884 if we overlook the earlier effort as a schoolboy. I believe the Navy error was then catalogued.

I assume that the people who were responsible for the first inclusion in the catalogue of the Navy error knew its history and felt they had good reason for including the stamp. When I was gathering material for my book on United States stamps I went through many old and important papers but evidently found nothing about the Navy error or I should have noted it. The absence of record may be explained by the fact that there was no important philatelic journal published in the U. S. from 1878 to 1888 during which period the 'error' was probably discovered.

If I understand your view, it is that the Navy 'error' is a proof with fake perforation and should therefore be dropped from the catalog. It has occurred to me to look up another source of information. I refer you to the American Journal of Philately, dated August 1888, page 257, under 'A History of Postage Stamps, by J. W. Scott.' This reference shows after a list of the Department of State the following:—

'Error: Stamp printed from the plate of the Navy Dep't. in green and used by the State Dep't.

2 cent green.'

The stamp is therefore recorded in 1888 and assigned to the State Dep't. and in this listing shades are recorded."

Now, first thanking Mr. Luff for his great patience in answering our inquiry concerning the legitimacy of the Navy "error", let us proceed with the story.

Mr. Luff offers no definite defense for the stamp other than the fact that its 36 years listing in the catalogue has made it sacrosanct. Mr. Luff must know that errors and mistakes do creep into catalogues and are removed at the earliest opportunity. Even in the Game of Life one expects errors and hopes to see them rectified. At any rate this is NOT a quarrel with Mr. Luff at all. He is highly esteemed by every man in philately and requires no defence, he is one of the most kindly of men, has given a great deal of time and money to further the progress of the hobby. I have nothing but the highest regard for him and it is not a bit lessened because I differ with him on the status of the Navy error.

Now it will be noted that the Scott catalogue recognizes the Navy error only in the years of the Continental printings, 1873-79. Not all the Department stamps were printed in 1873 and quite a few were reprinted after 1879. In the listings of Mr. Luff there is no record of State Department printings after 1879 and according to his own theory this pins the so-called Navy "error" down to a Continental printing. After an examination of more than twenty copies of this "error" I have been led to this problem. Why should the Continental Bank Note Co. have used a paper for this stamp not at all of the recognized and of the legal type used and required by its contract to produce just an error? It is a fact, easily to be ascertained by any careful student of the Department stamps, that

the copies of the Navy "error" owned by collectors and sold by dealers do not match up in paper or gum with the other stamps of either the Navy or State Department. This alone goes a long ways towards proving the so-called error nothing but a color trial or proof.

J. K. Tiffany, in his great work, "History of the Postage Stamps of the U. S.," written in 1886 and published in 1887, makes no mention at all of the 2c green Navy. This stamp was first catalogued by Moens of France in 1883 and this fact is unfavorable for the defense of the stamp as many frauds had their origin in Paris in those early days. It was not until 1888 that J. W. Scott listed it and in 1890 or 1891 it first appeared in the Scott Catalogue. There is a mention of the "error" in the 19th edition of Bogert and Durbin in 1890 in which year it was also listed by Senf. It appeared a year previous in Mekeel's and in 1893 was listed both in Stanley Gibbons and the Gremmel catalogues.

In 1891, Robert S. Hatcher, writing in *The American Philatelist*, describes the making of postage stamps as follows:

"After a small sheet of paper upon which the 200 stamps are engraved are dried enough they are sent to another room and gummed—then they are steamed for an hour—then pressed—then they are perforated—pressed again and then packed and labelled and stored away in another room. If a single stamp is torn or mutilated the whole sheet is burned—five hundred thousand are burned weekly from this cause—FOR THE PAST TWENTY YEARS NOT A SINGLE SHEET HAS BEEN LOST, SUCH GREAT CARE IS TAKEN IN COUNTING THEM. DURING THE PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING THE SHEETS ARE COUNTED ELEVEN TIMES".

It was under this intricate system that the so-called error is supposed to have been produced and note what a wide awake journal stated in 1894 when the matter was fresh in the minds of collectors. In *The Pennsylvania Philatelist* we find:—

"A careful comparison of the 2c green Navy Error with the 2c State will go far towards rendering a conviction that the theory of a wrong die being used when the State Department stamps were being printed is erroneous as the colors do not coincide at all and will convert the observer to the idea entertained by many that the error is simply a perforated proof, printed in a trial color—probably merely a specimen of the American Bank Note work."

Note that the Navy Department is said never to have known of these errors, the story running that they were "discovered" in the State Department. A careful comparison of the colors does clearly establish the fact that the green of the "error" is not the green of the State Department stamps, no more so than is the paper the same paper.

In the *Montreal Philatelist* a writer under the nom de plume of "Zura" states that there was no 2c Navy green error. According to this scribe the following is the story:

"It seems that the 2c value of the State Department giving out a demand was made for another supply for immediate use. The set of two cent plates of the State Dep't becoming misplaced the 2c Navy plates were used and PRINTED IN GREEN, to correspond with the color of the State Dep't which was green. In the meanwhile the 2c State Dep't plates having turned up and a supply printed from them those printed from the Navy plates in

green were destroyed, a few however being saved as a curiosity and it is these that are the genuine error now in existence."

Mr. Luff in *The American Journal of Philately*, 1898, Vol. XI, Page 449, says:

"The two cent stamp of the Navy Department printed in green, the color of the stamps of the State Department, has been the subject of much discussion among philatelists. Opinions have differed as to its being a genuine error or only a proof for color. The firm who first discovered it and placed it upon the market purchased their copies, together with a quantity of other U. S. stamps from a man who was evidently not a philatelist, and therefore free from any suspicion of wishing to bring forward new varieties, and who stated that he found them in an old trunk. The purchasers of this lot have always believed the stamps to be a genuine error."

(Please note the naive fact, taken as gospel, that because a non-collector first offered these they are, by such companionship, declared pure and honest. There could have been no connivance!)

Mr. Luff, in the same paper, refers to C. F. Rothfuchs, quoting him in confirmation, partly, as follows:

"I would now like to say a few words about the two cents Navy in green. Some years ago I received five copies, a strip of three and a pair. They had the original gum on the back. They were kept by a gentleman (not a collector) who was a clerk in the State Department. This gentleman had a nephew, a bright boy of 14, a stamp collector who received the stamps from his uncle and traded them with me for a lot of foreign stamps which he wanted to fill spaces in his album.

"In view of this information it is my opinion that by mistake the plate of the two cents Navy was used instead of the two cents State. I have never heard of a two cents Navy in green being found in the Navy Department."

This letter, apparently written to Mr. Rothfuchs, is signed "C. E. D." and is dated at Washington, Jany. 1st, 1875.

(This, at least, helps pin the thing down to Continental character—the thing obviously missing when students get on the job.)

Mr. Luff says: "This communication is given for what it is worth and in the hope that quoting it may possibly elicit further information upon the subject."

In later years however the story of Mr. Rothfuchs about his acquisition of Department stamps is a different one. In the *Weekly Philatelic Era*, Feb. 1901, we have the report that Mr. Rothfuchs secured his department stamps from a lady who called at his office in Boston and offered about 5000 War Dep't. stamps and asked if more were desired. The answer resulted in the purchase of over a half million stamps.

The story then goes on that about the same time Mr. Rothfuchs was visited by a boy who said he must realize on his stamps and this resulted in uncovering more Department stamps. Thus in 1901 we have a long story by Mr. Rothfuchs mentioning in detail the numbers and kind of a great many department stamps he had purchased but not a word is said about the Navy green error.

The foregoing reports comprise the meager record of the history of the two cent Navy Department green and from this and the stamps themselves the jury will have to render its verdict.

Thirty years ago it was understood, among the dealers at least, that the

supply of 2c Navy in green and in black was limited to a few imperforate sheets of each. The "black" Navy has remained a "proof" but the green has become an "error" and has received perfs.

It may not be out of place to state here that many of the 2 cent Navy "errors" found in collections are nothing but cardboard proofs that have been thinned down and the paper treated to make it of a darker hue. Other stamps of the error tribe have been developed from the genuine 2c blue by chemically changing the color to green. Though these doctored things have a dull and rough looking appearance the green color is quite like that of the State Dep't. green which however is shiny and has a hard appearance.

Prices are never out-of-interest in stamps and going back in the auction files we find that in the early days of listing the "error" was a five dollar item, that it gradually crept up, hitting the \$65 mark in 1920, and it is still there at that price. The possible reason for its non-raise lies in the fact that quite a number of copies have turned up for sale since the catalog price became \$65, and the probabilities are that the catalog makers realize they have given it more than its real price value. The sales would prove that.

At the Kelleher sale, January, 1924, a "2c Navy green (error) on paper tinted rose on surface, perfs nearly touch, well centred" sold for \$39. (Note the color.)

At a 1926 Morgenthau sale the "2c greenish on the usual pink paper, no gum, perforated" sold for \$48. This copy showed the customary five lines in the upper right star, with the first line a very short dash and the last line in appearance more like a dot than a dash. (Note the description of the paper—hardly recognizable as a Continental paper.)

A "nice copy" sold at an early 1926 Klein sale at \$31, and one "with a small tear, without gum, well centered" sold at 1926 Anderson sale for \$29. Early in 1926 at a Wolsieffer sale a copy described as "very fine" sold for \$55.70. This is probably the highest recorded price.

At the Harmer sale, held in June, 1925, a "Navy 2c green, unused, off centre, very slightly stained" sold for Seven pounds, seven shillings. At this same sale was offered: "Navy 2c blackish-green, perforated proof, unused, centered" and the recorded sales price was One pound, four shillings. Another item: "Navy 2c blackish green, proof, imperforate horizontal pair from bottom of sheet, slightly stained" sold for Two pounds, five shillings.

It is probably treason, or a criminal attack on catalog makers, to ask "how come" collectors of United States stamps, active buyers for these many years, never had any sheets or sections of sheets offered them. Why are other Department stamps—proofs, sheets, etc. recorded as having been bought and sold in other days? It is quite likely a sheet or a big block of the "error" variety would prove its fraud. (The Miller collection has a block of four of the "error" imperforate, for which the owner paid \$200 in 1922.)

At a recent Doane sale, a "2c green error imperforate, original gum" was offered and sold, and if that was not a genuine-looking proof the three "experts" who looked at it are all of no stampic-student ability.

Almost every one of the twenty or more copies I have examined in the last year support the theory that the proofs as such came to the public, when they did come, ungummed and I have never seen a Navy "error" that had the Continental gum. Who has? The paper, likewise, is not the types of papers employed in the 1873-79 period when the Navy and State Department stamps were produced.

It might be noted that the normal Scott listing of the "error" under Navy

reads, "1545, 2c green error, \$65." It also says, "No. 1545 was not regularly issued."

Scott's Specialized Catalog, compiled by the able Eugene Costales, reads, as follows:

"Navy, 2c green (error), \$65; block of four, \$350. Varieties: Imperf. \$30. This stamp both perforated and imperf was not regularly issued."

Evidently Mr. Costales feels the burden, in a manner, of justifying the inclusion of a doubtful item—so the explanation.

In passing judgment on the legitimacy of the Navy error it is well to remember the following:

- (1) That E. H. Mason, recognized authority on U. S. Proofs, records in his splendid book that the Die proofs of the Navy Dep't stamps were in black, brown, green and vermillion and that the plate proofs were in ultramarine as well as the five colors used for the die proofs.
- (2) That the green color of the so-called Navy error is not the same color as the State Department stamps.
- (3) That the paper of the Navy "error", usually described by the literary lights of the auctions as being "tinted rose on the face" is unlike the paper used for any other stamps of the Department series.
- (4) That it is a known fact, easily proved, that imperforate sheets of the green Navy were perforated for a New York dealer by a well known stamp repairer. This is known to have been done for several dealers.
- (5) That no definite facts concerning the origin of the stamp appears in the philatelic literature of the time during which it was first "discovered".
- (6) That, as far as we know, there is nothing in the Gov't records about the stamp.

I hope I do not appear partisan or too critical but I do believe that the Navy "Error" never had a legitimate origin, was put out to deceive collectors and will continue to deceive some as long as the 30-year old mistake is carried in the catalogues. What says the jury?

A New "Specimen" Variety.

Mr. Guy A. Jackson of Boston recently sent for inspection what appears to be an unrecorded variety of a "SEPCIMEN" error in the U. S. Department stamps, a 6 cent State. While the stamp itself appears absolutely genuine, the gum is questionable, thus permitting a doubt to arise as to the possibilities of the copy being a perforated, gummed proof. The overprint itself appears like others of this variety, but when compared with several "SEPCIMEN" errors in the collection of F. M. Gilbert of Los Angeles it was found that the Gilbert stamps have the "S" in the overprint lower than the other letters in the overprint, while the Jackson copy is straight in the alignment. Mr. Jackson reports finding this 6 cent State among a miscellaneous lot and says the stamp had apparently been pasted down.

It might be recorded there are no errors of this value (6 cents) in any of the Department stamps, according to the Scott Specialized Catalog.

H. M. KONWISER.



Published the First of Each Month at Federalsburg, Maryland.

Subscription Rates.

Per year, in advance	\$1.25
Single copies	.15
Membership list	5.00
Convention Proceedings	.25

Advertising Rates.

	1 Insertion.	6 Insertions.	12 Insertions.
1 Page	\$15.00	\$13.50	\$12.00
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Advertising and manuscripts submitted should be typewritten if possible.

Copy should be in Editor's hands not later than the first of each month preceding month of publication.

Right is reserved to reject any advertisements offered.

Exchanges: Please send one copy to Mr. W. R. Ricketts, 1577 Wyoming Ave., Forty Fort, Pa., for indexing.

Address all communications to

ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor The American Philatelist,
807 Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

EDITOR'S COLUMN

THE CONVENTION OF THE A. P. S. AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION to be held in New York City next month overshadow all other philatelic events this year and from the reports we have been receiving we expect that all sections of the country west of the Hudson will be void of stamp collectors for at least a week. If you happen to be among the few unfortunates that cannot attend the Big Show in person you can at least attend in spirit. Vote your ballot and send in your proxy so that action at the Convention will represent a unanimous opinion. And those of you that are going to participate in this jolly holiday of the stamp men please do the following things promptly:

Notify the Convention Committee, Dr. J. B. Chittenden, Chairman (120 West 49th St., New York City) that you will be on hand. The task of taking care of such a tremendous crowd is an onerous one and the work will be greatly facilitated by a knowledge of the exact number that will be on hand.

Next, Make your hotel reservations. Be wise and attend to this at least two weeks before you start.

Finally—Don't forget to ask for the Convention coupon when buying your railroad ticket. A modest estimate of the amount that will be saved to collectors in train fare if everyone asks for this is over \$30,000.00! We can buy a few stamps on this even if they do come high nowadays.

SERIOUS BUSINESS as well as fun will be the order of the day at the Convention. For the first time in years a real effort will be made to amend the by-laws of the Society to conform to the change in conditions that has taken place. A number of the proposed amendments have appeared here and we hope that every member has given them serious consideration. Action on these can be expedited and an intelligent result arrived at only if those that attend the convention sessions do a bit of thinking in advance and spare a busy assemblage a lot of vain and rambling talk. Let's all go over these proposed NOW and when we get to New York know just what we believe ought to be done. If any one has any counter proposals be sure to put them down on paper in proper form and style.

ARTICLE ONE. MEMBERSHIP.—It is proposed to change Section One so as to provide for an "Admission Fee" instead of a share of stock, and also require the endorsement of TWO members for each applicant instead of one as formerly.

It is suggested that the articles of incorporation be amended to effect the change from issuing shares of stock to that of charging an admission fee so as to get away from the intricate legal technicalities involved in the present stock system. It is also felt that the requirement of two endorsers to an application beside two commercial references will better safeguard the continued high character of the membership. It is admitted that this requirement will probably add to the difficulty in securing new members, but it is thought the added prestige that comes to every Society that exercises great care in who it admits to membership will offset that difficulty.

THE ADMISSION FEE is fixed at Two Dollars instead of the One Dollar now required to purchase a share of stock. The annual dues to remain at \$3 as at present.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP is fixed at \$30.00 plus the \$2. admission fee.

PERMANENT FUND. This is provided for in Section Four, Art. One, which calls for the transfer of the present Stock Fund and all of the future admission fees (including Life Membership fees) to a so-called "Permanent Fund" which shall be held by one or more Trust Companies and only the income expended for Society purposes. The reasons advanced in favor of this move may be found in the July and August issues of the A. P.

ARTICLE TWO. OFFICERS. Provides for a term of two years for the officers of the Society and that "no officer of the Society shall by occupation be a dealer in stamps". It is also provided that the three Vice Presidents must reside within a radius of fifty miles, and the other six officers, members of the Board of Directors, that is, the President, Secretary, Treasurer, International Secretary and the two Directors at large must reside in as many different States.

A BUDGET is provided for under Sec. 7, Art. Two. This is to be made up by the Board of Directors and no officer or committee shall have the right to exceed the amount provided in the budget for the year.

THE SALARY OF THE SECRETARY is fixed at \$1200. per year plus an allowance not to exceed \$75 per month for clerical and stenographic services. He shall receive his transportation fare to and from Conventions and \$10 per day

while convention is in session and the reasonable expenses for postage, stationery and printing.

THE SALARY OF THE TREASURER is fixed at \$200 per year and postage, stationery and printing expense.

ALL APPOINTIVE OFFICERS except the Sales Manager and Editor shall hold office for two years and the latter for five years. Any appointive officer may be removed by the Board for just cause and suspended at any time, pending an investigation, when the Board deems that the interest of the Society requires such action.

THE SALES MANAGER shall hold office for five years, receive a salary of \$25 per year and a commission of $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the gross sales made through the circuits.

THE EDITOR OF THE A. P. shall hold office for five years, receive a salary of \$600 per year and a commission of 15% on paid advertising together with his expenses of postage and printing.

"CHAPTERS" is the term used in the suggested changed by-laws for the present "Branches" but the rules under which they are to be formed are very similar to the present provisions on that subject. It will require 25 members to form a "Chapter."

"UNITS."—A new feature proposed is the formation of "Units" within the Society for the study of any phase of Philately. These may be formed by any five members who shall elect a Chairman and may collect dues from their members. They shall have the right to publish articles in the A. P. bearing on their subject and may establish an exchange department. This plan is suggested as a means of taking care of the specialists in such subjects as "Air Mails," "Pre-Cancels," etc. without the necessity of forming new Societies.

ALL THE PRINCIPAL CHANGES proposed are fairly outlined in the foregoing and any member interested in the exact wording of any of the sections mentioned may obtain same from the Editor of the A. P. It is hoped that all will carefully consider the suggested changes and come prepared to discuss them and vote on them on October 17th.

STATE CHAPTERS for the A. P. S. are suggested by Dr. Maxwell of Okemah, Okla., and though his efforts to organize such a unit in his State have not met with much enthusiasm he still hopes to perfect the first organization of this kind. Any other Oklahoma boys willing to help? The idea of State chapters is not new and perfectly sound though we believe a bit in advance of the times. The ground work for such organizations lies in making every collector a member of the National organization and the time will come when the membership will be so large in each State that annual meetings will be held within the States to select delegates to the National Convention as is done in other very large organizations. Someone will have to undertake the spade work and we will be glad to assist any members planning a movement of this nature.

SPECIAL ENVELOPES have been issued by the Government for the Sesqui-Centennial-Exposition and were first placed on sale at Philadelphia on July 27th. We are indebted to Mr. Philip Ward for a "first day" cover. The embossed stamp

is a two cent value in a rose carmine, the design featuring the "Liberty Bell" as in the adhesive counterpart issued for the same purpose.

DENMARK TO ESTABLISH PHILATELIC AGENCY. The Danish Postal Administration has accepted the suggestion of one of our members, Mr. A. E. Pade of New York and decided to open a Philatelic Agency in Copenhagen this Fall.

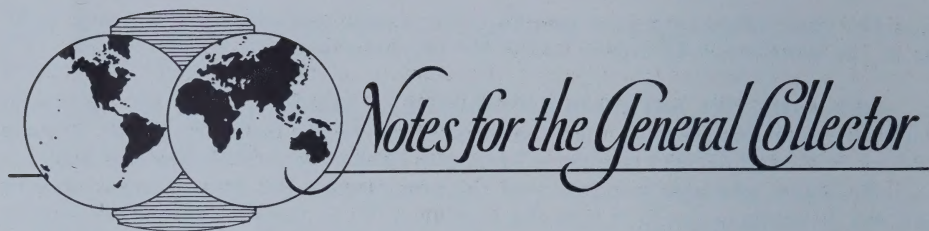
Mr. Pade, who also is a fellow of the now famous Hot Stove League, and by the way is going to see to it that the coming A. P. S. Convention will be a lively one as far as music is concerned, recently wrote to the Danish Postmaster General complaining about the difficulty of getting new issues, as no one ever knows where they are likely to appear first. Mr. Pade is of Danish birth himself and recommended that Denmark follow the example of the United States, at the same time explaining the work and progress of the Philatelic Agency at Washington.

It is gratifying to note that another Postal Administration has followed Washington's good example and shown its friendliness to stamp collectors and the Danish Postmaster General is to be commended for his prompt action.

THE SOCIETY OF PHILATELIC AMERICANS held a very successful convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 11th-13th, with an attendance of close to 100 members. The headquarters of the Convention were at the beautiful Cincinnati Club which provided unusual accommodations for such a meeting. The present officers were elected for another term with practically no changes and William L. Doepke again serves as President with William Lycett acting as Secretary. After the opening session Mr. Doepke entertained the visitors at a country club where an excellent dinner was served with what was said to be real "Zinzinnati" refreshments. As we unfortunately could not be present we speak with no authority on this detail though we have the expert opinion of George Linn who knows more things than just stamps. The second day of the meeting included a sightseeing trip and a theatre party for the ladies with a fine auction sale in the evening that was arranged by M. Ohlman of New York City. The sale was quite a novelty to many of the Western visitors and was productive of much amusement and some high prices. The floor bidders were a bid spasmodic in their bidding but enthusiastic enough over their pet items. The highest price of the evening was obtained for a 30c, 1869, inverted center, which despite a small closed tear fetched \$1255.00. A very fine Newfoundland "Hawker" genuinely flown cover exceeded the record London price and was sold to a Philadelphia dealer for \$395.00. Many other fine Newfoundland items from the "Purvis" collection brought in excess of full catalogue which was true of course for all the unusual United States stamps. A nice cover with a pair of New Yorks brought \$132 and a block of eight of the 12 cent 1851, rather closely cut was run up to \$194.00.

The Convention came to a close Wednesday, August 11th, the day having been spent on an excursion to Cincinnati's river resort, "Coney Island", followed by an elaborate banquet at the Cincinnati Club. At this affair a handsome medal was awarded to the Austrian artist, William Dochauer, whose design on the "Nibelungen" Charity stamp was declared by a Committee appointed for the purpose the most artistic stamp of current times.

VOLUME THIRTY-NINE is completed with this issue. Totalling 892 pages this volume breaks all records for quantity and we hope equals at least previous quality. To save space this month to allow for some extra pages next month it will be found that the "Specialist" page has been omitted. This feature will appear again with the next number.



Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 620 Washington Building, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

Mistakes Will Happen, But What Of It?

Mistakes are considered by most members of the well-known human race to be sources of trouble, destroyers of effort, and are generally despised. The stamp collector, great little optimist that he is, actually prefers mistakes. He loves them. He spends hours looking for them, and when he finds one, he sticks it in a very special place in his stampic museum and hikes off to see his friends, to tell them of his good fortune.

Errors, blunders of artist, engraver, or printer, have a special charm all their own for the collector. There are several reasons for this fact. First, errors are generally rarer than the normal specimen for the reason that they are usually suppressed or corrected, hence the number issued may be extremely limited. Second, errors are invariably interesting, as they are out of the ordinary. We do not know who the first collector was to recognize an error as something particularly choice, but we do know that he has plenty of followers.

Errors in stamps are caused by ignorance in some cases, carelessness in others, but between the two, some interesting items have been produced. Some are great rarities, others are common enough to find a place in the boy beginner's collection.

Considering the vast number of postage stamps issued, the great range of variety, the varying conditions of manufacturer, it is truly amazing that there are not more errors in circulation than there are.

A simple little postage stamp must pass through many hands before it becomes a finished product. Naturally, since error and human labor go hand in hand, and none of us have reached that divine state of perfection that permits no mistakes, errors must be expected.

In production, a stamp must be designed by an artist usually. Artists have a reputation for flights of fancy and are not always careful of detail. One of the craft, working for us, drew us a picture of a man riding a horse, and carefully drew blinders on the horse. When the artist has had his opportunity to produce his mistakes, he passes his work on to the engraver. The engraver, who is just a man, often with a boss standing over him to rush him in his work, or with a mind that dwells on the baby's new tooth or the score of the Giants or some other diversion from his work, is just as apt as not to make a few false moves with his tools.

The printer, however, is the boy who takes most of the responsibility for our little pet errors. He has various reasons for making mistakes. Printing

from plates in most cases, he cannot make typographical errors so instead he uses the wrong color. It may be that on the particular morning when he is running off a few thousand one cent green stamps, he takes a sudden aversion to green and decides to run a sheet or two in red. Or, if he is doing a bi-color job, he likes to see how a sheet would look with the center upside down, so he makes one, then sticks it in the pile with the normal varieties, and it does not come to light until Luke McLuke grabs it from his local postmaster, with great glee.

After these craftsmen have had an opportunity to make their mistakes, the girl or man who operates the perforating machine thinks it is only proper to make a few more. Just as the sheet is going through the machine the twelve o'clock whistle blows, and so the sheet is put on the pile, having been perforated only one way.

In most of the large stamp producing plants, careful inspection is made between each step in the process of production. However, these inspectors are human. They get tired of looking over sheet after sheet of the same stamp, and sometimes one bad one will get by. We would like to have a crack at the ones that do not get by, for there must be plenty.

Yes, considering the number of stamps printed, and the number of varieties, it is a wonder that we do not find more errors. Because most governments and manufacturers shun errors, and try to suppress them, most of the spoiled stock is discovered and destroyed. Hence the errors that escape are usually scarce and desirable.

The ordinary errors of printing and perforating are more often discovered before issuance than the errors in art work or engraving. These often escape until some keen philatelist brings them to light.

Errors of design, while they may not come in the class with the 1869 inverts or the upside down airplane or the red 5 cent U. S. stamp are generally more interesting.

We get a great cheer from looking at the Newfoundland stamp of 1866 picturing the seal on the ice floe, for the seal has paws instead of flippers. Columbus seems to be a man of errors, for on the St. Kitts stamp he is looking at land through a telescope, invented some years after his death. On the 1c Columbian series of U. S. he is sighting land, and is smooth shaven. On the 2c he has landed, and has a full beard, evidently having been kept in quarantine for some time until the quota from Spain would permit his entry to this country. (In reality, the pictures represent different voyages, in all probability.)

The 2½d Jamaica pictorial was originally issued with the Union Jack reversed at one side, but was later corrected.

The 1/- New Zealand stamp surcharged for Niue has an error in the native inscription, not recognized by many collectors but interesting nevertheless. The inscription "Taha e" is spelled on some stamps "Tahae" a native word signifying thief.

The Switzerland Tell boy stamp as originally issued in 1908-9 shows the youth holding a cross-bow, the bow string being on the wrong side. This was later corrected.

In the recent Portuguese Camoens set, the artist takes some liberties with the laws of Nature, in showing Mr. Camoens in the ocean holding up his manuscript to keep it dry, and apparently floating with half his body out of the water. We have tried this, and say it can't be done. He may be walking ashore, but why the other arm resting on the wave

On the 1897 issue of North Borneo, some one blundered in making the inscription on the 18c. stamp read "postal revenue" instead of "postage and revenue", hence a new plate had to be made, and we get two varieties instead of one.

On the Transvaal series of 1894 the wagon is shown with two shafts. Later another horse was purchased, and a pole was put on the wagon.

While not a true error, the five piaster Turkey 1919 might be classed as such, since it pictures the pyramids of Egypt and the story is that the stamp was intended originally to commemorate the capture of Egypt by the Turkish army. This was a grievous error on somebody's part.

Dominican Republic 1900 map series nearly caused a war, for the enthusiastic design included too much territory on the map, encroaching on Hayti's dominion. Purposely made errors of this series exist, showing Hayti at right instead of left, or rather the island reversed, with Atlantico and Mar Caribe transposed. Interesting but not legitimate, however.

The telegraph stamps of Chile surcharged for postage show the animal at left, known as a Huemul, without mane and tail. Later, due to incessant use of Danderine, the animal has produced some splendid hair. Incidentally, the 2c, 5c and 10c with mane and tail are rare birds, and seldom found in collections.

A study of the collection and catalogs will produce many other varieties of squal interest to add to our comedy of errors. Certainly these stamps are of more than ordinary interest in the collection.

10 GOOD STAMPS TO BUY.

Our first list published evidently interested some of our readers as several wrote to ask where the stamps could be obtained. Two men wanted to buy them on cover. Since most of these are hard-to-get off cover, they must doubtless be real rarities on cover. However, the editor is not in position to furnish stamps mentioned herein or to give information of this nature.

Great Britain 1912 8d unused is much scarcer than price of \$1.50 would indicate. Quite scarce used, too.

Greece 234d 1916 engraved 301 surcharged crown and monogram.

Congo 1909 #43 15c is not being offered freely abroad.

Egypt #428 1922 15c official first type. Existence questioned, but Scott lists at 25c.

Ecuador 213 1917 1c orange and black came our way recently after nine years searching, at auction cost of \$3.00. Now get yours.

U. S. 1912 15c parcel post appears to have a good future.

U. S. 1880 1c 133 type of 1869 on soft paper overlooked by many, but a hard bird to get in nice condition.

U. S. 536 1c offset print 1920 perf 12½ is fast disappearing.

India 1915 98 6a orange brown is not coming along very often.

Nauru 1923 #16 2d Die II had a short life, but a merry one.

Additional Notes on Surcharged Bisected Stamps.

By MICHAEL MILLER.

The writer had occasion to check up on the list of surcharged bisected stamps which was submitted in the April issue of the American Philatelist and noted that the bi-sected stamps issued for use in the Spanish Office of Morocco were omitted, and for the purpose of completing the notes on surcharged bisected stamps, the list is submitted at the end hereof.

The matter of bi-sected stamps is always open to question and some of the catalogers include some bi-sects while others do not give them proper recogni-

tion. During the last few months the writer has had correspondence with a number of others who have been collecting bisects, not so much in the general sense, but as to the particular countries in which they specialize. The matter has also been taken up with Mr. Luff of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company and he seemed to be willing to listen to reason. Whatever doubt may be put on bi-sected stamps that have been used from time to time there can be no doubt whatever as to bisected stamps that were duly surcharged before being sold to the public, and thus became a distinct issue. The writer would like to hear from other correspondents relative to bisects that they may have in their collection. The list of stamps omitted are as follows:

Spanish Offices in Morocco.

Year	Catalog No.	New Value	Stamp Cut	Color	Bi-section
1920	66	10c	20c Post.	R	Perf
	67	15c	30c Post.	R	Perf
	68	10c	20c Sp. Del.	B	Perf
	69	5c	5p Rev.	R	Perf
	70	5c	10p Rev.	R	Perf
	71	10c	25p Rev.	R	Perf
	72	10c	50p Rev.	R	Perf
	73	15c	100p Rev.	G	Perf
	74	15c	500p Rev.	G	Perf

Colors: R—red; B—black; G—green.

UNDER THE HAMMER

A Review of the Auctions



By HARRY M. KONWISER, Box 65, Sta. W., New York City.

Readers of this department desiring to receive prices on any particular stamps of any country should write the editor of this department at once. A personal mail report will be made a limited number of A. P. S. members on such stamps as they are specially interested in. Just a few will get this service and first come first served!

FRANK P. BROWN CO.

Boston—March 13, 1926.

- 1853-5, 10c, Die 2 envelope. "Langton's Pioneer Express Paid" in upper left. Stamp struck by circular Wells Fargo San Francisco cancel. Boston receiving pmk. in red, also on envelope\$ 12.25
- 10c, Die 4 envelope. "Wells, Fargo & Co. Through our California and Atlantic Express" red frank at top. Stamp cancel by San Francisco pmk. 9.25
- 3c, "Bamber & Co.'s Express. W. B. Hardy's office. Oakland" frank at top. Bamber & Co.'s cancel on stamp. Very fine 7.85
- 3c, Greenhood & Newbauer Northern Express frank at top. Envelope bears Weaverville, Cal. pmk. but no express cancel, fine 7.25

Air Mail Covers.

(Every one a guaranteed flown and in very fine condition.)

France 1870, 29 Oct. 30c stamp on a "Gazette des Absents" of same date 'par ballon monte' to England	9.00
— — '8 Nov. 10c and 20c on letter to England marked "par ballon monte". Superb	10.50
— — 2 Dec. 20c tied to a "Gazette des Absents" by the very rare red Paris pmk. and addressed to Boulogne and forwarded to London. Cover also stamped "Affranchissement Insuffisant" in red rectangle. A very rare cover	15.75
— — 6 Dec. Pair of 20c on a "Gazette des Absents" of 3 Dec. addressed to Prussia. Very fine and rare	10.50
U. S. 1911; 1c on cover canc. "Aeroplane Station, No. 1, Garden City Estates, N. Y.—Sep. 30, 1911"	15.25
— — 2c on cover canc. "Aeroplane Station No. 1, Garden City Estates, N. Y.—Sept. 30, 1911"	13.75
— — 1c post card canc. "Aeroplane Station No. 1, St. Louis, Mo., Aviation Field—Oce. 7, 1911"	15.50
— — 1c on card canc. "Aeroplane Station No. 1, Rochester, N. Y.—Oct. 21, 1911"	15.25
— — 1c on card canc. "Aeroplane Mail Service, League Park Station, Fort Smith, Ark., Nov. 3, 1911"	13.75
— — 1c on card canc. "Aerial Substation, Athletic Park, Savannah, Ga.—Nov. 25, 1911"	10.00
— 1918, May 15, First trip—"Washington, Philadelphia, New York." Bears 27c in stamps	7.25

Philatelic Literature.

Austria, "Die Postwertzeichen des Kaisertums Osterreich" by H. Kropf with plates. In German. A wonderful work and in very fine condition	4.10
Austria-Hungary, "Die Abstempelungen des Marken von Osterreich-Ungarn u. Lombardei-Venetian" by H. Kropf. In German	4.20
Austria-Hungary, "Die Postwertzeichen des Oester-Ungar. Monarchie" by Kropf. In German. Very fine	4.10
Canada by Howes. With plates. Fine	9.00
"Catalogue of Postage Stamps", issued by Severand Francis in 1863. Condition barely fair but a rare early edition	4.20
"Revenue Stamps of the U. S.", by Toppan. Fine	11.50
The sale total was \$5166.60.	

PERCY G. DOANE

New York City—March 26, 1926.

U. S. Proofs and Essays.

1861-66 1c to 90c on cardboard, fine (10)	9.50
1861-66 1c to 90c in pairs, in black, on cardboard, scarce (20)	6.50
— 1c to 90c in red, on cardboard, fine (10)	6.00
— 1c to 90c in brown, on cardboard, fine	6.00

— 1c to 90c in indigo, on cardboard, fine (10)	6.00
— 1c to 90c in green, on cardboard, fine (10)	6.00
— 3c in brown red, gummed and perf, block, fine (4)	5.50
— 3c on chemical paper, gummed & perf block (4)	5.50
1867 3c grilled all over, experimental pin point grill (1)	6.50
— 3c grilled all over, experimental grill, og perf block, fine (4)	45.00
— 3c grilled all over, experimental on stamp, trial canc. (1)	1.75
1869 3c gummed and perf, various colors (6)	5.25
— — 3c yellow, 12c blue, in og blocks, perf and grilled (8)	5.00
— — 5c blue (Washington), 10c orange (Lincoln), fine (2)	4.50
— 12c green, og, grilled and perf (1)	2.75
Depts on cardboard, complete, fine (92)	22.50
State \$5.00 on india, strip with imprint, fine (3)	13.10
— \$10.00 on india, complete sheet with margins and imprint, fine. (Sold to H. M. Konwiser) (10)	31.00

J. M. BARTELS CO.

New York City—March 10, 1926.

Railroad Cancellations.

B. & O. R. R., Adamstown, Jan. 13, 1862, dark blue in oval, tying 1861, 3c on a patriotic cover—clasped hands, stars, faces and banderole,—inscribed "The Constitution", the same has several perfs. trimmed.	\$ 10.50
Greenfield & Columbia R. R. with date, red in large circle on 1851, 3c claret, address to Carter's Bridge, Va., fine and very rare	13.00

Confederate Covers.

Handsboro "Paid" and Mss. "5" on patriotic, portr. Gen. G. T. Beauregard, C. S. A. in red, fine	8.10
Kingsport, Tenn. "Paid" in frame, all rest in red Ms. "10", Oct. 30, on small cover	8.25
Pollard, Ala. "100" in circle, Due in circle, on patriotic envelope, Confed. flag inscribed "Our New Flag" and four line verse, all in blk. or brn.	10.25
Charleston, S. C., 5c blue, very fine copy, canc. Dec. 1, 1861, margins beyond outerline on three sides, design clear at T, the envelope very fair (\$20)	35.00
Petersburg, Va. 5c red, very good copy, the cover fair only, canc. in blue Nov. 17 (112)	48.00
1861, 5c deep gray green, very early state of plate, very fine looking vert. pair, but B stamp has closed tear, canc. Memphis, Ten. (200)	8.75
1862, 2c green, a very fine vert. strip of five across T of perfect cover, canc. three times Knoxville, Tenn. Jul. 9, 1862. The strip has fine margin at R, at L it is close in places, but design untouched, a superb piece, est. at \$200 (\$125)	317.00
— 5c London print, single on patriotic cover, blazing cannon and flag, four line verse (205)	8.00
— 5c pair, canc. Company Shops, N. C., Apl., no date, all in one circle, stamps v. g., env. fine (205)	7.75
— 10c greenish-blue, canc. "Paid 10" in frame, postmark Paterson, N. C., v. f. (210c)	5.50

EUGENE KLEIN

Philadelphia—March 26, 1926.

U. S., 1847

5c brown, horiz. pair, red town cancel, v. f. (\$40)	\$ 46.00
10c black, fancy blue net work cancel, twice applied ties stamp to cover, with blue "Ottawa, Ill." pmk., magnificent (\$35)	101.00
10c black, horizontal pair, position numbers 96 and 97 in right pane, bot- tom frame line of 96 cut away, of 97 partly only, top margins clear of design, side margins excellent, a pleasing pair with red grid can- cellations (\$225)	106.00
10c black, red square grid cancellation, very fine (\$30)	25.50
10c black, horizontal strip of three, position numbers 85, 86 and 87 in left pane, small scissors cut into top of 85, cut in margin between 85 and 86, excellent margins at top, left and bottom, but cut into de- sign at right, red grid cancellations, a fresh and fine looking strip (\$255)	200.00

1851-56

1c blue, Type I, 7R1E, small but even margins, blue grid cancellation, fine example of this great rarity (30—\$350)	175.00
1c bluish violet, proof from reprint plate, type I, full scrolls, horizontal pair, very fine	11.25
1c blue, type Ib, horizontal strip of three 4R1E, 5R1E, 6R1E, with sheet margin at top, close at left, but clear of design, left and middle stamps cut into at bottom; stamp at right, though close at bottom and right is an excellent example of the rare type; Montgomery, Ala. post- marks tie the strip to cover, a crease extends through first stamp at left, attractive and rare (30—\$260)	81.00
1c dark blue, horizontal strip of three, wide margin and dividing line at right, middle stamp on paper creased before printing, red Boston ties strip to cover, small cut in margin between second and third stamps, a very fine and valuable cover (\$15)	24.00
1862-66, 1c to 90c, set of ten, Gothic Specimen, v. f.	10.50
1867, grill 13x16, 3c rose, perf. centre, o. g. v. f. (83—\$30)	36.50
1914-15, wmkd., perf. 10, 1c green, perf. 10x12, precancelled "Dayton Ohio", the usual way this is found, fine (424b—\$35)	20.00

AUCTION SALES

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Member A. P. S., A. S. D. A.



The Air Mail



Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to George W. Angers, P. O. Box 412, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

AIR MAIL SERVICE TO WOMAN LAKE AND BIRCH LAKE MINING DISTRICTS, ONT.

Permission has been granted to the Patricia Air Ways and Exploration Limited, operating an air service between Sioux Lookout, Ontario, and the Woman Lake and Birch Lake Mining Districts to convey such mail as is offered for conveyance by this service provided the senders assume all risk. The requirements for this mail are:

1. "By Aerial Mail" to be prominently written on the address side.
2. The usual Canadian postage to be affixed on the address side.
3. A special aerial sticker sold by the Company or its agents representing a charge of 50 cents to be placed on the reverse side in payment of the special charge for transmission by the aerial service which has been fixed by those making the flight.

A SOUVENIR FROM SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

The latest addition to promote the Air Mail Service is in the shape of a letter of Air Mail Greetings. It is a souvenir letter which our guests and visitors may use as a reminder to those who receive it that they have visited the Home and last resting place of the Immortal Lincoln.

The intention is that this letter shall be sent in the Souvenir Lincoln Air Mail Envelope by Air Mail to Chicago or St. Louis, and from there by train, to any city in the United States, or its possessions. The only postage required being the 10c Air Mail stamp. This letter has the words "AIR MAIL GREETINGS—SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, where Lincoln Lived, with cut of Air Plane"—set in semi-circle shape at the top and center of letter,—on one side of which stands out the Home of Lincoln and on the other side the Tomb.

In the center is the likeness of Lincoln surrounded by LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS, and may I remind you that a scrap of wrapping paper in a dusty eastern railroad train was not above being the medium upon which was impressed the first draft of that immortal "copy" which has sold more Americanism than any other of equal length in existence—Lincoln's Address at the battlefield of Gettysburg!

It is neat, attractive and dignified, contains no advertising and is presented with the compliments of the Springfield, Illinois, Post Office. Many requests have been received by the Springfield Post Office for this souvenir letter and en-

velope and will be sent to anyone who desires it, upon the receipt of 10 cents, or the 10 cent Air Mail Stamp, until the supply of 100,000 is exhausted.

CHICAGO-DALLAS AIR MAIL TOTALS \$8,411 THE FIRST DAY.

The first day's business on the contract air mail route from Chicago to Dallas amounted to \$8,411.14 according to figures received today by the Second Assistant Postmaster General, Warren I. Glover. The amount paid on postage for the various cities follows: Chicago, \$1,111.19; Moline, \$581.54; St. Joseph, \$611.08; Kansas City, \$1,548.77; Wichita, \$696.01; Oklahoma City, \$1,370.15; Fort Worth, \$1,087.00; Dallas, \$1,405.40.

SOUTH AMERICAN CONTRACT AIR MAIL.

Mr. A. H. Davis of Buenos Aires advises us that a company known as "Aero Lloyd Argentino" has just been formed to obtain concessions from the postal authorities of Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chili, Uruguay and Paraguay for the carriage of mail by airplane. Eight main routes have been planned connecting the South American republics and all routes are expected to be in complete operation within two years.

CALCUTTA TO INDIA.

We are in receipt from Mr. Stephen H. Smith of a very interesting cover, one of 31 of which the details furnished by the same member are as follows:

On the morning of the 3rd April, 1926, 31 letters were made over by the Royal Danish Consul at Calcutta to the Danish Airmen for delivery at Tokio, each cover bearing the consular stamp affixed on the left bottom corner. The Airmen left Fum Dum Aerodrome at 7 a. m. the same day. Lt. Herschend's Aeroplane was damaged during a forced landing at Kambet, 28 miles from Rangoon at 2:30 p. m. that afternoon. Lt. Botved continued the flight alone, with his mechanic Osland on the 4th from Ragoon.

At Ninghai (China) the machine fell into the hands of a party of Chinese bandits who burned it, and robbed Lt. Botved of all his valuables. Fortunately the cult of Aero Philately has not been developed as yet among the bandits of China, to which fact it is due that Lt. Botved was permitted to retain these covers which he subsequently made over to the British authorities for return to India, as the flight was abandoned. Lt. Botved returned to Copenhagen via Siberia, by rail.

The 31 letters were received back on the 23rd May, 1926, by the Royal Danish Consul at Calcutta, who had them endorsed in his office with the date of receipt, supported by the consular stamp affixed on the right hand bottom corner of each cover.

From Calcutta mail was carried as follows: 78 letters for Rangoon. 41 letters for Bangkok. 31 letters for Tokio.

MADRID-MANILA SPANISH FLIGHT.

We are in receipt of two very interesting airmail covers carried on the recent Madrid-Manila flight by the Spanish Aviators Gallarza and Loriga.

One is from Mr. Stephen H. Smith of Calcutta, India, carried from Calcutta to Manila, and the second from Mr. Walter Bruggmann, Manila, carried from Aparri to India.

Mr. Smith informs us that the packet for Manila from Calcutta, contained 43 letters. From Karachi the airmen carried 26 letters for Calcutta. These 26 letters are all autographed by Captain Loriga, and bear a small grey label with the words "Via Aeroplane." At the top of each cover the following is written in manuscript: "By Spanish Air Flight Karachi to Calcutta." The covers are franked with a one anna chocolate stamp, and are canceled, "G. P. O., T. S. O.," 19th April 4:45 A. M.

From Calcutta letters were also carried from Rangoon, the packet contained 51 letters.

Upon arrival at Aparri, a small mail was taken aboard to be delivered at Manila. The Philippine Government, co-operating fully in the enterprise, issued special cachets for the occasion. One, a large aeroplane in flight surmounted by the national arms of Spain, United States, and the Philippine Islands, and bearing the words: "Raid Madrid-Manila May 13 1926" in two lines, also another aeroplane having on the wings the inscription: "Madrid-Manila Flight—accompanied by—Spanish Aviators—Manilla Philippine Islands—May 13 1926." A further cachet was used having the words "VIA PRIMER CORREO AERO MADRID-MANILA" in two lines. Ordinary Philippine postage stamps were used canceled by the usual aeroplane cachet.

To commemorate the event, the Philippine Government also issued a set of Air Mail Stamps. The current stamps were over-printed:—

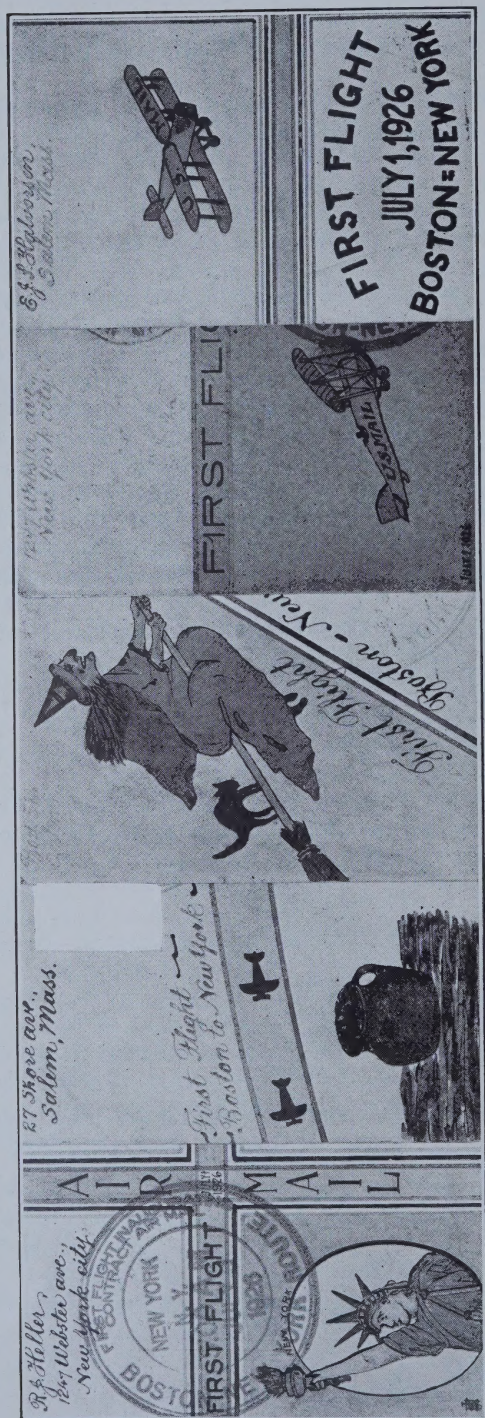
AIR MAIL
1926
MADRID-MANILA

The complete set consists of fourteen values—2 centavos to 10 pesos. The issue was sold out in one hour at the Manila Post Office, only one set was sold to each person. The quantities issued are as follows:—

10,000—2 centavos	4,000—20 centavos
9,000—4 centavos	4,000—26 centavos
5,000—6 centavos	4,000—30 centavos
5,000—8 centavos	2,000—1 peso
5,000—10 centavos	900—2 pesos
4,000—12 centavos	700—4 pesos
4,000—16 centavos	500—10 pesos

The 2, 6, 10 centavos and the 2 and 4 pesos have red surcharges; and the 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 26 and 30 centavos and the 1 and 10 pesos, a dark violet surcharge.

Dealers Note!
SPECIAL EXHIBITION ISSUE!
OCTOBER A. P.
Rush Advertising Copy Now!



A Clever Idea for Air Mail Collectors.

The decorating of a stamp collection with artistic drawings or with printed scenes from various countries is an old idea that has been adopted by many collectors to enhance the charm of their collections. While some beautiful collections have thus been made the idea has not found general favor as it is said the collection soon becomes more artistic than philatelic. Whether this be true or not it is admitted that the artistically decorated collection is of no value to the future collector as remounting and additions to it require the same handwork to keep it harmonious. Mr. E. J. Halvorsen of Salem, Mass., has however hit upon a form of artistic decoration that will survive the original collection and has a sound reason for its existence. Viewing a great number of Air Mail collections Mr. Halvorsen was impressed with their uniform sameness in appearance which the U. S. airmail cancellation accentuated because of its standard form. To avoid this sameness he struck upon the idea of decorating his first flight covers with drawings which had a connection with the flight in question. Note the "Witch" for Salem, Mass., the "Bean Pot" for Boston, Mass., and "Liberty" for New York City. These covers will migrate from collection to collection and when from various sources add no little novelty and interest to a modern cover collection. If the decoration is not overdone and kept within the scope of identifying the origin of the letter the idea will surely meet with popular favor among air mail enthusiasts.

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE



By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. Mr. A. H. Davis has kindly sent us examples of four values of postage issued July 1st to commemorate the centenary of the establishment of the postal service. The stamps are rather crude productions, locally typographed, watermark R. A. and Sun. The low value, 3c green, bears a portrait of Rivadavia, the 5c carmine, San Martin, 12c blue a view of the new General Post Office that has been 37 years in the building and 25c violet which shows the first post office building. The stamps are so poorly perforated that well centered copies are almost impossible to obtain.

BELGIAN CONGO. Mr. H. Hooreman shows us a change of color and design in the current pictorial type printed by The American Bank Note Co. The 20c was formerly olive green and bore portrait of native tribesmen but this has been changed to a light green and the native weaver type used on the 75c of the same series substituted. This stamp has also been issued with the overprint "Ruanda Urundi."

BELGIUM. Mr. Henry Hooreman shows us a new value to the current series, One Franc 25 centimes dark blue.

CAYMAN ISLANDS. The current ten shilling value, red on green, has finally appeared on Script C. A. paper.

CHILI. Mr. R. Roberts sends us the following: "I have just before me one of the most curiously set up sheets that I have ever seen in the whole course of my philatelic experience and that is, a complete sheet of 150 of the new Chili Postage Due stamps.

These are printed in a large unbroken sheet of 150 (15 across, 10 vertical) the frame being the same all over, printed in deep blue, but the duty tablet consists of various denominations scattered all over the sheet in red."

The first row at top consists of: 4—5\$; 4—2\$; 6—1\$; 1—80c.

2nd row consists of: 7—80c; 8—60c.

3rd row consists of: 4—60c; 11—40c.

4th row consists of: 3—40c; 12—20c.

5th row consists of: 15—20c.

6th row consists of: 15—10c.

7th row consists of: 12—10c; 3—8c.

8th row consists of: 15—8c.

9th row consists of: 2—8c; 13—4c.

10th row consists of: 1—4c; 14—2c.

Each row of the above reading from left to right. Printed on unwatermarked paper, perf. 12½.

HEJAZ. Six values of postage and three postage dues of the current series have been overprinted with an Arabic inscription which translates "Year 1344, Islamic Congress, 20 Zyl Kaada."

These are to commemorate the First Moslem Congress which was held at Mecca during June. Only 9000 copies of each value were overprinted.

¼ piastre orange yellow

½ piastre green

1 piastre rose

2 piastre violet

3 piastre blue

6 piastre brown

Postage Dues

½ piastre rose

2 piastres yellow

6 piastres brown.

Reported by "Stamp Collecting."

JAPAN. Mr. Umejiro Kimura, President of the Philatelic Society of Japan, has kindly favored us with an advance view of the three new postage which will be placed on public sale after the set now current is sold out. The stamps are finely drawn and of attractive design and will be used chiefly for foreign mails. Typographed, watermarked wavy lines, perforated 13x13½. The 2 sen, yellow green, shows Mount Fuji as seen from the south, the 6 sen, rose carmine, a view of the famous Yomeimon at Nikko and the 10 sen, dark blue, a view of the historic Nagoya castle with its golden Shachi fishes on the uppermost roof.

NEW ZEALAND. Messrs. Wilcox Smith & Co. advise that the 2 and 3 shillings were issued July 12th in a new portrait type. From the photograph sent us of the new design which was prepared and printed at the New Zealand Gov't Printing Office we imagine that these stamps will come in for some heavy criticism. The design is a profile portrait of King George in the uniform of an Admiral, the face being very coarsely drawn with the eyebrows in caricature style and the most prominent feature is the epaulette on the Kings shoulder.

2 shilling blue

3 shilling mauve

ST. THOMAS & PRINCE ISLANDS. The following changes of colors in the current Ceres type are reported:

2c drab

50c purple

5 E. brown

24c ultramarine

60c claret

10 E. magenta

25c brown

1 E. blue

20 E. blue

SPAIN. A handsomely designed and engraved series of Red Cross Postage will be issued Sept. 15th and the sale limited to three days. There are to be eight designs, six of them featuring portraits of the Royal Family. The stamps were engraved and printed in London by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons Ltd. and

there will be short sets issued with overprints for the Spanish Colonies. The first design is a fine portrait of King Alphonso in Court dress, the second and third, portrait of the Queen in Court dress and in Nurses costume, the fourth, The Prince of Asturias, the fifth, the Princess Christiana and Beatrice in a double medallion and the sixth shows the complete family group on one stamp. The other two designs are for the air mail, one shows the sea plane "Plus Ultra" in which Franco made the flight from Palos to Buenos Aires and the other, a long transverse oblong, is patterned after the U. S. 10c Airmail, showing the three continents and route of the flight of Gallarza and Lorríga from Madrid to Manila. Unfortunately the numbers printed of this series is rather limited, about 100,000 of the low values and less than half that number of the high values and to top it off a prominent Spanish dealer appears to be the principal representative of the Red Cross. Stamp collectors are not averse to aiding the Red Cross but to get this set it is quite likely they will have to contribute a greater amount to certain dealers.

URUGUAY. Official Teru Teru type (S. G. 114) imperf. overprinted "Oficial" S. G. type 160. No wmk.

2c lilac, 5c pale blue, 12c deep blue, 20c pale brown, 36c rose.



PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to L. R. Saunders, Precancel Editor, 1124 First St. S. W., Mason City, Iowa.

Perhaps the most asked question about precancels is—How should they be arranged when mounting? The answers are as numerous as the questions and the individuals tastes and dislikes. If the collection be a large general one following the catalog seems to be the most used and where there is a single issue to consider many favor the city alphabetical method. There is no question that the loose leaf is the only form of album to use. These may be made at any price from ten cents up. The forms of loose leaf albums are numerous enough to give one a large variety to pick from. There are the ring backs, spring backs and post binders, as well as the shoe-lace and loose ring kind. Fillers may be had on many grades of paper from the plain white which you may rule and head as you please to the quadrille in tiny squares with the name spaced already marked at top. Some prefer to have the outlines of stamps to work with and there is one place I know of from which such may be had for the 11x8½ inch binder. Others wish to mount in designs and different arrangements on every page and there is no doubt this is the most pleasing to the eye way regardless of the state and city sequence.

Then comes the question about the division after the sequence has been

settled. A few sections are almost imperative—that of perforations. There are the three to consider—12, 10 and 11. Some confine their collecting to just one perforation and in these collections there are the various issues to use as divisions. The Panama appears on both 12 and 10 while the 1909 Commemoratives come on only the perf. 12. Then we have the Harding two center from the flat and rotary press and the Harding 1½c from same two forms plus the coil, with both from the imperforate sheets. So, as we go into the matter in an effort to find some guide as mounting, we encounter many points we had not even thought of and the whole thing comes back to the individual's own liking governed by what he collects.

The recent Bureau Prints have raised the question of listing by states or by cities. The former method is being used but the supporters of the latter wish it put to a vote. Now's your chance to voice your opinion—WHY do you favor the arrangement you use?

Since appearance of last notes the 1926 Standard Precancel Catalog has been received. General make up same as 1925 edition—3 special editors, 3 state editors and a board of 5 editors have been added. When it becomes possible to entirely revise and include all work done by this extensive staff the Cat. will be the book we all want it to be—until then it'll have to be accepted as is. The type chart is the same with addition of 4 Bureau types—U types 34, 35, 36 and 37. Bar type illustrations scattered thru the volume add a touch of variance not had heretofore. Deletions, additions and corrections have been made as far as possible yet many items have been omitted. The great number of new stamps readily accounts for this. The issuing of such a book is not only a stupendous task but one requiring ready cash and the collectors' support is absolutely necessary. Order yours now and do your part in seeing that all unlisted varieties are brought to the attention of the publishers.

The final count to decide if the PRECANCELIST is to or is not to be the Official Organ of the PSS has not reached me so I cannot at this date say but the outlook is very favorable for accepting the magazine, the objecting votes being very low. If my last notes gave the impression the Windy City Precancel News HAD been accepted as the PSS O. O. I wish to correct it—it had merely been taken over pending a vote of the society and being published on trial only. Bal-lots are out for PSS vote and APS will soon require your careful attention.

Tho the APS does not maintain an exchange system this service may be had from the circuits conducted by I. C. Greene, Fitchburg, Mass. This is for APS members only.

Sawtelle, Calif. has been submitted by Mrs. O. W. Mott in a serif elite type-writer style. Mr. J. T. Danieal sent in an oddity on the current 10c rotary—a pair showing electro of San Francisco on top stamp but lower with no overprint. There is a possibility of 9 more such pairs tho the possibility is slim as they were most likely separated before being used. Now Milwaukee appears in the popular U 8 style giving another city to have the new issue with old and new types and maybe some of the old issue with the new type tho none have been reported.

What'll you have for next month

LR-vii-28-26

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“ '86 ”

Pause, ye collectors of this latter day,—
 Philatelists, all ye who stamps enjoy!
 Turn back to '86 so far away,—
 —The man today was then a half-grown boy,—
 In '86 the A. P. S. was born!

Few then “collected stamps”. A pitying smile
 And, “School-boy hobby” or, “A half-cracked brain”
 The gentlest critics used in playful guile.
 It took true moral courage to maintain
 Our hobby 'gainst such odds in '86!

They braved derision, jibes, those pioneers!
 They sowed the seed, we reap the benefit.
 Their love for stamps but mellowed by the years,
 We honor them, the founders, as is fit.
 They planned the A. P. S. in '86.

How time has flown! Ay, they were younger then.
 How times have changed! it is a “science” now.
 How has our hobby grown! To those few men,
 To them who fought the fight,—and won,—we bow.
 They formed the A. P. S. of '86.

Long will each name shine bright on Honor's roll!
 —Some with us yet, some gone to that Far Land.—
 Long did they strive and strong to reach the goal.
 So who now dare forget that little band
 Who launched the A. P. S. in '86!

How well they wrought the passing years have told.
 How great they wrought the future will unfold.
 What have YOU done?—what do you do today,—
 To keep the faith with them who led the way?

—R. L. HUSTIS.

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REPORT of the**TREASURER**

August 1st, 1926.

STOCK FUND.

Balance	\$8278.66	
New Certificates	127.00	\$8405.66

LIFE MEMBSHIP FUND.

Balance	\$7950.00	
New Memberships	30.00	\$7980.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	\$7346.28	
Receipts	617.50	
	\$7963.78	
Disbursements	14.88	\$7948.90

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance		\$ 1.45
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SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 147.68	
Dues paid in advance	13.25	\$ 160.93

GENERAL FUND.

Debit Balance	\$ 159.51	
Disbursements	250.78	
	\$ 410.29	
Receipts—Dues	\$ 55.85	
Reinstatements	5.00	
Interest on Bonds	33.33	\$ 94.18
		\$ 316.11

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Debit Balance	\$ 193.74	
Disbursements	782.50	
	\$ 976.24	
Receipts—Subscriptions	\$ 38.15	
Advertising	257.50	
Interest on Bonds	16.67	\$ 312.32
		\$ 663.92
		\$23516.91
Cash on hand	\$2899.71	
Bond Investments	20617.20	\$23516.91

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

REPORT *of the*

SECRETARY

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 12.

Aug. 1, 1926.

Applications Pending.

Arno, Walter B.
Atwood, Dr. W. G.
Bateman, W. C.
Bardon, Jas.
Bley, Albert A.
Bonner, Harry E.
Boon, Rene
Bullard, G. M.
Cathcart, Robt. E.
Catsaras, Victor
Chapman, C. W.
Cooper, J. W. R.
Crowley, D.
Davies, Ernest E.
Derr, Paul A.
Doepke, W. L.
Dreibholz, Julia M.
Edwards, Wm. E.
Erikson, Jeany R.
Federal, H. S.
Freeman, Jno. S.
Gardner, Richard
Germeraad, L.
Gonzalez, Jaime
Hoag, Edw. H.
Hoff, K. M.
Howe, Jno. K.
Humphrey, Leon R.
James, Henry
Jones, M. M.

Kemp, C. B.
Kennedy, Eugene
Kurkjian, Siragan S.
Levitin, E. David
Lyon, G. Nelson
McIntyre, C. C.
McLean, Jno. A.
Medina, Gilbert G.
Muth, Henri
Oakes, Luther S.
Parker, Dr. J. S.
Paris, Hal C.
Rosenberg, Herbert
Sague, Allan T.
Schofield, F. H.
Smoot, J. D. K.
Stalder, Alice G.
Strand, Gustav
Sweeney, Jas. M.
Scott, Jas. Watson
Shenitz, Herman
Thomas, Chas. E.
Trout, Jno. W.
Usticke, G. W. N.
Vallancey, F. Hugh
Vila, D.
Walton, Byron S.
Wick, Olaf C.
Yuill, Jas.
Smith, Wallace B.

Lowe, Carlos T.
Aldrich, Knight
Carlstein, Wm.
Brown, Sidney F.
Dartt, J. L.
Griffith, E. J.
Hagen, Loyd H.
Hase, August
Holl, Earle A.
Hunt, Edgar L.
Irving, Robt. H.
Lopez, Francisco M.
Peoria Phil. Socy.
Rallis, Marcos W.
Ransom, F. N.
Tedeschi, Ing. Giulio
Turner, Tichard C.
Ulrich, Theo. J.
Vail, A. H.
Waite, C. B.
Weiss, Oskar

Reinstatements Pending.

4630 Bloch, Benj. I.
2399 Emmert, W. H.
7341 Heath, W. R.
2352 Slack, Fred
5519 Hills, Chas. S.

Applications Posted.

Brachbill, John, 500 Rural Ave., Williamsport, Pa. 44; Letter Carrier; Ralph S. Mussina, 18 W. 3 St., Williamsport, Pa. By A. M. Davis.
Clair, R. H., 431 Market St., Camden, N. J. 25; Mortgage Broker; Suburban Lumber Co., Oookland, N. J. By F. A. Bickert.
Clarke, Bertha M., 106 Pearl St., Redondo Beach, Calif. Legal; Dr. Norman Sprague, Black Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif. By William Bloss.
Collins, W. Hayden, 2714 36 St. N. W., Washington, D. C. 48; R. E. Title Work; P. S. Warren, 1004 Otis Pl. N. W., Washington, D. C. By B. H. Howard.
Comstock, Geo. C., 203 Fredonia Ave., Peoria, Ill. 15; Student; Guaranteed by Clarence E. Comstock, Alexander Lewis, Peoria, Ill. By W. W. Anderson.

- Deere, R. H. A., 3 Courtfield Gardens, West Ealing, W. 13, England. Legal; Maj. E. J. G. Moffatt, Merton Lodge, Southwick. By J. E. Guest.
- Evans, F. E., c/o Daily Advocate, Belleville, Ill. 49; Ed. & Pub.; F. G. Wehrle & Sons, 16 E. Main St., Belleville, Ill. By Max Eckhardt.
- Fox, Edw. D., 1716 Scotten Ave., Detroit, Mich. 39; R. E.; F. R. Schmalzreidt, 1422 Majestic Bldg., Detroit. By Henry Look.
- French, Geo. T., Iowa Farms, Davenport, Ia. 15; Student; Guaranteed by G. Decker French, A. P. S. 8594. By L. R. Saunders.
- Giertsen, O. N., 10 19th Ave., Paterson, N. J. 42; Supt.; W. Byron Rufe, 80 White St., New York. By H. L. Lindquist.
- Goes, Rudolf E., 404 Newberry Blvd., Milwaukee, Wis. 21; Salesman; W. C. Phillips & Co., Hartford, Conn. By Milwaukee Phil. Socy.
- Goanson, Swen, 1716 Hamilton St., Lockport, Ill. 50; Salesman; A. Otterstrom, Lockport, Ill. By Julius M. Westphal.
- Gould, Willard J., 130 N. Main St., Southington, Conn. 54; Merchant; Lindsay P. Hutton, Southington, Conn. By F. W. Allen.
- Handwerker, Bernard, 120 E. 120 St., New York City. 32; Professor; Frank Marquis, 15 Park Row, New York City. By E. McD. Bendheim.
- Heiman, Irwin M., 20 Bay 31 St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 18; Student; Guaranteed by J. Heiman; Euistein Wolff Co., 1115 Bwdy., New York. By A. H. Wilhelm.
- Kimura, Umejiro, 48 Takanawa Kitamachi, Shibaku, Tokio, Japan. 57; Director; Royal Philatelic Society, London. By G. C. Cuenod.
- Le Sourd, Francis A., 6307 19 Ave. N. E., Seattle, Wash. 18; Student; Guaranteed by C. L. Le Sourd; H. I. Hoskins, 259 Colman Bldg. By C. S. Ernest.
- Meierhans, A., Plattenstrasse 51, Zurich, Switzerland. 34; Merchant; R. Roberts, 430 Strand, London W. C. 2. By Adolph D. Fennel.
- O'Neil, Jas. A., 617 N. G St., Tacoma, Wash. 49; V. P. Sav. & Loan; Clyde D. Brill, 951 Market St., Tacoma, Wash. By A. Nehammer.
- Otto, Louis A. Jr., 10901 Drexel Ave., Cleveland, O. 15; Student; Guaranteed by Louis A. Otto Sr.; The Jones Russell Co., Hanna Bldg. By the Secretary.
- Petersen, N. J., 3564 Percy St., Los Angeles, Calif. 59; Water Dept.; Simons, 3575 Whitier Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. By H. A. Davis.
- Richardson, G. T., 119 West End Ave., Manhattan Beach, Brooklyn, N. Y. 40; Chief Clerk; F. W. Martin, 3 Hemlock Blvd., Bronxville, N. Y. By A. C. Douglas.
- Seibert, Walter E., 125 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J. 32; Irving Bank; Arnold Constable Co., New York. By Dr. H. F. Cutler.
- Shackleton, W. O., Algoa, Tex. 48; Carpenter; Ref. requested. By R. L. Anderson.
- Sherron, John, 1160 5th Ave., New York. 15; Student; Guaranteed by George A. Sherron; Frank I. Ginsberg, 18 E. 41 St., New York. By G. F. Fisher.
- Spielman, F. H., 502 E. Burlington St., Fairfield, Ia. 60; Banker; D. Turney, Charter Oak Wagon Co., Fairfield, Ia. By B. L. Voorhees.
- Swartzlander, Dr. H. C., Oyen, Alb., Canada. 37; Physician; G. A. Morrison, Oyer, Alb., Canada. By A. B. Harris.
- Thorsteins, Karl, Box 915, Reykjavik, Iceland. 25; Stamp Dealer; C. S. Watson Co., Los Angeles, Calif. By Adolph D. Fennel.
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- Van Wezel, Lewis, 1650 Broadway, New York City. 33; Richard Wormser, 22 W. 48 St., New York. By Sidney Isaacs.

- Vitolo, Frank, Museum Natl. History, 77 St. C. P. W., New York City. 38; Artist; Economist Stamp Co., 87 Nassau St., New York. By E. McD. Bendheim.
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- Woodruff, H. C., 302 Peck Bldg., Kalamazoo, Mich. 35; Gen. Ins.; Wm. M. De Yoe, 505 Hauselman Bldg., Kalamazoo, Mich. By Bates E. Clarke.
- Yarrington, C. A., Rm. 1370, 50 Church St., New York City. 41; Gen. Sales Mgr.; Harry E. Huber, 5913 Rippey St., Pittsburgh, Pa. By W. O. Wylie.
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- 2985 White, Hamilton, White Memorial Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y. 41; Insurance; W. A. Abel Co., S. Clinton St., Syracuse, N. Y. By N. H. LaVaute.

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- 8698 Akin, Aubrey W., 64 W. 192 St., New York City.
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- 8700 Alexandri, M. D., R. D. 4, Tyrone, Pa.
- 8701 Archer, Harold S., 2343 8th Ave., New York City.
- J8702 Ashman, Geo. C. Jr., 306 Barker Ave., Peoria, Ill.
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- J8704 Barrus, Arthur W., 113 Peters St., Syracuse, N. Y.
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- J8714 Brandberg, Chas. H., 3114 Lebanon St., El Paso, Tex.
- 8715 Bressler, Vernon E., 1905 Lenox St., Harrisburg, Pa.
- 8716 Brooks, R. A., Northville, Mich.
- 8717 Brose, H. C., 434 Federal St., Camden, N. J.
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- 8719 Brown, Sewall C., Penobscot Sav. Bnk., Bangor, Me.

- 8720 Buckland, Herbert, 13 Wallace Ave., Toronto 4, Canada.
 8721 Burke, Raymond J., 2734 Jackson St., Dubuque, Ia.
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 8723 Busack, Rev. M., 1097 W. 24 St., Milwaukee, Wis.
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 J8725 Cole, C. C. Jr., 2484 Bay Shore Drive, Miami, Fla.
 8726 Contreras, C. Richard, Ave. de La Calzada, Granada, Nicaragua, C. A.
 8727 Converse, E. A. Jr., 111 E. Main St., Louisville, Ky.
 8728 Coombs, Richard H., Box 192, Keene, N. H.
 8729 Couvelas, Geo. N., Rue Lascareos 28, Athens, Greece.
 8730 Creber, Wm. A., 82 Earl Grey Rd., Toronto 6, Canada.
 8731 Crocker, R. T., 583 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.
 8732 Cunningham, Stephen J., 13 Park St., Waterville, Me.
 8733 Curhan, Edw., 122 Main St., Gloucester, Mass.
 8734 Daggett, Allen F., 158 Pearl St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 8735 Dattner, B. J., 5044 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
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 8737 de Grace, Prof. L. A., 26 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Calif.
 8738 Dudley, C. H. C., 128 Main St., Keene, N. H.
 8739 Durell, Bertram, 405 Main St., Worcester, Mass.
 8740 d'Utassy, George, 465 E. 57 St., New York City.
 J8741 Edelblut, Anthony, 1206 Wellington Ave., Chicago, Ill.
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 8746 Fairbanks, Leon S., 186 Chapel St., Abington, Mass.
 8747 Farley, F. M. Jr., 805 Grant Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
 8748 Ferrill, J. P., Box 394, Tyler, Tex.
 8749 Fitzgerald, Dr. Chas. A., 538 Wood St., Clarion, Pa.
 8750 Flatow, Geo., 1682 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 8751 Fleischmann, Reinhold, 250 W. 125 St., New York City.
 8752 Fletcher, Leon M., New Providence, N. J.
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 8759 Gordon, Irving, 1710 E. 17th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 8760 Gridley, T. J., 65 W. 97 St., New York City.
 8761 Grimm, Henry A., 57 Frisbie St., Oakland, Calif.
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 8793 Kurtz, Julius A., 928 13th Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
 8794 Lawrence, A. I., Isle La Motte, Vt.
 8795 Lehman, Jos. H., 713 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 8796 Lewis, E. Howard, 516 Dillaye Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.
 8797 Ludin, Charles, 2905 McMicken Ave., Cincinnati, O.
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 J8799 Mandelkorn, Richard S., 705 5th St., Peoria, Ill.
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 8801 McCarthy, Chas. B., 469 Walnut St., Lexington, Ky.
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 8803 Miller, G. H., Martinsville, Ill.
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 8805 Mock, Geo. R., 1454 Emerson St., Denver, Colo.
 8806 Nelson, Harold L., 510 Harvard Ave., Montreal, Canada.
 8807 Newton, Roy E., 149 N. Edgeware Rd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 J8808 O'Connor, Williard A., 1105 Broadway, Fort Wayne, Ind.
 8809 O'Connor, W. B., R. F. D. 7, Bangor, Me.
 8810 Payn, John D., 945 Grande Vista Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 8811 Pelton, H. A., Box 104, MarVista, Calif.
 8812 Peck, Marvin E., 2147 Derry St., Harrisburg, Pa.
 8813 Perold, Rev. Jan G., 574 Bathurst St., Toronto 4, Canada.
 8814 Peterson, Howard R., Box 524, Harlan, Ia.
 8815 Pfodenhauer, Chas., 2787 Briggs Ave., New York City.
 8816 Pfordte, Otto F., Cairo, Greene Co., N. Y.
 8817 Phillips, J. George, Box 391, Silver City, N. M.
 8818 Pigott, Lt. Col. A. C. D., 4459 Queen Ave., Point Grey, Vancouver, Canada.
 8819 Potts, Stephen C., 418 Montgomery St., Hollidaysburg, Pa.
 8820 Pratt, Malcolm A., 89 Cottage St., Bangor, Me.
 8821 Raff, Richard D., 419 19 St. N. W., Canton, O.
 8822 Read, C. F., Box 354, Rome, N. Y.
 8823 Reinhard, A. C., Box 215, Reeseville, Wis.
 8824 Roberts, Ellis, 33 Wright St., Oshkosh, Wis.
 8825 Roop, Thos. S., 988 Park Ave., Woodcliff, N. J.
 8826 Rosell, Frank W., 1063 2 and 4 Norton St., Albany, N. Y.
 8827 Rufe, Rev. Fred C., 614 Poplar St., Newton, Kans.
 8828 Scherck, S. M., 252 Fingerboard Rd., Rosebank, Staten Island, N. Y.

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- 8829 Schlesinger, Alvin R., New England S. S. Co., Pier 28, E. R., N. Y. City.
 J8830 Schneider, Walter A., 3246 Magnolia St., Oakland, Calif.
 8831 Schwabe, Albert F., 1306 Van Buren St., St. Paul, Minn.
 8832 Shuster, F. W., 4114 Fountain Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 8833 Small, John J., 323 E. College Ave., York, Pa.
 8834 Smith, Oliver W. R., 615 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.
 8835 Soderblom, Sven E., Rm. 759, 65 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.
 8836 Spitzner, Otto, 201 Vance St., San Antonio, Tex.
 8837 Stannard, Herbert R., 544 W. 145 St., New York City.
 8838 Staples, E. D., Apart. 1015, Havana, Cuba.
 8839 Staplin, Geo. Jr., Main St., Mannsville, N. Y.
 8840 Stortroen, Anders, Kathryn, N. Dak.
 8841 Stouffer, Wm. H., Idaho Springs, Colo.
 8842 Strand, Karl S., 436 E. 155 St., New York, N. Y.
 8843 Steele, M. C. Jr., R. F. D. 3, Chico, Calif.
 8844 Sumereau, Eugene, 304 W. 151 St., New York City.
 8845 Sutters, Geo. A., 206 2nd St., Riverton, N. J.
 8846 Thornberry, Francis L., 726 Washington St., Utica, N. Y.
 8847 Urie, C. Wallace, 1455 Porter St., Enumclaw, Wash.
 8848 Vanauken, Ellsworth, E. 3711 10th Ave., Spokane, Wash.
 8849 Van Tuyl, W., 307 City Hall, Dallas, Tex.
 8850 Varley, Laurence P., 2835 Ellsworth St., Berkeley, Calif.
 8851 Von Liberman, Adolphe, 113 W. 106 St., New York City.
 8852 Vose, Hamilton Jr., 3140 Sheridan Rd., Chicago, Ill.
 8853 Weber, Jos. L., 224 E. North St., Bethlehem, Pa.
 8854 Weber, Lawrence, 568 N. Oak St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 8855 Weissman, Louis, 1274 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 8856 Wetherbee, Mrs. Julian, South Acworth, N. H.
 8857 Wheaton, Albert J., 328 Ave. I, S., Saskatoon, Canada.
 J8858 White, Bob, 723 Federal Ave., Seattle, Wash.
 8859 Wiley, Keith P., 2695 Richton Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 J8860 Wiley, Llewellyn N., 414 Fredonia Ave., Peoria, Ill.
 8861 Wilson, Geo. H., Apt. 2, 36 Lincoln Ave., Montreal, P. Q., Canada.
 8862 Wirt, Ralph H., Box 354, Cookeville, Tenn.
 8863 Wise, Paul, 351 E. 77 St., New York City.
 8864 Wolf, Oscar, Cumberland Pipe Line Co., Winchester, Ky.
 8865 Worthen, E. L., 317 Dryden Rd., Ithaca, N. Y.
 8866 Yakey, Harry C., 722 Clarendon St., Syracuse, N. Y.
 8867 Yoder, Bartoletle A., Box 335, Floral City, Fla.
 8868 Young, Gerald P., 32 Marie Ave., Dayton, O.
 8869 De Monbrun, C. S., Box 393, Denver, Colo.

Reinstated.

- 3349 Clark, Ralph H., 25 Edwards St., Keene, N. H.
 3464 Daskam, Ralph, 101 E. Thornapple St., Chevy Chase, Md.

DEALERS

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S. K E L E N

Arany Janos-Ucca 1,

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY.

- 201 Gadsden, C. R., 6144 Ingleside Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 2543 Halgin, R. J., 99 Clifton Place, Jersey City, N. J.
 7340 Harris, A. J., Box 95, Forsythe, Mo.
 6962 Hollis, Philip, 455 First St., Albany, N. Y.
 4030 Lilley, W. C., 4543 Russell Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 5280 Sittig, Chester A., 5608 Baltimore Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Replaced on Roll.

- 5571 Bemis, L. A., 53 Ashland St., West Lynn, Mass.
 4036 Rosenblatt, Byron S., 499 37 Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
 5570 Yeckel, Louis F., 2925 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Resignations Accepted.

- 5989 Arnold, R. F., Mittineague, Mass.
 6572 Barber, T. D., U. S. Marine Hdqtrs., Washington, D. C.
 6729 Ettinger, Amos A., 1114 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.
 8199 Nelson, Elmer, 305 C St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Resignations Received.

- 7718 Schalk, E. C., 1325 E. Acacia St., Stockton, Calif.
 4329 Clarke, E. H., Santa Cruz, Calif.
 6914 Eaton, Fredk. S., 70 Sachem St., New Haven, Conn.
 7595 Livermore, W. D., 62 Thorndike St., Lawrence, Mass.
 5377 Osman, Chas. T., 4156 N. Haven Ave., Toledo, O.
 6245 Soltau, Samuel, 14 W. Clay Ave., Roselle Park, N. J.
 2893 Smith, Frank K., 50 Grove St., Reading, Mass.
 8288 Wishney, Milton, 2492 DeVoe Terrace, New York City.

Deceased.

- 3309 Bartlett, Dr. S. R., 851 Leydon St., Denver, Colo.
 7997 Gartlein, F. A., 1034 7th St., Huntington, W. Va.

Change of Address.

- 5165 Allen, Walter V. from Lanai City to 1056 Young St., Honolulu, Hawaii. (PC)
 7946 Berkson, C. H. from Washington, D. C. to 23 W. Market St., York, Pa. (PL)
 5754 Brennehan, Chas. S. to Box 97, Lancaster, Pa. (PL)
 6518 Brown, Chas. G. Jr. from Trenton, N. J. to Box 1187, Harrisburg, Pa. (PL)
 4897 Carson, H. R. from Washington, D. C. to U. S. S. West Virginia, care Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif. (PL)
 Federal, H. S. from Edgewater, N. J. to 23 Morrison Ave., Granville, N. Y. (PL)
 7069 Gere, Albert H. to 156 Richmond Hill, Kew Gardens, L. I., N. Y. (PL)
 2519 Hamilton, Lt. Col. C. S. from Fort Leavenworth, Kans. to Jeffersonville Quartermaster Intermediate Depot, Jeffersonville, Ind. (PL)

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6 West Hill Rd., Southfields, London, S. W. 18, England.

- 2275 Klein, Eugene to 200 S. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa. (PL)
 3920 Lincoln, L. B. to 529 Wellington Ave., Chicago, Ill. (PC)
 8456 Mott, Chas. V. from Houston, Tex. to 1418 W. Jefferson St., Los Angeles, Calif. (PL)
 7642 Moyer, Rev. E. S., Bradford, Ont. to Smithville, Ont., Canada. (PC)
 2886 Pifer, Edw. P. from Pasadena to Gen. Delivery, Tulare, Calif. (PL)
 8579 Capone, Frank J. from Berwick to 1209 S. Main Ave., Scranton, Pa. (PL)
 5622 Dick, Rev. A. G. from New York to 45 Smith St., Paterson, N. J. (PL)
 7816 Fiske, H. T. Jr. to 1725 Strathmore St., East Cleveland, O. (PL)
 6058 Hollingsworth, L. P. to 705 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. (PL)
 6098 Hudson, L. W. to 4721 Victoria Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. (PC)
 5364 Lafferty, J. W. to 601 Murray Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich. (PL)
 8623 Leggett, F. H. to 29 Midland Ave., White Plains, N. Y. (PL)
 7080 Musser, H. Clay, to 644 Bethune Ave. W., Detroit, Mich. (PC)
 8073 Parke, Jas. H., from Claremont, to Pacific Grove, Calif. (G)
 8467 Potts, Chas. H. P. from Oakland to 2847½ Washington St., San Francisco, Calif. (PL)
 8691 Woodford, N. A. from Seattle, Wash. to 123 Bay Place, Oakland, Calif. (PC)

Membership Summary.

Membership July 1, 1926	3594
New Stockholders	176
Reinstated	8
Replaced on Roll	3
	3781
Resignations accepted	4
Deceased	2
Total Membership Aug. 1, 1926	3775

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

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Official Notices.

CALL FOR ANNUAL MEETING.

To The Stockholders of the American Philatelic Society:

The forty-first Annual Meeting of this Society for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be legally brought before it, will be called to order at New York City, on Monday the eighteenth day of October, 1926 at 10 o'clock in the morning, and upon succeeding days until all business shall have been disposed of.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a committee on Credentials:

Baldwin Schlesinger, Chairman; Julius Loeb, H. L. Dean, H. A. Diamant, A. N. Caudell.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a committee on Arrangements:

Dr. J. B. Chittenden, Chairman; H. M. Lewy, Harry Lindquist, H. M. Konwiser, N. E. Hoover.

Convention Headquarters: Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.

A. H. WILHELM, President.

At the New York Convention the new By-Laws as presented by the By-Laws Committee will be voted upon. It is essential that every member be represented, either in person or by proxy. If you cannot attend, please be sure and send your proxy to some member who will be present, or send it with your ballot to the Credential Committee. Your signature must be attached. The ballot and proxy blank will be mailed to you 60 days before the Annual Meeting is called to order. Do NOT send your proxy to any of the Board of Directors, they cannot vote proxies. But send it to some one so we will have enough members represented in order to do business.

The Secretary.

NOMINATIONS.

By Milwaukee Branch No. 24, San Francisco Branch No. 61, Philadelphia Branch No. 18, Colorado State Branch No. 22 and Portland Branch No. 68:

President—A. H. Wilhelm, California.

Bd. Vice-Presidents—Dr. F. A. Kraft, Dr. S. G. Keller, Mr. W. O. Staab, all of Wisconsin.

Secretary—H. A. Davis, Colorado.

Treasurer—H. H. Elliott, Massachusetts.

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Intl. Secy.—G. C. Cuenod, Texas.

Directors at Large—Dr. J. B. Chittenden, New York; Rev. C. C. Silvester, Pennsylvania.

RECRUITING STANDING.

14 more members have gotten in Mr. Hustis's "Got Club", making 323 members who have obtained one or more recruits. The list of those who have obtained 5 or more follows. The first column states total, the second, the number since Jan. 1, applying on the C. J. Phillips prize of a free New York Trip:

Guest	109	Morse	14	14	Branch	24	7	7
Davis	93	Dworak	11	11	Saxton		6	6
Saunders	47	40	Mozian	11	11	Severn	6	5
Seebohm	36	33	Staeb	11	7	Branch	58	5
Bloss	32	25	Dodds	8	7	Carter	5	5
Bendheim	27	26	Klein	9	4	Gage	5	2
Ernest	25	24	Bartlett	7	5	Herr	5	3
Allen	19	19	Anderson	7	7	Steeg	5	5
Wolsieffer	16							

SOCIETY



ITEMS

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—439th Meeting. The meeting was called to order with Mr. Hackmeier in the chair, members present being Messrs. Hackmeier, Doscher, Hamilton, De Selms, Maudens, Stromberg, Loeb, Poehlman, Man-
nel, Brasch, Wilhelm, Lazarus, Blackwell and Marcus.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. V. H. Huberich of Los Angeles was elected as non-resident member.

Mrs. L. Robe, San Francisco, was elected to regular membership.

Application of Mr. Chas. Bowles received and passed to next regular meeting for ballot.

Motion by Mr. Hamilton, and regularly seconded that until further notice we retain the present room carried.

Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Stromberg volunteered to exhibit 20th Century stamps for next meeting.

There being no further business meeting adjourned.—HENRY C. MARCUS, Secretary.

The 440th meeting of the Pacific Philatelic Society was called to order with Mr. Hackmeier in the chair, those present being Messrs. Loeb, Orbison, De Selms, Marcus, Perry, Stromberg, Blackwell, Poehlman, Colson, Wilhelm, Cavaille, Hamilton, and Alston. Visitors, Mr. Froman and Mr. Lawton.

The reading of the Minutes of the 439th meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Chas. Bowles of Menlo Park was elected to regular membership.

The Society unanimously voted to endorse Mr. Wilhelm and the present

Board, and the Secretary was notified to have same placed in the Minutes of the American Philatelist. This Society also went on record and endorsed Mr. Loeb, Mr. Doscher and Mr. Blackwell as our representatives at the New York Convention and requested that they put our bid in for the Convention of 1935.

There being no further business, meeting adjourned to view the collections of the evening.

One of the most interesting exhibits that we have had for considerable time was on display, Mr. Hamilton exhibiting four volumes of 1920 to date, mounted in 4 Plus Ne-Plus-Ultra Album.

Mr. Stromberg exhibited 1912 to date of the George issues of the English Colonies. Mr. Hackmeier exhibited a collection of the English Colonies and Mr. Froman exhibited volumes one and four of this collection including the stamps of 1900 to 1926.

These members were given a vote of thanks for their exhibits. Any one of these collections would have been a feast for the eyes of weary Philatelists.

Mr. Hamilton has kindly volunteered to show the balance of his collection at the next regular meeting, these to be mounted on the provisional sheets now being issued by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co.—HENRY C. MARCUS, Secretary.

CINCINNATI PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Regular meeting held in Committee Room, Hotel Alms, June 30th, 1926, at 8 P. M. Nine members with eight visitors—each one bring one—seems to be a good working motto or slogan—were present despite a very torrid evening.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The proceedings of the Trustees' meeting were read and discussed and then referred back with power to act.

President Berry then appointed the following committees for the ensuing year 1926-1927:—

Entertainment and Exhibitions: Peaslee, chairman; Fennel and Byland.

Program: Flerlage, chairman; Peaslee and Cost.

Membership: Ossege, chairman; Krug, Tedesche.

Publicity: Byland, chairman; Thayer, Fennel.

Auctions: Ph. Weiss, chairman; Huntington, Ben Nelson.

Auditing: Millar, chairman; B. W. Anderson, Fennel.

Constitution and By-Laws, Revision: The Trustees.

Grievance Committee: Thomas Scallan, chairman; Hardcastle, Richey, Frederick Huntington.

Librarian: Stanley Ashbrook.

The Society was ten years old March 28th, 1926.

Mr. Flerlage was appointed the Club delegate to represent the Society and obtain data as to activities, program, etc. on his coming trip, west, better to facilitate next year's program committee of which he is chairman.

The feature of the evening was the beautiful collection of the mother of Mrs. G. Mattmann—consisting of several large French volumes, and as Mr. Mattmann will now carry on the wonderful collection accumulated through a period of nearly fifty years by his mother, the Club can boast of another regular collection, and we see many evenings work for Mr. Mattmann in separating the beautiful "shingled" copies of the classic earlyies.

Fire breaking out in the next room came near spoiling the meeting, but the knowledge that only a screen window separated the Society from the outside ground floor prevented a stampede. (Pardon the pun.)

After the exhibit a Stamp Bourse was held and Mr. Scallan, the stamp retriever, succeeded in disposing of several of the high value Stock Exchange stamps recently acquired by him.

Nothing further coming before the Club, it adjourned until the July meeting.—E. H. BERRY, Pres.; LEON G. TEDESCHE, Secretary.

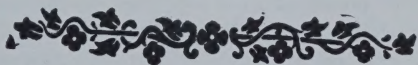
The Secretary is in a receptive mood for yearly programs, copies of constitutions and by-laws of your local society, rosters of your specializing members who are not members of the National, so that our Librarian will be of assistance in rejuvenating and revamping our own lists. Any such contributions will be duly acknowledged and accredited in our report.—Thanks in advance. Visitors in town, call us up.—LEON G. TEDESCHE, M. D., Catherine St., Cincinnati, O.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF PITTSBURGH, Life Branch No. 2.—The regular meetings scheduled for June and July were held at the Hotel Henry. Our members responded to the call for donations of stamps and when same were auctioned off, were very liberal in their bids.

At this writing, the society has 64 members with its saving fund and checking account steadily mounting. House cleaning time comes around once a year, but only three members were dropped for non-payment of dues, one member's name erased from the roll and, to off-set this we have been averaging a new member every meeting night for some time and feel that the society is in better shape than it has been for many years.

We are looking forward to October and a number of us are planning our trip to the home of the "Yankees," who, by that time, will have been scuttled by the "Pirates," and we can put our entire attention on stamps and getting acquainted.—JUSTUS M. STAHN, Secretary.

THE BEAVER STAMP SOCIETY, Portland, Oregon, held its regular monthly meeting on July 13th with an excellent attendance considering the fact that it was "vacation time." The usual attractive and instructive meeting was enjoyed by those present. In view of the fact that we are to be favored with a visit from Mr. F. Hugh Vallancey of London, England, preliminary steps were taken looking to the entertainment of the well-known proprietor of "Stamp Collecting." A trip up the famous Columbia River Highway followed by a dinner given by the Society should put us all in the right humor to enjoy Mr. Vallancey's lecture and pictures on British Colonials.—A. H. LOMAX (A. P. S. #8449) Publicity Manager.



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Sales Department NEWS



By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr., The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 4, No. 5.

Whole No. 27.

Piling up a new high record. Our total annual sales when we close the fiscal year 1925-26, as of August 31st, 1926, will have made a new high record. We will exceed \$55,000.00 total in sales, as against \$50,000.00 last fiscal year and \$19,000.00 for the year ending 1921. Think of this, is this not evidence of the fact that we have the greatest sales department in the world, and your superintendent has made it a success. However, we have not reached our goal and if the membership vote to make my term for five years, you will find that we may do what seems almost impossible, roll up a total for five years hence of around \$75,000.00 or even greater.

More higher grade books wanted. We need some more of the higher grade books, those books whose net value runs around \$100.00, if you have some desirable stamps of this class, let's have a few books. Understand though that the largest amount of stamps are sold from booklets containing stamps catalog from 25c to \$1.00, but we have a number of buyer members who have gotten out of this class and are asking for better grade stuff, and if you have it and will price it right you will find a ready sale.

Our annual house-cleaning. During June, July and August we make an attempt to retire as many of the older books as possible so that they will not be carried over, but can be re-mounted and repriced by the new catalog and be re-entered in the fall. For this reason the net amount on hand when we close the books for the fiscal year will be less than it was last August at the beginning of the year. This is not due to the fact of less books being entered, but results from the fact that more sales have been effected from a larger number of books. Of course many books sell very little for the reason that we do not have buyers at the prices marked, however in most every case, where condition and price is attractive you will find we can make satisfactory sales.

Classes and countries that seem popular. Outside of U. S., and we rarely have books enough of these to go around, we find popularity in the following Countries: British Colonials, we never have enough to go around, always a waiting list. Of course we do not want the cheap 19th century B. C.'s but we do need B. C. stamps that catalog up to \$1.00 and also could use a lot of 20th Century B. C. either mint or used. If you will mount up a few books of clean and conditioned stamps and price them fairly we can turn them quickly. However

we suggest that you mount only B. C. stamps in the book and not mix in miscellaneous foreign. Next to B. C. we find French Colonials growing in demand as well as South and Central American. Late 20th Century of both of these latter classes seem wanted. In addition to this we could handle 50 to 100 books of current foreign used. Members seem to prefer foreign 20th in used condition, especially of South and Central American. We can use some of your duplicates. Why not mount them up and enter in the department?

Board of Directors get favorable comment everywhere. The Board of Directors and the By-Laws Committee are being favorably commended on every hand for their decision to place several important questions on the ballot so that the entire membership may express their opinion. Not only that but they intend to publish for the benefit of the membership the entire newly proposed by-laws, well in advance of the Convention, so that all may know what is to take place. Truly this will make the A. P. S. more democratic and much more attractive to the philatelists of America.

Our Five Year Term. If the majority of members want the term of the Sales Supt. extended for a five year period they will have an opportunity to vote for this question when the ballot is received. Whether you are for or against the proposed legislation make yourself heard by using the ballot provided for that purpose.

At the Convention. If you are not going to attend the Convention, or if there is some doubt if you will be able to make the trip, I will be glad to represent you and vote on any questions you like in the way you instruct. If you wish me to do that, then send me that proxy of yours on the form that has been furnished, duly signed and I will vote in your stead. I will be in attendance at the Convention as well as the Exhibition. Look me up if you are going to be there, I want to meet you personally. At the Exhibition I will probably be around the A. P. S. booth part of the time.

Need for Finance Company. Carrying out the thoughts expressed last month regarding a philatelic finance company, this need is borne out by two letters received only this month. One from a collector-dealer in need of financial help wanted \$500, and would have entered in the sales department \$2000 net of desirable stuff for an advance of \$500 at a fair rate of interest. The other member has an opportunity to purchase a collection from the executor of an estate and requires around \$1000. Now if we had a finance company that could put up this money it could demand a fair rate of interest, and both of these members would enter in the sales department of our Society a good lot of desirable stamps, subject to our approval on inspection, and then give a mortgage on the stamps in the department to be collateral for the debt, said debt to be paid off from sales. By picking the right class of stuff we would be able to help both of these parties and at the same time make a fair return to the owners or rather stockholders in the finance company. There are any number of dealers and collectors who would at times like to borrow some money with their stock or collection as security, and by taking this collateral and keeping it under our control, either being sold in the department or being held intact during the term of the loan, we would be able to benefit philately and add to the hobby a feature that has been long wanted. Nothing definite has been made in the way of plans as yet but we are working on some such incorporation, and would like to know what

our readers think. There would be no promotion in this deal at all, all stock would have to be fully paid. Think it over. More later.

Vote! Vote!! Vote!!! Show your appreciation of what our present officers have done for the Society by filling out and mailing the ballot. Maybe because there is no opposition you feel a vote is not necessary. However make an exception this time and send in your ballot. We have nearly 4000 members, and if 2500 of you will vote it will be a wonderful showing. Do your part.

Those 5000 Members. We must have them. Time is getting close. We need 1000 during August and September. Let's get busy and find a few. Don't let us fail even though you have to present a membership to some philatelic friend. Help put it over. Work as you never have before.

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No. 161..... .15	No. 282..... .90
No. 163..... .25	No. 284..... .30
No. 164..... .40	No. 285..... .40
No. 235..... .25	No. 326..... .10

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The American Philatelist

AUGUST, 1926

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- 3—A full membership list of all members is issued every three months and distributed to all members free, specifying their exchange desires of each and every individual member.
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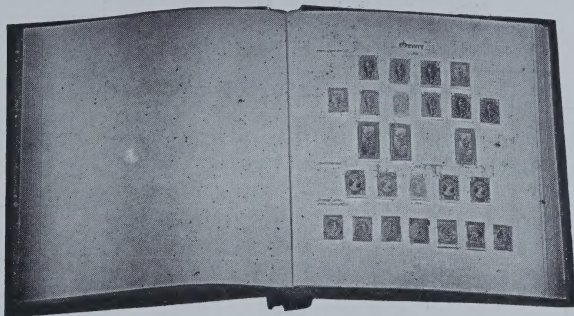
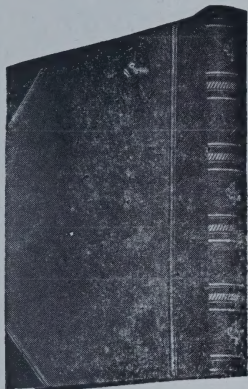
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We attribute our success in the American Market to the same causes that have built our reputation in Europe. These may be summarized in two words—**QUALITY** and **SERVICE**. We appreciate the fact that only the best is good enough for the Modern Philatelist. This point in our policy has earned us favor among American collectors.

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Are You on Our Mailing List?

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H. R. HARMER

Philatelic Auctioneer, Expert and Valuer,

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*Spain 70 sidewalk margins but no gum. Extra superb	35	10
*Cilicia 110-116 complete the scarce "Sand-Est" set	40	13
Newfoundland 13 superb	75	35
Wurtemberg 18 perfection	50	20
Wurtemberg 46 red town cancel centered left, design intact	30	10
Denmark 36 fine, worth full cat.	30	17
Natal #1 extra fine margins, small mended tear at top	40	10
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Occasion is taken to thank his many friends among the Philatelic Public, collector and dealer alike, who have made his long stay with the SCOTT STAMP AND COIN COMPANY so pleasant a memory.

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